"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today, probably local showers Tuesday, fair and cooler; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,582. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BARTLETT'S STORY OF THE KARLUK; JUMPED FROM SHIP AS SHE SANK; DOUBTS ICE DRIFT ACROSS THE POLE.

Commander Sends to The Times Details of the Arctic Disaster.

SHIP WENT DOWN JAN. 11

Had Been Making Zigzag Journeys with Floes Ever Since Sept. 20.

LOST 60 MILES FROM SHORE

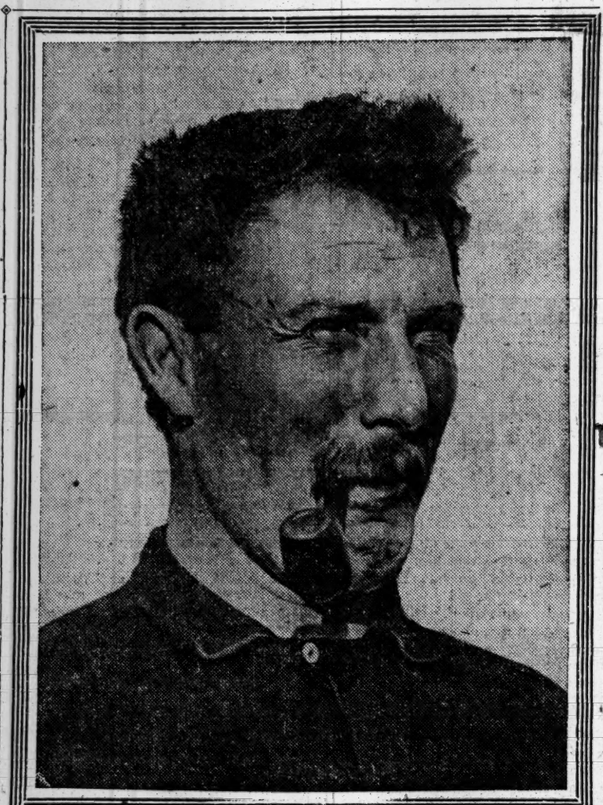
Crew Established "Camp Shipwreck" on the Ice and Lived in Comfort There.

THEN CAME HUNT FOR LAND

Most of Crew Found Refuge on Wrangel Island and Bartlett Started for Help

THROUGH GALES TO SIBERIA

Dogs Perished on His Perilous Trip Across One Hundred Miles of Ice.



Capt. Robert A. Bartlett.

By CAPT. ROBERT A. BARTLETT, Commander of the Whaler Karluk, Flagship of the Stefansson Arctic Exploring Expedition.

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Special to The New York Times.

ST. MICHAEL, Alaska, May 31.—Commander Vilhjalmar Stefansson of the Canadian Government's Arctic Exploring Expedition left the flagship, Karluk, on Sept. 20, 1913, fifteen miles off the mouth of the Colville River. The next day a strong east wind sprang up, and on Sept. 23 the ship began to drift westward. There was no open water in the vicinity, and it was impossible to extricate the ship. On Sept. 25 we were struck by more easterly gales, accompanied by a blinding snowstorm.

From the masthead at noon, during a let-up in the storm, I caught sight of land at Cape Halket. The ice was cracking and tearing around us, and many larger cakes were grounding. During our rapid drift over the shallow bottom we seemed to be bearing a charmed existence, moving along with an ice floe about two miles square and fearing momentarily a break-up of the floe.

Accordingly we took the dogs aboard the Karluk from the ice and placed provisions on the deck, in readiness to go overboard immediately on the possibility of the ship's breaking in the crushing ice. That seemed a very imminent possibility, and in a less staunch vessel would have befallen then and there.

Carried by Grinding Ice.

It was a magnificent sight, the ice grinding and crushing and tearing asunder around us and rearing high on end. I longed then for my former command, Peary's north pole ship, the Roosevelt, which had carried me so often through greater dangers.

On Sept. 26 the wind veered to the northwest, closing all leads between the ship and shore, and leaving us in a position six miles off Tangent Point.

There we were becalmed for three days. In those three days we made careful preparations for leaving the ship as soon as it might become necessary, making ready fur clothing and sledges for journeys ashore. On Sept. 29 the wind changed to the northeast, and we began drifting westward. It was remarkable that we escaped at this time among the many grounded bergs around us.

On Oct. 3 we were close to a sandspit across Dease Inlet. The wind freshened to a gale, and before it the Karluk drifted westward. On Oct. 4 the weather changed southeasterly and we drifted northwest. On Oct. 6 we were twenty-five miles off shore and were drifting rapidly north outside the twenty-fathom line.

The dredge at this point showed a distinct change in the character of the sea animal life. Our Eskimos, who were busy catching seals, began making images of Peary. The Nome sledges were found too heavy now, in case we were obliged to leave the ship, and were deemed not suitable for rough ice work. The character of the sea bottom had here changed from soft silt to shell and coral rock.

On Oct. 7 a stellar observation showed our position to be latitude 71 degrees 38 minutes, longitude 154 degrees 5 minutes. We continued drifting north until Oct. 10, going rapidly over the Continental slope. At 500 fathoms we could find no bottom. At noon of Oct. 11 the Lucas sounding machinery found bottom in mud and sand 1,000 fathoms down.

In the evening of that day the ice cracked 100 yards away from the Karluk. We made preparations to release the ship by means of dynamite at daylight. But on Oct. 12 the lead was closed. At 1,250 fathoms we tried the dredge, but without success. In the deep water. We made it heavier by one-sixteenth and at 1,175 fathoms we obtained star fish and other species of sea life hitherto unknown in the arctic.

We continued drifting northwest until Oct. 22, when the nearest point should have been Keenan's Land, about twenty miles south of our position. Although we remained in the vicinity for several days in clear weather, there was no sign of land, in spite of a constant search kept up from the crow's nest by various members of the expedition with glasses. Outside of the continental shelf, if land exists at all, it has probably been wrongly placed on the maps. In this locality we continued getting many seals.

Bear Tracks and, Finally, a Bear.

Gales from the northwest sent the ship southward. On Oct. 24 soundings showed a depth of 1,100 fathoms, and a strong south wind sent the Karluk north again. On Oct. 26 the ice began to form rafters near the ship, but did no damage. We saw bear tracks on the ice around us.

On Oct. 27 we blew down our boiler. Three days later, on Oct. 30, the ice suddenly cracked with a loud report from the stern of the ship, and a lead opened fifty feet from the port side, separating the ship from our dogs. We succeeded, however, in getting our dogs aboard, and also our sounding machine. The open lead soon closed, and there was no lateral movement. All hands stayed up, as the wind was blowing a furious hurricane, verging to the east.

On Nov. 1 we encountered shallow water again at 100 fathoms, using always at that depth our Kelvin machine. In deeper water we used the Lucas sounding machine. We lost our dredge with 700 fathoms of rope at this stage.

On Nov. 5 we placed on the ice 250 sacks of coal, 100 cases of biscuits, and various other articles we would need after leaving the ship, using the biscuit cases for the construction of a house to shelter us.

On Nov. 10 we shot our first bear. The sun left us on Nov. 11, when the water was calm and the ship practically stationary. But the prevailing easterly winds kept the Karluk going constantly westward. No current was observed in any direction. Apparently the ice movements are influenced only by winds. In my opinion the prevailing Winter winds are from northeast to east.

Questions Polar Drift Theory.

The theory of drifting across the pole is questionable. Our drift carried the ship to the point where the Jeanette began her drift, as a glance at the chart shows. The Jeanette, if not lost, probably would have taken the course of the Fram. It is possible that there is adjoining land in an unexplored region.

On Nov. 15, in latitude nearly 73 degrees, longitude 162, we found much animal life. This is the farthest point north which we reached. Fifteen miles to the west the sea bottom was all rocks, and there was no animal life. Soundings taken in this locality showed forty-eight fathoms.

In the latter part of the month the Eskimos caught five white foxes. On Nov. 22 the dredge brought up eleven species of animal life not previously known.

On this day the Yale-Harvard game was to be played. We wondered who won.

On Nov. 24 there was considerable twilight, and we could read figures on the transit without the use of a lantern. Malloch was untiring in his efforts to get observations. West winds now sent the ship rapidly to the southeast, showing the probability of water in that direction.

Thanksgiving Day was not observed by us, the Karluk being a Canadian ship, but my thoughts strayed to Boston and the kind friends with whom there I had in the past participated on the great American holiday.

The drift continued south and southwest until Dec. 15. More easterly winds took us off westward for the rest of the time.

Christmas Day was spent by us with an old-fashioned celebration, with sporting events on the ice and prizes given to the winners. In the evening we had a big banquet.

New Year's Eve, 1913, found us about sixty miles north by east of Herald Island. We had observed what appeared to be land, looming south by west, at twilight. At noon of New Year's Day, 1914, we celebrated with a big football match between all nations and Scotland, and the festivities continued in the evennig.

On Jan. 2 the ship and the ice were both stationary. Suddenly a rumbling of ice like the buzzing of a telephone wire was heard in the interior of the ship, but not a sound of it could be observed on deck. Evidently there was great pressure somewhere.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 10 we were awakened from sleep by a sharp report like that of a gun. The ship was trembling and quivering. Going on deck, we found that the ice had opened from the stem of the vessel, running in a westerly direction about 100 yards, where the crack had closed. Soon the ice sheet started to the side and began moving in an easterly direction, slowely leaving the ship stationary with ice on her port side.

Water Pours Into Engine Room.

There was no pressure until 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The wind, which in the early part of the day had been light to the north, increased as the day wore on to a strong gale, with blinding snow. At this time a corner of the ice sheet struck the ship abreast of the engine room, breaking several of her timber planks. The pressure was not great, but water began to pour into the engine room at once.

Realizing that the Karluk was doomed, we immediately began placing on the ice pemican which had been taken from cases sewn in canvas; also milk, clothing, ammunition, arms, oil, &c. The night was intensely dark. No moon, no stars were visible. The air was filled with driving snow, flying before the wind at fully forty miles an hour. Fortunately, although the off-side ice continued moving slowly eastward, the pressure had largely lessened by the meeting of the two points astern. If we had received the full pressure of the ice, it would have cut off the bottom of the ship clean and complete.

The men aboard worked heroically,

Continued on Page 4.

BEAUTY SPOTS OF LITTLE KNOWN MEXICO.

Mexico at war is familiar to everybody, but these attractive pictures show Mexico at peace. They are reproduced by The Times's new process of printing, rotogravure, and will show that rich and fertile country at its best.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Huerta Now Cables an Offer of Settlement; Wilson Wants Rebels Received Unconditionally

But Washington Expects Rejection of Carranza Proposal—Villa Insists on Marching to the Capital—German Arms-Bearing Ships Fined $500,000 at Vera Cruz.

Special Cable Despatches to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, May 31.—It is understood that the Mexican Government has cabled to the Niagara conference a proposal which it is thought should be acceptable and which, if accepted, will settle the entire Mexican question.

VERA CRUZ, May 31.—It is rumored in Vera Cruz today that President Huerta will resign tomorrow and that a commission of seven will be appointed to govern Mexico until a new President is elected; the commission to consist of three Huertistas, three Constitutionalists, and one neutral.

Some sensible people take this rumor seriously.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, May 31.—The Mexican peace negotiations are in a state of suspended animation. It cannot be said that a crisis in the negotiations exists, but the fact stands out that the action of Gen. Carranza in making what is interpreted as an appeal for Constitutionalist representation in the conference has produced an awkward situation at the moment when the peace plan drawn here had been agreed to by the American and Mexican delegates. Oral exchanges on the subject will be continued by the A B C mediators and the American delegates tomorrow.

Urge Unconditional Admission.

The American delegates are now urging the mediators to admit Gen. Carranza's delegates without conditions, which is equivalent to asking that the Constitutionalists be permitted to continue fighting while their representative is engaged in an effort to make peace.

Were it not for the attitude of the Washington Government it would be easy to forecast the response that the mediators would make to the Carranza note. They had decided that Constitutionalist participation in the conference was impossible at this late day unless under the stipulation that the revolutionary faction would adhere to the programme of pacification to which the American and Mexican representatives had agreed, and order an immediate suspension of hostilities.

It was only at the request of the American delegates that the mediators consented to receive the note that Gen. Carranza sent to them. Even after the note had been read and considered they were not disposed to change their original decision as to the treatment to be accorded such a communication, and their present attitude of delaying action on it is due entirely to the fact that the American delegates, presumably following instructions from Washington, are urging them not to reject the Carranza request.

Briefly, then, the situation of the mediation undertaking is this:

The American and the Mexican delegates, through the exercise of the good offices of the mediators, agreed to the plan of pacification, and it was submitted to their respective Governments for approval or amendment. When an agreement had almost been reached an emissary of Gen. Carranza was sent to Niagara Falls with a telegraphic note from the First Chief of the Constitutionalist movement suggesting that representation in the negotiations be accorded him.

Believing that Gen. Carranza had lost his right to such representation through his refusal to accept the invitation to participate in the conference before the Niagara Falls parleys were begun, and that to grant the request after the pacification plan had been agreed to by the American and Mexican delegates, would merely tend to delay and complicate the proceedings, the mediators were dissuaded from rejecting the Carranza proposal or paying no attention to it only by the earnest representations of the American delegates that the request be granted.

Say Peace Was Assured.

Opinion here is very general that an early peace in Mexico was assured when the obstacle presented by the Carranza note was encountered. The various stages of the negotiations had been made known to the State Department in Washington, and the details of pacification practically sanctioned there, it was understood, before the petition was put in its present shape. Consequently it was to be supposed that the plan for bringing peace to Mexico would be approved by the Washington Government without delay.

As for the Huerta Government, it had given its envoys at Niagara Falls full discretion to arrange an agreement. Besides, it had been made aware of the progress of the negotiations and could not reject the plan consistently on the plea of ignorance that the Mexican delegates had exceeded their powers. The pacification plan as submitted to the two Governments had made provision for dealing with the troublesome agrarian question in a way that was satisfactory to the Mexican representatives, and the arrangements for the appointment of Gen. Huerta's successor by Gen. Huerta himself had provided a means for preserving the dignity of the old warrior when he stepped down and out.

So all those having knowledge of the details of the pacification plan and the circumstances under which it was drawn felt that its approval by the Governments in Washington and Mexico City was virtually assured in advance. It was not overlooked that assent by the Constitutionalists was essential to its success, but there was a confident feeling at Niagara Falls that the revolutionary leaders would yield to the persuasive influence of the Washington Administration, whose espousal of the Constitutionalist cause was an open secret, and would indorse the project submitted by the Niagara Falls mediators.

Gen. Carranza's eleventh hour effort to become a party to the conference here created surprise among those concerned in the exchanges that had been in progress since May 20, or rather, since the A B C diplomats made their oroginal tender of good offices several weeks before that time. It was on Thursday morning that the news was printed that the pacification plan had been laid before the Governments in Washington and Mexico City. That very night Juan Urquidi, a member of the Constitutionalist junta in Washington, left that city for Niagara Falls bearing Gen. Carranza's note, which the First Chief of the Constitutionalists had telegraphed from Durango. The chronology of the case is important in the opinion of those who realize that if the peace plan should fail the mediators will endeavor to fix the responsibility for that failure, which would mean also the responsibility for the sacrifice of many lives and perhaps for involving the United States in a real war.

Carranza's Policy of Delay.

One question asked here is: Why did Gen. Carranza wait until the pacification plan had been agreed to, and everything been arranged except the exact wording of the protocol to carry it into effect, before suggesting that he be permitted to participate in the Niagara Falls negotiations? There is some evidence that the American delegates here had no advance information of Señor Urquidi's coming, so that on the face of the case Carranza's course would seem to have been determined by him without the knowledge of the Washington Government. However, the American delegates, presumably acting under instructions from the State Department, interceded in Señor Urquidi's behalf at a time when the A B C mediators were disposed to refuse even to receive the Carranza application, and they followed this action last night by representations to the mediators in favor of admitting a Constitutionalist agent to the peace conference.

In this last-mentioned action the American delegates, it is taken for granted here, acted under instructions from their Government.

The fact that the pacification plan had been submitted to the United States and Mexican Governments was published before some of those concerned were willing that it should become known that the first and most important stage of the negotiations had been completed. If Gen. Carranza had submitted his application before that publication he would have had a better standing before the mediators and the world, according to a rather widespread opinion at Niagara Falls. Among those who hold that view he has placed himself under the suspicion of seeking to gain time for military operations in continuance of the campaign of the Constitutionalists against Mexico City in the hope that the capture of the capital will leave him free to establish his own government without the restrictions of the peace agreement to which the United States is a party.

Administration's View of the Case.

But there is, of course, another side of the question. It is contended that in any event the assent of the Constitutionalists to the Niagara Falls agreement is essential to its success, and that this assent can be obtained mainly, perhaps solely, through the influence of the United States Government upon Gen. Carranza and the other leaders of the revolutionary movement. When the American and the Mexican delegates, with the assistance of the mediators, were nearing the conclusion of their efforts to agree on a fundamental outline of a peace protocol, it was the understanding here that the plan arranged would be submitted to Gen. Carranza through the Washington Administration and an earnest effort made to obtain his approval of its provisions and his agreement to abide by the terms of the arrangement for the installation of a Provisional Government which would provide for the establishment of a permanent national authority in accordance with the principles for which he and his followers had been fighting. A decided feeling of hope that these efforts would be successful prevailed at Niagara Falls.

That hope has not been abandoned even by some of the most conservative of those who are parties to the mediation proceedings. But that the situation has assumed an awkward phase through the presentation of the Carranza request, and the action of the United States in backing it up, is conceded. A great responsibility has been thrown upon the mediators, who are credited with being determined that if the interjection of the Constitutionalist element into the negotiations at this late day results in the failure of the peace movement, they will seek to place the blame for the failure where they think it belongs.

Meanwhile, the conferees are waiting to hear from Washington and Mexico City as to the views of the Governments there concerning the pacification plan submitted by them. It can only be guessed whether Gen. Huerta will consent to pass formally upon the plan while the Carranza application is pending before the mediators; but it is taken for granted here that the Wilson Administration will withhold final action until it sees what result is obtained from the representations made to the mediators by its delegates.

Application Excites Mexicans.

The Mexican contingent here was in a noticeable state of excitement last night during the progress of the "conversation," to use the diplomatic term, between the three mediators and the two American delegates. Its members sat around the lobby of the Clifton Hotel,

Continued on Page 3.

The best smoking cigar for office use—"Lion" Cigar—made by the Public Service Cigar Co., 5 Cts.—Adv.

THE STORSTAD SEIZED AT MONTREAL FOR SINKING EMPRESS OF IRELAND; HAD RIGHT OF WAY, HER OWNERS SAY

Official Statement Defending the Storstad Says She Had Right of Way and Tried to Avoid Collision

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 31.—After a conference with Capt. Anderson of the Storstad, officials of the Maritime Steamship Company tonight gave out this statement of the collision with the Empress of Ireland:

The fact that the Storstad has only today reached port has made it impossible heretofore to give an authentic statement on her behalf. All connected with the Storstad deplore most deeply the terrible accident which has resulted in the loss of so many valuable lives.

The vessels sighted each other when far apart. The Empress of Ireland was seen off the port bow of the Storstad. The Empress of Ireland's green, or starboard, light was visible to those on the Storstad. Under these circumstances, the rules of navigation gave the Storstad the right of way.

The headway of the Empress was then changed in such a manner as to put the vessels in a position to pass safely. Shortly after, a fog enveloped first the Empress and then the Storstad.

Fog signals were exchanged, the Storstad's engines were at once slowed and then stopped. Her heading remained unaltered. Whistles from the Empress were heard on the Storstad's port bow, and were answered. The Empress of Ireland was then seen through the fog, close at hand, on the port bow of the Storstad. She was showing her green light and was making considerable headway.

The engines of the Storstad were at once reversed at full speed and her headway was nearly checked when the vessels came together.

It has been said that the Storstad should not have backed out of the hole made by the collision. She did not do so. As the vessels came together the Storstad's engines were ordered ahead for the purpose of holding her bow against the side of the Empress and thus preventing the entrance of water into the vessel.

The headway of the Empress, however, swung the Storstad around in such a way as to twist the Storstad's bow out of the hole and to bend the bow itself over to port.

The Empress at once disappeared in the fog. The Storstad sounded her whistle repeatedly in an effort to locate the Empress of Ireland, but could obtain no indication of her whereabouts until cries were heard. The Storstad was then manoeuvred close to the Empress as was safe in view of the danger of injury to the persons already in the water.

The Storstad at once lowered every one of her boats and sent them to save the passengers and crew of the Empress, though she herself was in serious danger of sinking. When two boats from the Empress reached the Storstad the Storstad's men also manned these boats and went in them to the rescue. Her own boats made several trips and in all about 350 persons were taken on board, and everything that the ship's stores contained was used for their comfort. Clothes of those on the Storstad were placed at the disposal of the fescued and every assistance was rendered.

The statements which have appeared in the press indicating that there was the slightest delay on the part of the Storstad in rendering prompt and efficient aid do a cruel injustice to the Captain, who did not hesitate to send out every boat he had, in spite of the desperate condition of his own ship.

The owners of the Storstad ask of the public that, in all fairness to both vessels and their commanders, judgment as to where the blame for the terrible disaster should rest be suspended until an impartial tribunal has heard the evidence on both sides.

Blame the Empress and Say the Storstad Tried to Prevent Disaster.

DENY SHE BACKED AWAY

It Comes Out That Her Captain Was Not on the Bridge When Collision Occurred.

STORSTAD IS UNDER GUARD

Admiralty Notice of Seizure in $2,000,000 Suit Torn Down When Marshal Turns Away.

209 BODIES REACH QUEBEC

Pathetic Scenes Mark Identification of Victims by Relatives as City Mourns.

SETON-KARR IS IDENTIFIED

Hundreds of Bodies Still in Ship's Hull at Bottom of River—Investigation Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 31.—When the collier Storstad, which sank the steamship Empress of Ireland in a collision off Father Point, in the St. Lawrence River, causing the loss of 964 lives, arrived at this port today, she was seized by officials of the Admiralty Court on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway, owners of the Empress. The seizure is based on a claim for $2,000,000 for the loss of the steamship.

Capt. Anderson of the Storstad positively refused to make any statement regarding the collision, more than to say that his ship was going full speed astern when she struck the Empress. He referred all questions to the officials of the Black Diamond Line, lessees of the collier.

It was learned today that Capt. Anderson was not on the bridge at the time of the collision, but was on deck.

Later this evening, through Capt. Ore Lange, chief of the Maritime Steamship Company of Norway, and John Griffin, attorney for the company, who had come on from New York to get the report of the Captain and sailors first hand and to look into the situation, a statement, based on Capt. Andersen's report and the reports of other officers to Messrs. Lange and Griffin, was given out. This is printed in full elsewhere on this page.

According to the Captain and officers, this statement said, the Storstad did not back away after the collision. On the contrary, she steamed ahead in an effort to keep her bow in the hole she had dug into the side of the Empress. The Empress, however, the owners said, headed away and bent the Storstad's bow over at an acute angle to port.

After that the Empress was hidden from the view of the Storstad, and despite the fact that the Storstad kept her whistle blowing she could not locate the Empress until the cries of some of the victims in the water were heard. The Captain absolutely denied, according to the owners' statement, that he went a mile or so away from the Empress after his vessel struck the liner. The Storstad had not moved, he said. It was the Empress which had changed position.

According to the report made by the Captain to the owners, immediately the collision occurred he heard Capt. Kendall shout, calling on him not to pull away.

"I won't," shouted the Storstad's Captain, as loud as he could. After that the Empress disappeared from the Storstad's view.

Says Storstad Stood By.

J. W. Griffin, a New York lawyer, representing the owners of the boat, read out the statement to the reporters. He was asked:

"Were the answers to the whistles such as to show that they were understood by both commanders?"

"There is nothing to indicate to the contrary, but I cannot answer that question definitely," replied Mr. Griffin.

"Capt. Kendall has said that his boat was absolutely still when the collision occurred," was suggested.

"Captain Kendall is entitled to make his statement," said Mr. Griffin. "That is not our view of it; we don't agree with that. If there had been any real headway on our boat we would have speared through her like paper. Her registered tonnage is 6,000 tons, and I understand her cargo was 10,000 tons."

"Was it true that when the fog lifted the Storstad was nearly a mile away?" was the final question of the newspaper man.

"No," said Mr. Griffin, "that is the one thing that has really cut Capt. Anderson more than anything. He was

TARRYTOWN POLICE ROUT I. W. W. FORCES

Resort to "Football Tactics" with Those Remaining After Sending 15 to Jail.

THREATEN A BIG INVASION

Say They'll Fill Jails to Overflowing if Not Permitted Publicly to Scold the Rockefellers.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 31.—In three detachments, the latest of which arrived here at 9:30 o'clock tonight and was held by the police at the railroad station, a force of anarchist and I. W. W. agitators came to town today and created a succession of riotous disturbances. During one of these, which followed an attempt of the agitators to denounce John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the public square, a young agitator called out to Policeman Cregier:

"If I had a gun I'd shoot you dead where you stand."

The answer to this threat was a blow from the policeman's club which cut the agitator's face open.

Late tonight, besides handling the crowd that was rounded up at the railroad station and held there until they could be forcibly put aboard a train for New York, the police had to transfer a squad of those who were arrested to the jail at White Plains. Still another squad is held in the jail here for a hearing tomorrow morning. Those taken to White Plains, having waived preliminary examination, will be placed on trial there tomorrow. All together fifteen persons were arrested, all either anarchists or members of the I. W. W. from Manhattan.

Police Adopt Football Tactics.

From all that the police and city authorities have been able to learn the visitation of anarchists and I. W. W.'s is not ended. It is promised that more agitators will come here tomrorrow, and that if they are arrested a general call will be sent out to the "reds" in all parts of the country to assemble here for a "free speech fight," such as the I. W. W. conducted in San Diego, Seattle, San Francisco, Fresno, and other cities. In those cities the policy was to continue to make speeches without permits in the public squares, and then attempt to pack the jails to overflowing with I. W. W. members.

It was to offset this policy that the police here quit making arrests after gathering in fifteen of the agitators today. A new police method was adopted after consultation between leg-weary officers who had chased the agitators back and forth through the Tarrytown streets. The police decided to "play football" with them instead of locking them up, and under this policy the agitators were simply pushed and shoved about and not permitted to linger in one place long enough to make a speech or attract a crowd. Most of those ordered out of town tonight were given severe "football" treatment before they were placed aboard a train for New York.

Berkman Led the Anarchists.

The agitators included all of those who have gained recent notoriety in New York City. Arthur Caron preceded them with Becky Edelson yesterday afternoon, and they were put into jail with their followers after attempting to denounce John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the public square. The detachments which arrived today came as reinforcements to the Caron party.

Alexander Berkman, the anarchist who served fourteen years in prison for shooting Henry C. Frick, was their leader. With Berkman was David Sullivan, one of the persistent orators of Rutgers Square, in New York City.

Berkman, Sullivan, and their followers attempted to carry on the meeting that Becky Edelson and Caron had failed to hold the night before. The result was a riot, in which hundreds of citizens and the entire police force participated. Berkman was driven at one time into North Tarrytown, where he mounted a barrel and sought to harangue a crowd of curious persons. As the police approached Berkman fled back toward Tarrytown, with 500 residents at his heels. Some of them were sympathizers, but for the most part they jeered him and rushed him at intervals.

As Berkman drew near Fountain Square, the place decided upon by the anarchists to make their stand for "free speech," David Sullivan brought forward a chair for him to stand on. A woman, who was called by her companions "Helen of Troy," helped Sullivan hold the chair in place while Berkman attempted to mount it.

Chased by "Rockefeller's Police."

The Tarrytown police were on hand, however, and they were not in the more or less lenient mood of the North Tarrytown force that had allowed Berkman to make a brief harangue in the street. The police rushed the anarchists, and Berkman, with Sullivan and the woman, was driven again into North Tarrytown, Sullivan carrying with him the chair he had brought to Fountain Square.

Once over the line, Berkman mounted the chair and got far enough along in a harangue to call upon the people to help him in his fight for free speech "as guaranteed by the Constitution, but as suppressed by Mr. Rockefeller, the real owner of the Tarrytown police."

Then Policeman O'Connel grabbed him and threw him from the improvised rostrum. There was a general scrimmage as Berkman landed on the ground.

Berkman was dragged by the policeman and pushed by the crowd backward to the Tarrytown line. David Sullivan, an I. W. W. member, who said his name was Joe Vellocello, and two or three others did their best to keep Berkman on his feet. When he was backed over the line the Tarrytown police were waiting for him, and they pounced upon the whole party. Policeman Ryan grabbed Vellocello, dragged him into a hallway, threw him flat on the floor, and held him there until a police automobile arrived to take him to the station house. Sullivan and a policeman mixed it up for a brief period, and then Sullivan was hustled into a private automobile, which was commandeered to carry him to the police station.

Berkman slipped through the crowd as rapidly as he could after his two companions were arrested. He was followed to the river front by a crowd of 500, some of whom loudly advised him that he had better "cool off." Finding that he was not molested, Berkman slipped away to a telephone and sent in a call to New York for reinforcements.

Then he went to Police Headquarters to see what was happening to those who had been locked up. The scene there was a boisterous one, as the agitators, six to a cell, were singing I. W. W. songs in chorus and banging at the cell doors.

Becky Edelson Noisy in Court.

Judge William B. Moorehouse had Arthur Caron and those arrested with him on Saturday night brought into court for a hearing at 8 P. M. Becky Edelson immediately started a furore in the courtroom by calling out that "the occasion was such a solemn one that she would like to borrow a handkerchief from some kind soul to weep on."

The prisoners, having refused to give their names, were brought forward as

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Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Mauretania, (Cunard Line,) New York for Liverpool, was 320 miles west of Fastnet at 10 A. M.; due at Fishguard June 1, forenoon. SS Vaterland, (Hamburg-American Line,) New York for Hamburg, was 480 miles southwest of Brow Head at 4 A. M.; due Cherbourg June 1, forenoon.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable bottle with the Green Stripe. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

Chas. E. Matthews, the Desk Man, now 21 E. 28th St.; also Commercial Stationery.—Adv.

right on the job, and so close that some of the people swam to the ship."

Accuses Liner's Officers.

"There were two officers of the Empress of Ireland who were brought on board the Storstad, and there were two of their lifeboats alongside us, but these officers would not go off in them to try to rescue any of the passengers because they said the boats were too heavy and they could not pull them. Some of the first-class passengers urged them to go off, but they would not. And so three of our firemen jumped into one of the Empress boats and pulled off. They rescued a lot of people and made two journeys in the boat."

This assertion was made by the second officer of the Storstad and corroborated by the third officer, both of whom were in charge of the boats from the Storstad and directed the rescue of some hundred passengers.

The two officers often reiterated that they had received instructions not to say anything about the collision before the court of inquiry sat. Third Officer Jack Saxe, who was on the bridge when the collision occurred, was most emphatic on two points. He insisted that the Empress of Ireland was not stationary when the collision took place; the engines might have been stopped, but the ship had considerable way, and her separation from the collier was as much due to this as to the withdrawing of the collier. He declared further that there were no words heard from the Captain of the liner; the officers on the bridge heard no request to keep ahead.

"I have read what the Captain said in his evidence at the inquest," said the second officer, "but it is not true. There are many things he has said there which are not true. We thought we were sinking ourselves after the collision, and did not think the other ship was badly damaged. So we got our boats ready to swing out, and then we heard the terrible cries for help, and we launched our boats and rowed to the rescue. Four times the boat I was in charge of went to and from the scene of the disaster and picked up passengers—some dead, but many alive. We have a pile of clothing on the boat deck here, which was the night attire of the passengers we saved and which was replaced by clothes which were lent them from this ship."

"We gave them every spare piece of clothing we had," chimed in Third Officer Saxe, "and even gave them the bedclothes. The wife of the Captain gave the women a lot of her clothes, and she was working bravely through it all, ministering to the needs of the half-frozen people that were rescued.

"Crew Rowed Like Demons."

"The first boat from the collier got away in two, or at most three, minutes, and I headed her for the liner, which was gradually going over to one side. The first trip I made I picked up thirty-two people, who were struggling in the icy cold water. I brought them back, and they were taken on the Storstad. Then I went off again and picked up sixteen more people alive, and eight bodies of people who had died from the shock of the waters.

"My crew rowed like demons possessed, and after we had put them on board our ship we rowed back again and got some more people and bodies. These we took to the pilot ship, which was nearer to us than the Storstad, the collier being about 800 yards away. The third time we went back the liner was just going under, and we pulled away from her some distance so as not to be drawn into the suction, and when she had disappeared we rowed over the spot and got some of those who were floating about. Their cries for help were awful, but they only lasted a few minutes and then all was silent as the grave.

"It was terrible when we were making our first journey back to the Storstad with our boat full to overflowing, to hear the cries of those we could not rescue. And all the time there were two of the Empress lifeboats lying alongside our ship, and some of the Empress's officers on board, and they would not lend a hand to rescue their own passengers.

"One woman, who was rather old, I think belonging to the Salvation Army, and one little girl, as well as seven men, died on board the collier after we had brought them aboard. They were almost frozen, and died of shock. Our forepeak is full of water, but there is no water in any of the holds."

Asked particularly about the weather conditions and the incidents immediately preceding the collision, Saxe said:

"They were moving at a good speed when we hit them. We had seen the boat previously five miles off, and as we got nearer a fog came up and we could not see her at all. We could not see any lights, and although we heard the sirens going we could not exactly tell where the boat was, and we certainly heard no shouting through a megaphone to keep ahead."

"Who gave the order to go astern after the collision?" was asked, but the third officer, who was on the bridge at the time with the first officer, would not answer, nor would the second officer.

"Capt. Anderson is a very careful officer," volunteered Second Officer Einar Reinerts. "I have been with him a long time, and he is always most careful. He won't say anything about the course of the Empress or what happened afterward. That is for the courts."

The Storstad's first officer is Alfred Tottenass, and, like all his colleagues, he is a Norwegian.

Engineers Tell of Reversing.

One of the most important statements was that of the third engineer of the Storstad who was not averse to talking, but refused to give his name. He was on duty in the engine room when the collision occurred.

"How long before you struck was the signal given to go astern?" he was asked.

"It is impossible to say definitely, but it was about a minute. I should say a little longer than a minute," he replied.

"Are you positive that you got the signal to go full speed astern?"

"I am certain the engines were going full speed astern when the collision occurred," he said.

The third engineer's statement was supported by that of the second engineer who, however, was not on duty at the time of the accident. He said that at no time for several hours before the collision had the Storstad proceeded at greater speed than ten miles an hour. Thick fog had been encountered at intervals, he said.

"The shock of the impact was not very noticeable," he said. "I did notice, however, that the engines had been reversed and we were going full speed astern. That was about one minute before the shock came."

When asked regarding the evidence given at the inquest at Runonski, that, had the Storstad not backed away, the Empress might have been kept afloat long enough for the lowering of most of the lifeboats, the second engineer said that he did not think that would have helped matters any. He explained this by saying that the blow was a glancing one, and that even had the Storstad been going ahead instead of astern she would have glanced off and the steamers would have separated equally as quickly as they did.

Held to Rescue Passengers.

Another officer said he was awakened in his bunk by the clanging of bells in the engine room, and hastily going on deck noticed the ship was going astern. The collision followed almost immediately. He said he helped to lower one of the boats and started to pick up the passengers.

"It was no trouble to get a boatload of them," he said. "Altogether some sixty were saved on the first trip. So heavily was the boat loaded she all but sank on her return to the Storstad."

As far as this officer could tell four other lifeboats were lowered from the Storstad, and most of those saved on the first trip belonged to the crew of the Empress. He could not account for this beyond the supposition that they were better able to endure shock and exposure than were the passengers.

Asked if he noticed the siren of the Empress sounding, he replied that he had heard nothing, but would not say that the Empress did not sound her siren.

The arrival of the Storstad at Montreal was awaited keenly from early morning. After leaving Quebec she was reported almost mile by mile by the Marconi and Government signal stations. By early morning it was definitely known that she would arrive soon after noon, and the Hochelaga wharf, where it was announced that she would warp in, was soon crowded.

Newspaper men from all over the American Continent had gathered to meet her. Obtaining information, however, was a difficult task. The Norwegian Consul was one of the many on the pier, and he was appealed to, but explained that he understood several lawyers were on hand representing the owners of the vessel. A Norwegian firm, representing The Black Diamond Line, had several lawyers on the pier to meet the collier.

The warping in was a slow process, but when it was safely accomplished a gap of fifteen feet was left between the ship and the wharf edge.

Question after question was hurled at the members of the crew who lounged at the rails and shook their heads, indicating that they did not understand, all of them being Norwegians. One newspaper man with the gift of tongues was able to speak to them in their own language, but he got little information.

Guards at Gangplank.

Slowly a long gangplank was pushed over the side. No sooner had it touched the wharf edge than two of the ship's officers stationed themselves at the foot of it. The first man to go aboard was the Norwegian Consul, who was unaccompanied. After him a lawyer representing the Canadian Pacific Railway attempted to go aboard, but was unceremoniously shoved back. He appealed to S. C. Mason, the representative of the Quebec Admiralty Court, who had a writ of attachment in his hand, and the two endeavored to make their way up the narrow plank. They, too, were pushed back, however, and it was some time before Capt. Anderson could be made to understand that the ship was under seizure, and that the Government officers must be allowed aboard.

Mr. Mason was going on board alone when he was quickly followed by a Montreal reporter who had entered himself as a Marshal's assistant. No barrier was put in his way until one other newspaper man tried to follow his example, but was turned back.

After watching the Marshal tack up the notice of seizure, the reporter made a tour of the vessel to see the officers and inspect the damage to the ship.

Tore Down the Writ.

The writ, which had been tacked up on the bridge, was the centre of interest to the officers and crew alike. It set forth that the ship had been seized on an action for $2,000,000 damages which the Canadian Pacific Railway had sustained as the result of the collision with the Empress. Beside it was the summons commanding the owners to appear in response to the action taken by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

After the Captain had looked it over he strolled away. Then one of the seamen came along and tore it down.

The Storstad is a solid steel boat over 440 feet long, and carried 11,000 tons of coal. From her stern the Norwegian flag, tattered and frayed, flew at half mast. One could see a rent in her bows fully thirty feet long. As she turned to come into the wharf one could see daylight through the huge rent in her bow. On the starboard side the heavy steel plates had been driven in and the steel anchor twisted out of shape. The stem was twisted to port, and on that side the steel plates were crushed. Beyond the damage to the bow, there was very little evidence of injury to any other part of the ship.

The Storstad proceeded to unload her cargo until all was discharged. A curious crowd hung around covered with coal dust, until a heavy thunderstorm drove everybody away.

Capt. Holtung of the Norwegian collier Alden has told one of the officials what his second officer and pilot saw when they passed the Empress of Ireland some thirty miles from where the collision occurred and only a short time before the catastrophe.

He said the Alden, which is chartered by the Dominion Coal Company was on her way up the St. Lawrence River when the Empress of Ireland was sighted, steaming toward her. Both the pilot and the second officer who were on duty on the bridge of the Alden are said to be willing to swear that the Empress of Ireland was approaching the collier in such an erratic manner that they became greatly concerned.

So erratic, they said, was the course of the liner that at times her green light could be seen, and at other times the red light would show. The course of the Empress is described as zig-zag.

Kendall at Montreal.

Capt. Kendall of the Empress of Ireland arrived in Montreal tonight with Chief Engineer Sampson. Both were far from having recovered from the injuries they received in the disaster, and immediately on leaving the train they went to a hotel. They retired almost at once, after giving out a statement that nothing could be added to what had already been said at the Coroner's inquest in Rimouski.

Capt. Kendall is severely bruised and suffers from the serious mental strain he is undergoing. Chief Engineer Sampson was both burned and bruised. He stayed at his post until the inflowing waters flooded the engine room.

STEAMER DAMAGED BY ICE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 31.—The surface of the Atlantic north of the Grand Banks is a great field of floating ice, according to officers of the steamer Cape Breton from Glasgow, which limped into port today leaking.

The steamer's bow was badly damaged from contact with ice floes.

209 WRECK DEAD REACH QUEBEC

City in Mourning When Fifty Seamen of British Cruiser Bear Coffins Ashore.

FIND SETON-KARR'S BODY

Bank Manager Identifies Body of Laurence Irving—Mother and Daughter in One Box.

HUNDREDS NOT RECOVERED

Bodies Immured in Liner's Hull at Bottom of the St. Lawrence—Investigation Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, May 31.—All Quebec, from the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, Sir Francis Langellier, to the Boy Scouts, went down to the water front this afternoon not only to watch the sad spectacle of the landing and identification of the bodies of the victims of the Empress of Ireland but to assist friends and relatives in their task of finding their loved dead.

A wharf shed had been turned into a morgue, and here were taken ashore from the vessels which had carried them from Quebec 209 bodies. These were crowded into 188 coffins, however, because the supply had run short at Rimouski.

Some of those coffins bore strange directions. One plain pine box bore a card, stating, "Mother and Daughter." It contained the unidentified bodies of a woman and a little child. Another box bore the single word, "Man." Still another card was lettered roughly, "Any one knowing Alec McDonald, purser, Empress of Ireland, please have a look at this body so as to be sure it is his." Something less than a dozen bore cards proving the identity of their contents. The body of Sir Henry Seton-Karr, the big game hunter, was among those identified.

Manager Hamilton of the Bank of Commerce in Quebec identified one of the bodies as that of Laurence Irving, the actor.

Among the visitors to the shed were several men of the crew of the Empress of Ireland, searching for comrades from among the unidentified dead.

It was high noon before the crowd of the curious, officials, and those seeking news of lost ones began to gather in any number at the wharf.

By that time arrangements had been completed for guarding the premises. In the darkened interior stood special officers, constables of the Canadian Pacific, and marine in red jackets and blue jackets from the British cruiser Essex, just returned from Mexican waters.

Quebec received the funeral ship reverently. Silent crowds lined the heights along the St. Lawrence while the Lady Grey slowly proceeded up the river to the new embankment wall in the breakwater. The Lady Grey was escorted by the British cruiser Essex, and fifty sailors from the warship, with bared heads, carried the coffins down the gangplank and laid them in rows on three long tables stretched under the freight shed on the pier. The building was draped with black. A crowd that contained many of the survivors and relatives and friends of the dead gathered at the doors and waited nervously for permission to enter and pass down the aisles between the rows of bodies.

In the shed, which was 980 feet long, the coffins were placed upon three tables, each 100 feet long. There was no sadder sight in the building than the table where rested the improvised coffins; for many of them held the bodies of mothers and children looked in the last embrace just as they had sunk to their death off Father Point early Friday morning.

Boy Scouts as Guard.

Outside in the hot glare of the sun there were a cordon of police and a squad of Boy Scouts under the command of Scoutmaster P. Brown. In lieu of clubs, the Scouts were armed with staves, and at times they were forced to bring these into use in keeping back the spectators.

Upon the tables were arranged the long rows of coffins. Among the names were sixteen little white coffins, in which lay the bodies of children. These were piled together at one end of the row, and were all borne in by a lone sailor, one at a time. Identification was rapid at first. A relative would come in, pass down the line, reading the cards of meagre information, or looking upon a face here and there. He would at last find that which he sought. There would be a moment of silence, a word or a sob, and then the box would be borne away while the relative or friend would get his certificate from Coroner Jolicoeur, whose dejected attitude belied his name.

Some few who were successful in finding their dead told their stories. George Hedgcoe of Montreal was one. He had sought and found the body of Miss Nellie Jones of Montreal, a telephone operator, who was to marry him and who was on her way to her home in Briermly, England, where the ceremony was to take place.

Mrs. Fannie Evinson of Winnipeg had started on a holiday to England with her husband and her nine months' old son. Her husband and baby were lost, but she was picked up and brought to Quebec. In this Quebec shed she found the body of her little son.

Arivio Marcullia, 17 years old, was on his way to Austria from his new home in Negoni, Mich., with his sister, Tonia, and his two brothers. He found the bodies of all but one of the brothers in the shed.

The crowd began to come at 12 o'clock. The local clergy, when they could escape from their duties of Sunday, moved about uttering words of comfort. At first identification proceeded quickly. Great gaps grew in the lines of coffins.

F. W. Cullen of Toronto, whose wife and little children had not been on the train that brought the survivors to this city. He hovered around the middle table, where all the white coffins were laid. Finally one was opened. His face grew very pale as he clutched the shoulder of a friend and cried, "My baby!" He had discovered the body of his daughter, Maud. This afternoon he returned to the morgue accompanied by Nellie Blythe, who was holding his 2-year-old son, Albert Edward Cullen, when the ship listed, and a man running by knocked them both into the water. The child dropped from her arms and was lost. Although Mr. Cullen looked again and again for his wife, she was not among those whose bodies were recovered.

Relatives at Rimouski yesterday claimed the bodies of eighteen victims, including Mrs. Gallagher of Toronto and Mrs. Seybold of Ottawa. The following Salvation Army members have been identified today: Mrs. A. Morris, Major Nettie Simcoe, Vancouver; Brig. Scott Potter, Toronto; Mr. Stevenson, and Bandsman Charles Wilkes of Moose Jaw. There were 176 Salvationists on board the Empress of Ireland, of whom 150 perished.

Of the other victims, the first body to be identified here and taken away was that of Mrs. Vincent of London, England, who had come out to visit her daughter, the wife of R. Orde, chief engineer on the harbor works, and had been only a week in the country. The bodies of P. A. Taavatila and his son, Mrs. C. Bristowe, and Dr. Patten also were identified.

Search of the waters near Father Point revealed few more of the wreck victims, and it seemed probable that the bodies of hundreds of the more than 900 persons lost lay imprisoned within the shattered hull of the steamer, ninety feet below the surface of the St. Lawrence.

Investigation into the responsibility for the disaster begun yesterday before a Coroner's jury at Rimouski, was adjourned for a week after Capt. Henry G. Kendall and the chief engineer of the Empress of Ireland had given testimony placing the blame for the collision on the Storstad and declaring that the sinking of the liner was hastened by the seemingly deliberate withdrawal of the collier's bow from the hole it had made in the liner's side.

THE IDENTIFIED DEAD.

Names of Wreck Victims Whose Bodies Were Taken To Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 31.—The list of identified dead from the Empress of Ireland up to a late hour tonight follows:

ARCHER, MARY RUTH, Saskatchewan.
ANDERSON, Mr.
BURROWS, WILLIAM J., Galt, Ontario.
BURROWS, CHARLOTTE, Galt, Ontario.
BARLOW, Dr. E. A., Montreal.
BARLOW, Mrs., Montreal.
BARBOUR, Mrs. W., Silverton, B. C.
BYRNE, Miss G., Queensland.
BZENSLEZ, Truro, N. S.
BROOKS, DOLLY, Toronto.
BRISTOW, Mrs. C.
CUTROW, LIZA, London, Ont.
CULLEN, ALB. EDWARD, Toronto.
CULLEN, MAUD, Toronto.
CREIGHTON, Major, Toronto.
CRATHERN, Miss WANETA, Montreal.
BENNETT, Mrs. HART.
DE BOW, Adjt., Toronto.
DE BOW, Mrs., Toronto.
DAVIES, Mrs. ——.
DEFOND, H., Liverpool.
EVINSON, JULIUS, Winnipeg.
FINLAY, Major HUGH, Toronto.
GRAHAM, W. D., Hong Kong.
GOLDTHORPE, CHARLES, Bradford, England.
GREEN, JESSIE, Toronto.
GALLAGHER, Mrs., Winnipeg.
GREEN, Mrs., Toronto.
HANNUSSEN, EDWIN, Negomi, Mich.
HANAGAN, Bandmaster E. A., Toronto.
HUNTER, Mrs. BRIGADIER, India.
HOAD, KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN, Quebec.
HOAD, KATHLEEN EMILY, aged 6 months, Quebec.
HOWES, F. W., Birmingham, England.
HAMILTON, FRANK, St. John, N. B.
HALLIDAY, CHRISTOPHER H., Pearson, Man.
IRVING, LAURENCE, actor.
JOBIN, WILLIAM, Galt, Ont.
JONES, Mrs. N., Briarly Hill, England.
KERWIN, JAMES H., Quebec.
KAVALSKY, IVAN, crew.
LINDSAY, ALEX., Halifax.
LEEKS, WILLIE, Galt, Ont.
LEDERS, Mrs., stewardess.
MAIDMENT, Col., Sydney.
MAIDMENT, Mrs.
MORRIS, Mrs. DAISY, Toronto.
MURPHY, J., waiter, Liverpool.
MacGINNIS, GORDON A., London, England.
McGRATH, J., member of crew.
MALKKULA, SOPHIA, Negomi, Mich.
NEWHAM, ——, steward on Empress.
NISSILLA, SANTA E., Cobalt, Ont.
POTTER, W. SCOTT, Toronto.
PALMER, Mrs. W. LEONARD, London, Eng.
POTTER, WILLARD, Toronto.
PERTEDSEN, ——, ship's carpenter.
PRICE, Mrs. H. WYNNE, New Zealand.
PERRY, H., Liverpool.
PEASON, Mrs., Liverpool.
PARKINSON, F.
RIDDELL, Alice, stewardess.
REES, Mrs. RUTH, Toronto.
SETON-KARR, Sir HENRY.
SIMCOE, MAY NETTIE, Vancouver, B. C.
STEEDE, chief officer.
STEVENSON, CHARLES H., Toronto.
SEYBOLT, Ottawa.
SAGRAFINA, AURELIA, ——.
TAVETILLA, ENTI, Fort William.
TAVETILLA, ALLAN, Fort William.
THOMPSON, G. J., Liverpool.
TYLEE, Mrs. MARTHA, Montreal.
VINCENT, Mrs. CLARK, Weymouth, England.
WILKS, CHARLES, Toronto.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, ——.
WILDERMAN, JAMES, ——.
ZUK (the two children of Gyorg Zuk of Winnipeg).

As soon as bodies were identified burial permits were issued and they were removed.

PRAISE KENDALL IN ENGLAND.

His Testimony Brings Conviction That He Did His Full Duty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 1.—The newspapers join in paying a tribute to the behavior of the Empress of Ireland's passengers and crew, whose fine conduct stands out from the narratives of survivors published here. The Daily Mail says that the British people cannot but feel a thrill of admiration for the conduct of all in the ship as revealed in the testimony of Capt. Kendall that "the crew fought to the end, and everybody behaved splendidly."

Discussing the responsibility for the disaster The Mail says:

"Every precaution which careful navigation demands would seem to have been taken by Capt. Kendall, who behaved magnificently throughout. There is as yet no explanation of the Storstad's failure to alter her course or go astern in time to avert the collision. This is the vital point which will be investigated at the inquiry, and till the evidence of the Storstad's Captain and crew has been heard it would be manifestly unfair to comment on their conduct."

The Chronicle, commenting on Capt. Kendall's testimony, says:

"There is a simple candor and sailorlike straightforwardness about his narrative that carries conviction. As the facts emerge the conclusion is almost irresistible that the responsibility for the disaster belongs to the Storstad and that everything that seamanship could do aboard the Empress of Ireland to avert the collision was done. It would be unjust to condemn the Captain of the Storstad unheard, but on the facts as far as they have been disclosed he has a very grave case to meet."

The Chronicle concludes:

"Capt. Kendall, at any rate, played the man in this heart-piercing sea tragedy that marched so swiftly to its awful conclusion. His conduct from the first moment to the last was worthy of the best traditions of the British mercantile marine. Than this there can be no higher praise."

The Daily News says:

"We must wait for the Storstad's story before venturing to allocate the responsibilities, but already it looks as though men rather than nature have been to blame."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"We have not heard the story of the Captain of the Storstad, and till then judgment must be suspended. But Capt. Kendall's is just the plain, straightforward narrative we should expect from him, and the impression which will be universally created is that he took every precaution in his power to avert the possibility of the accident, and that, when the irreparable damage had been done, he did his best to save the ship and lives of all aboard. It looks as though a thousand lives have been lost on a ship which was being most prudently navigated by a Captain who covered himself with glory in the hour of misfortune.

"Against human error, as against stupidity, even the gods fight in vain. A grave misunderstanding, for that is the most charitable verdict, sent the Storstad full tilt into the side of the Empress of Ireland."

As showing the high esteem in which Capt. Kendall is held by those who know him, it may be mentioned that in the course of a conversation Mr. Brown, the Central Pacific Railway's European manager, said: "He appears to have done his duty, as he always does."

WAIT FOR CREW SURVIVORS.

Women Keep Long Vigil at Liverpool Offices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—The death roll of the Empress of Ireland's crew, which was largely drawn from Liverpool, happily has not proved so large as earlier messages suggested, but even as it is, the loss is so heavy that Liverpool has been turned into a city of mourning.

The message that 237 of the crew of 413 were saved brought hope to many weary mothers, wives, and sweethearts, but intensified the agony of watching and waiting for the publication of the names. Many women maintained an almost unceasing vigil outside the Canadian Pacific Railway's offices, ignoring entreaties to go home, their only sustenance being tea, bread, and butter provided by the company's officials.

One young and well-dressed girl, after a thirty hours' wait, found her sweetheart's name in a new list of survivors, and with a cry of joy she hurried away.

Several women had three or four relatives aboard. As each fresh list of names arrived, an official read the names to the waiting women.

"Is that all?" some one would tearfully ask when he finished.

Owing to telegraphic errors, some of the names would be misspelled or bear wrong initials.

"Do you think this is my husband?" would be the question of a waiting woman. "Well, I'll wait on to be sure," and later a revised list would bring happy relief.

Seated on one form in the offices this evening were ten women, all mourning their husbands, of whom no tidings had come. All the women came from the Scotland Road district of Liverpool. Here in nearly every street are houses with blinds drawn in mourning for the head of the family or a son. These men belonged to the firemen and trimmers, who would be unable to reach the deck after a collision.

The names of five men appeared on a list as having deserted at Quebec. To this they owed their lives. The five men with homes in the Scotland Road district who took their places are all reported lost.

SYMPATHY FROM HUERTA.

Cables to King George — Mexico's Condolences for Canada, Too.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 31.—President Huerta cabled his condolences today to King George for the Empress of Ireland disaster.

The Mexican delegates at Niagara Falls have been instructed to express Mexico's sympathy to the Canadian Government.

LOST BULLION WORTH $140,000.

Cobalt Shipment on Sunken Liner Is Fully Insured.

Special to The New York Times.

COBALT, Ont., May 31.—The 122 bars of silver bullion which went down with the Empress of Ireland came from the Nipissing Mine at Cobalt and were worth $140,628.15. There was another shipment of silver intended for the Empress of Ireland, but it missed the liner.

Silver is shipped from Cobalt direct to steamships, and is fully insured by an express company on land and on sea.

COMING TO AID INQUIRY.

Representative of Board of Trade Leaves for Ottawa.

LONDON, May 31.—A representative of the Board of Trade left London today for Ottawa to confer and co-operate with the Canadian authorities in the official investigation into the sinking of the Empress of Ireland.

The offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway are being kept open day and night all through the Whitsun holidays, and not for an hour since the news of the disaster reached here has the London office been free of inquirers. At St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and other places of worship throughout the Kingdom touching references were made to the disaster.

A complete revised list of the survivors, numbering 526, was posted by the company to-night.

SAT ON SHIP'S SIDE AWAITING PLUNGE

The Rev. J. Wallett of London Graphically Describes Wreck of Empress for The Times.

HIT AT 2:12, SANK AT 2:25

Those Who Got on Deck Climbed on the Port Side and Sat There Till a Wave Engulfed Them.

PICKED UP BY THE STORSTAD

Scandinavian Who Imperilled a Boatload of Survivors Knocked Unconscious by a Sailor.

By the Rev. J. WALLETT of London.

The Rev. Mr. Wallett is the pastor of the United Methodist Church of Westcliff-on-Sea. He gave up a good position in the shipbuilding industry in the north of England several years ago to join the ministry. He was returning by the Empress of Ireland from a Canadian holiday, the cost of which was being paid by his congregation. He has a wife and one child, who are in Westcliff-on-Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, May 31.—It was one of the most beautiful days when we left Quebec last Thursday on board the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Ireland, bound for Liverpool. Everybody seemed disinclined to go below and unpack. We stayed on deck, enjoying the fresh air and the beautiful scenery of the St. Lawrence River, omitting even the important rite of tea drinking in order to be able to continue drinking in the beauties of nature. Before we had gone many miles many of us had selected the friends we intended to cultivate for the voyage, everybody rejoiced at the prospect of a quick run and an easy passage, and even the most timorous sailors lost their dread of mal de mer.

It was therefore in high good humor that we responded to the call for dinner. Nobody troubled to dress on the first night, so it was just a happy crowd of people in holiday garb that assembled in the saloon. At my table sat a young commercial traveler from Hamilton, Ontario. He was full of stories of wife and youngster, and before the voyage had well started was discussing his welcome home. I never saw him again after dinner.

At the next table, in the most obscure corner of the dining saloon, sat the well-known actor and his wife, Laurence Irving and Mabel Hackney. The resemblance of Mr. Irving to his late father was most striking, and while apparently anxious to avoid anything in the nature of scrutiny, he was most affable and courteous to the others who sat at his table.

After dinner we promenaded the deck for a while, and then to bed. Most of us had had a long train journey; we were tired out and soon asleep.

Collision Occurred at 2:12 A. M.

At about 2:12 o'clock on Friday morning I was awakened by three melancholy blasts on the siren. The ship appeared to be still, but before the last note had died away I heard a horrible, grinding crash, and the ship seemed to shake from stem to stern. At first I thought we must have struck an iceberg; being a landsman, probably icebergs represented my idea of extreme danger. I jumped out of bed, ran along the starboard side, where my berth was situated, and so out and on the upper promenade deck.

There was a slight haze on the river, and the Norwegian collier Storstad, that had crashed into us amidships, was slowly backing away from us. By this time there was quite a perceptible list to the starboard side, and the first-class passenger who stepped on deck after me lost his footing and careened rapidly to the bulwark, which winded him severely, and there he lay groaning, and had to be helped back to his berth again.

I saw that things were very serious, and rushed back to my berth, in order to don some clothing. My idea was thus to avoid exposure and cold, and I put on a pair of trousers and a coat, also a heavy overcoat, over my pajamas, and soon was prepared to go on deck. Almost by accident that afternoon I had noticed the life preserver on the top of the wardrobe. I hastily secured it and rushed out on deck. One of the stewards was already unfastening all the deck chairs, that they might serve as rafts in case of emergency, and the sailors apparently had been for some little time attempting to lower the boats.

Many Never Reached the Deck.

Many people were by this time on deck, but very, very many never managed even to get so far as that. The list to starboard had increased alarmingly, indeed the port side had assumed the position usually occupied by the deck. There was very little excitement among the women, and the passengers of the English-speaking races behaved splendidly. The same, however, could not be said of the foreign element, principally steerage passengers, who swarmed up on to the promenade deck, many of them yelping like terror-stricken animals.

By this time several hundreds of people were sitting on the side of the ship, which had assumed an almost horizontal position. So markedly was this the case that one man was seen stooping down to fasten up his bootlaces as though he were doing it on deck. Near where I sat on the side of the ship a man who appeared to be a fireman sat with his head between his knees calling loudly on God for help, his nerves seeming to be quite shattered, and one could only feel intensely sorry for him.

Engulfed by a Great Wave.

Suddenly, without any warning, the vessel plunged into the depths taking with her all of us who were seated on the side. To me it appeared not so much as though the ship had gone down as that the sea had risen up, a great wave coming hissing along and sweeping her away. Naturally, we went down with her, and at that moment one remembered all the stories that one had heard of people who in similar plights had been sucked down never to rise alive again.

After a little space I was conscious that I was coming to the surface. Of course I had been treading water vigorously all the time, and soon felt the welcome air blowing on my face. As one rose to the surface it was horrible to feel the countless arms and legs of people wildly struggling. It seemed almost impossible for any to win through, but it was, however, accomplished at last, and soon I was swimming in the direction of the nearest boat. On the way there several men clutched at me, fortunately without dragging me down. One big man seized my life preserver, and I begged him not to struggle, and we might both be saved. A few yards away was a piece of timber only about five feet long by three inches square, but when we reached it helped us amazingly.

Deserted by the First Boat.

We swam steadily toward the boat we saw, hearing on every side the fearful cries for help. I did not see a single woman alive in the water, though a little later I saw many floating about dead. Just as we reached the boat it pulled strongly away from us; it was quite full, and there was no help for it. For a moment despair seized me, only to be followed by the determination to live, if possible. I instructed my companion to make for the Norwegian collier, and we slightly altered our course to do so.

At this moment, to our joy, we saw bearing down upon us one of the Storstad's boats, and very quickly it was alongside of us. Although up to this point I had not been conscious of the cold that many people complained of, I was almost unable to grasp the gunwale. As I attempted to lift myself out of the water I lost the support of the life preserver, and my clothing seemed to weigh a ton. The sailors, however, hauled me aboard, and I sat panting on a seat at the fore part. My companion in this swim was also saved.

Trouble with a Panic-Stricken Scandinavian.

Soon afterward we picked up a Scandinavian who had gone stark mad. He clawed and yelled and shrieked like one possessed. As we came alongside the collier, which represented to us a very harbor of refuge, they threw us a rope. The Scandinavian seized this and made a wild attempt to haul himself aboard. It was quite impossible to release his grasp, so one of the sailors managed to reach up and cut the rope just above his head. He crashed into the bottom of the boat, and before he could recover we had seized another rope and moored our boat. Again the foreigner took a hand, trying to swarm up the rope ladder, and generally behaving in such a way as to endanger our lives. There was only one thing to do, and it was done promptly and well. The coxswain of the boat struck him on the head with an oar, and he went down as though he had been poleaxed. When all the rest of us had got aboard he was gently lifted after us. He took little harm, for some three hours later I saw him on the quay at Rimouski, apparently little the worse, save that the marks of extreme terror had not quite vanished from his face.

Once on board the collier we made our way quickly down into the stokehold. There most of us stripped and attempted to dry our things before the furnaces. It was a weird sight to see gleaming wet bodies against a background of glowing fire. There was very little hysteria or excitement, indeed there had been little time for any.

Watches Stopped at 2:25 A. M.

Men who had saved watches showed them to have stopped at 2:25 A. M. A rough calculation would serve to show that from the moment we had been asleep in our beds until we were plunged into the water a period of only twelve or fourteen minutes had elapsed. Surely this must be the quickest wreck known.

Presently we were transferred from the Storstad to the Lady Evelyn, a Government boat which had come to the rescue, and so began our journey to Rimouski. On the Lady Evelyn again we crowded into the engine room and stood on the gratings. One man near me seemed deeply affected, and on speaking to him he pointed dumbly to an adjacent door. I opened it, and there stretched along the deck just outside was the body of a woman. I learned afterward that it was his wife. No wonder he was unable to speak.

Another man told me the story of his loss. He had been married four years and had only now become able to afford a honeymoon. He is saved, but at the moment of writing he is searching for the bodies of wife and child amid the crowd of dead just landed at Quebec from Rimouski.

Rimouski's Generous Hospitality.

Once ashore at Rimouski splendid efforts were made to render us comfortable. Mr. Webber had taken charge and was doing his utmost to cope with an extremely difficult situation. The Mayor of Rimouski also was there, and he never ceased for a moment attending to some one's needs. Every house seemed to be open to us, and every one's means were placed at our disposal. Within two hours the sick and wounded had been lodged and medically attended. The rest of us had become possessors of warm clothing. Strange figures many of us cut, but we were glad to be warm once again. Fed and clothed, we awaited the arrival of a special train, and by 1 o'clock were speeding along to Quebec.

In the train one principal subject of conversation was the Captain. As he came ashore at Rimouski he looked a ghastly wreck. Everybody agreed, however, and those who knew most about seafaring were most emphatic, that he had done all that any man could do to prevent the disaster. Nothing but words of sympathy are to be heard, but many and bitter are the maledictions heaped on the head of the Captain of the Norwegian collier Storstad, who was responsible for the collision. There was no hesitation in this, but unanimity.

At Quebec we were met by carriages and motor cars and conveyed to the Chateau Frontenac, where we are well housed and all our needs supplied.

By the mercy of God we have escaped a violent death, and we are as grateful as men can be, but we are very sad as we reflect on the stricken homes of hundreds; one of them might have been ours. We have lost everything, but that is a small matter today. We are just glad to be alive.

J. WALLETT.

Moved by the Salvationists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—A poignant episode took place outside the Canadian Pacific Railroad's London offices this afternoon when a body of Salvationists on their usual Sunday mission, marched in front of the offices. The band started the familiar hymn, "Eternal Father, Strong to Save," and the crowd of watchers keeping vigil for many hours, joined in singing the words.

When they reached the words
"O hear us when we cry to Thee
For those in peril on the sea,"

many sorrowing women were so moved they sank down on the curb, while the men, many with heaving shoulders, hid their faces in their hands.

Gen. Bramwell Booth conducts a memorial service for the victims at Albert Hall next Friday.

Tablet to Woman Lost on Titanic.

NORTHFIELD, Mass., May 31.—A tablet in memory of Miss Annie Funk, who was lost in the Titanic disaster, was unveiled to-day at the Russell Sage Memorial Chapel at Northfield Seminary. Miss Funk, who was returning from missionary work in India, aided others to places in the lifeboats, but met death herself when the Titanic sank. At a morning service the baccalaureate sermon was delivered to the fifty-six young women graduates by the Rev. E. A. Read of Holyoke.

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EXPERT URGES USE OF SUBMARINE BELL

J. B. Millett Calls Disasters Like Sinking of Empress of Ireland Inexcusable.

SOUNDS UNDER WATER TRUE

Do Not Vary in Accuracy of Direction as They Do in Air—Tests with Simple Apparatus.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—That marine tragedies like the sinking of the Empress of Ireland on Friday morning are needless, even inexcusable, is the contention of J. B. Millett with whom a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent discussed the subject to-day at Mr. Millett's residence, 146 Brattle Street, Cambridge.

Sound waves, Mr. Millett says, are absolutely true in water, whereas in air they vary in accuracy of direction; hence submarine warnings of danger are superior to all others in time of fog or darkness.

Mr. Millett has a more intimate knowledge of the practical uses of underwater signals than any one else. He was one of the first to take up the study of sound in water, and for seven years as an officer of the company which introduced the system now in general use all over the world, he was engaged in perfecting the apparatus, making it practicable and causing its adoption in marine circles. In that period he conducted the tests for the United States Light House Board, the United States Navy, the British Admiralty, the French Navy at Quiberon, the German Navy at Kiel, for Trinity House and scientific committees off Goodwin Sands, and for all the light house boards of the Continent.

In addition to this he procured the adoption of the system by all the great steamship lines that cross the Atlantic. They are to-day depending upon submarine signals when approaching either shore.

"I want to say, first of all," said Mr. Millett, "that collisions between steamships at sea in fog need not occur. I want to make that statement as strong as possible in hopes of assuring attention. There is no more reason why two steamships should collide in a fog than one should run into a lightship anchored to guard a shoal. The apparatus exists that prevents such collisions and it has been in partial use for ten years. The experience and the knowledge that may be needed to instruct navigators or to arouse public demand is at hand. Records of actual tests made to demonstrate the efficiency of this method to prevent collision are accessible and will be placed at the disposal of any one who is seriously interested.

"I am not at present connected even indirectly with any company interested financially in this subject—I have not been for five years, but I have never lost touch with it. Seven years spent in inventing, perfecting, demonstrating, experimenting, appearing before steamship Boards of Directors, lighthouse boards, and Navy Departments—to say nothing of innumerable hours spent in the bowels of ships studying their own sounds, as well as the signals that came to them under water, gave me knowledge of the subject that could not be acquired in any other way.

Tests of Submarine Bells.

"In the presence of the great disaster on the St. Lawrence, I am most anxious to place my knowledge and experience at the disposal of those who may need it. I am helpless to do so without the assistance of the press. The wireless system now has a firm hold on the public mind as a great blessing, but there was a time when those who could spread the knowledge of its usefulness declined or hesitated to do anything that would advertise a patented article.

"Among these was our own Lighthouse Department about ten years ago. It declined to permit a lightship to be fitted experimentally by a wireless system. In the same way the submarine signal system has been forced to work its way to the front, but it has done so, and to-day submarine bells are rung at danger points all over the world and a thousand large steamships are equipped to hear and to call warnings.

"Lord Rayleigh of England, one of the leading experts in the world on sound, spent a day with me on the Trinity House yacht off Goodwin Sands investigating sound in water, using the apparatus himself with perfect success at the first attempt. He voiced the opinion of all experts in the world when he said: 'Sound in the air is untrustworthy, but sound in the water can be depended upon.'

"In what follows here, let us accept that fact and, leaving ordinary problems of navigation, take up the present problem—avoiding collisions. To show that this problem was solved years ago, I will quote from an address made by me before the Institute of Naval Architects in London in 1905.

"The Canadian Government was the first to adopt the system. The United States Lighthouse Board was ready to do so, but Congress adjourned without providing funds. The Minister of Marine for Canada with his deputy and members of the Canadian Lighthouse Board, (and also Sir Andrew and Hugh Allan, Esq., of the Allan Line,) went from Ottawa to New York, and there took steamer for Boston to test the system for themselves.

"One of these tests made on this trip (for the first time) was offered to prove that sounds under water could be sent from a tank on board a moving vessel to an observer on another moving vessel even if the two were approaching each other at full speed. Accordingly a tank was built in the fore peak of the sister ship that left Boston that night and would be met by the ship carrying the Canadian investigators in the night. The tank was filled with sea water, and a bell weighing 140 pounds was hung in it, to be rung by hand, since other power was not available. The sides of the ship formed two sides and bottom of the tank.

Compared Intensity of Sound.

"In the Canadian Minister's stateroom on the observing steamer an extra receiving apparatus was placed connected with the transmitters on each side of the ship forward under water, which took up the sound coming through the water. By comparing the intensity of sound on the port with that of the starboard side, the location of the source of the warning sound is obtained. The lights in the stateroom were extinguished.

"Although the Minister of Marine had never heard a submarine bell and had never seen the apparatus, he, unassisted, correctly located the approaching steamer when it was from 2 1-3 to 3 knots distant. He never saw the steamer until she passed the port windows of his stateroom as predicted by him. Both steamers were making 14 knots and the observation had to be made quickly. This test proved that it was possible to avoid collisions at sea, and subsequent investigations along this line have produced extremely important results.

"Let us take the collision between the Monroe and the Nantucket, where the former ship was sunk and fifty-four lives were lost. Both these steamships were equipped with apparatus for receiving and locating sounds in the water, therefore, they could find their way by listening to the bell sounds sent out by lightships or submarine bell buoys along their routes. Both of them had ears to hear, but had no means of making warning sounds in water by which they could be located. If either one of them had been supplied with a bell in the forepeak, as in the case of the test made for the Canadians, she could have sent her warning to the other ship which could have been located easily.

"But as neither of them was provided with a means for sending sound through the water while they were in motion, the collision could have been avoided if the officers on the Monroe had slung a bell overboard and rung it under water, lowering it below the keel so as to permit the sound to proceed in all directions, and if the officers on the Nantucket had used their receiving apparatus to see what sounds in waters they could hear and locate.

"The necessity of educating navigators to use the bell of their apparatus is apparent from the above, as well as from the well attested experience of many Captains who have located steamers in fog by listening for sound of their screws. In the case of a collision like this, where the ships are proceeding slowly in fog, or should be, it is not necessary to have an installed electrical receiving apparatus. If an observer is stationed below the waterline in some quiet spot, preferably forward, he can easily detect the sound by placing his ear to the skin of the ship and comparing the sounds on the port with those on the starboard.

Broom Handle as Receiver.

"An ordinary broom handle or piece of pine stick, with one end placed against the skin of the ship and the other end held to the ear, forms an excellent receiver. As for the bell itself, a bell weighing ten or twelve pounds when rung under water can be heard from two to five miles, according to the draught of the ship on which the listener is stationed. The deeper the draught the more sound waves attack the ship owing to the greater wetted surface.

"In the case of the Empress of Ireland, which was equipped with apparatus for receiving but not for sending signals through the water, the moment she lost headway she became a dangerous target for other vessels on account of her size and inability to move.

"Any vessel so situated sends signals through the water for the reason that they can be trusted, while sounds in the air cannot. By this means other vessels approaching are supplied with warnings, and it is supposed that all navigators are instructed to listen and to use such sounds. It is not known whether the officers of the collier have been instructed in the value and use of sounds in water, but it is entirely possible that if they have been, and especially if their ship has been equipped with receiving apparatus, they may have located the Empress by the sound of her pumps or screws.

"However this may be, since sound in water can be trusted, it is clearly the duty of all who are in positions of authority in maritime matters to see to it that the subject is given the attention that it deserves. Moreover, it should be taught to all navigators. Since many ships of our navy are equipped with receiving apparatus, the midshipmen at Annapolis should be instructed on this subject. In other words, no navigator ought to receive his license until he understands this aid to navigation as well as he does others."

GOMPERS SPURS TEACHERS.

Tells Cleveland Instructors to Defy School Board on Union Question.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, May 31.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, exhorted Cleveland public school teachers today to defy the Board of Education, which recently ruled that it would expel all teachers who joined a union. As a result of Gompers's appeal, 5,000 held a mass meeting in Wade Park and adopted a resolution to make the fight for union recognition statewide. Emissaries of the Ohio Federation of Labor plan to organize the State teachers under the union banner.

Mr. Gompers was loudly cheered when he denounced the board for threatening to expel the teachers, characterizing such action as inhuman and un-American. Civil suits have been entered to contest the board's ruling.

"If these fail," said Mr. Gompers, "I want you all, representative citizens of this State and city, to take the fight to the polls, and out of the office of the Superintendents and board members who would repress you in maintaining your rights as true-born Americans."

Local speakers declared that they would not give up the fight until the "public school teachers of Ohio, if not of the nation, are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

WANTS ALASKA RUN BETTER

Lane Criticises Present Red Tape and Urges Creation of Board.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—"Red tape" in the administration of Government affairs in Alaska were severely arraigned in a report sent today by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department to Senator Pittman and Representatives Houston, Chairman of the Congressional Committees of Territory. They suggested the creation of a development board of three members to have complete control of the natural resources of Alaska.

Bills for the creation of boards or commissions to administer the Government of Alaska have already been introduced by Senator Chamberlain and Delegate Wickersham.

"Practically all the lands and natural resources of Alaska," said the report, "are still the property of the United States. Until now we have only protected these riches against monopoly and waste, and the most cumbersome departmental machinery has sufficed.

"Heretofore we have done little more in Alaska than keep a few policemen stationed at closed doors to prevent breaking and entering. Now that we are to open the doors we need more than a police force. Mineral and other resources must be opened to use; the lands must be opened to settlement. There must be such administration of the laws as will give prompt and ready assistance, unhampered by red tape and unnecessary delays, to settlers, while protecting fully the rights of the Nation against monopoly, fraud, and waste."

BOYS SAVE INSANE WOMAN.

Drag Her from a Bog Into Which She Fell in East New York.

Children playing on the banks of Fresh Creek, a tributary of Jamaica Bay, near East New York, saw a woman wandering through the marshlands late yesterday afternoon. Some hours later several boys in a swimming pool formed in a bend of the creek, heard her scream. They found the woman caught in the mire in a turn of the creek. She was buried to her shoulders, and with the tide rising, she was in danger of drowning. Apparently she had fallen from a bridge.

The woman called frantically for her husband as the boys made a lifeline by tying their stockings together. Two boys jumped into the creek, and with the assistance of their comrades pulled the woman to the shore. They put her in the care of employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at the new Canarsie stables. Dr. Clemmons, attached to the station, found she was insane, and she was taken to the Kings County Hospital. She said she was Mrs. Minnie Samun, a Hungarian, and that she arrived in New York two days ago from Wisconsin.

BOSS KUEHNLE SET FREE.

Released from Trenton Prison at Midnight, He Goes Away in Auto.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Everything seemed to have been arranged for the release of "Boss" Kuehnle of Atlantic City from prison soon after midnight this morning. About 1:30 a large automobile containing four men drove up to the door of the State prison. It had hardly come to a stop when Kuehnle and Head Keeper Madden appeared on the threshhold of the prison. Kuehnle shook hands with the head keeper, thanked him for his kind treatment, and hurriedly walked to the waiting machine. The automobile then started off at a rapid pace in the direction of Atlantic City.

Kuehnle wore an automobile cap and looked much thinner than when he came here to begin to serve his sentence. He had a decided prison pallor. He was convicted of awarding a contract while a member of the Atlantic City Board of Water Commissioners to a company in which he was an officer. His sentence to one year in prison recently was commuted by the Board of Pardons.

EXPECT REJECTION OF CARRANZA NOTE

Rebels Think Mediators Will Ignore Application at Present.

WILSON WIRES DELEGATES

Great Secrecy Observed as to Long Cipher Dispatch Sent to Niagara Last Night.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—President Wilson, through Secretary Bryan, tonight sent a long cipher message to the American delegates at Niagara. This dispatch was sent to the State Department at 8 o'clock, to be put into cipher. The message was rather long and required several hours for its translation. Great importance is attached to its contents. State Department officials refused to discuss the message in any way.

It could not be learned whether the message related to the attitude of the A B C mediators toward the Zubaran note on behalf of Gen. Carranza or to the tentative plan formulated by the mediators and communicated to the American and Huerta Governments several days ago. It is known that the American delegates at Niagara have been waiting for suggestions from this Government in response to the message they sent to the President several days ago dealing with the tentative plan. It is possible that this dispatch may be the reply they have been awaiting.

The feeling here, however, is that the reception of the latest Constitutionalist proposal is the important point immediately at issue, as the co-operation of the victorious rebels is considered ultimately essential to any peaceable settlement of Mexican difficulties. Should mediation fail, it is expected that the immobility or the mediators on one side and the Constitutionalists on the other will be the rock on which the split will come.

Expect Rejection of Carranza Note.

From Constitutionalist sources late tonight it was learned that they had received information from Niagara indicating that the mediators were going to reject the proposal in the Zubaran note received day before yesterday. From the same source the Constitutionalists learned that the mediators might be willing to take up consideration of the Zubaran note later on.

It was also the understanding of the Constitutionalists that the conferences between the mediators and the American and Huerta delegates would meanwhile continue, if the United States was willing to have these conferences prolonged. The expectation is that the United States will decide to prolong them, and this understanding is that which has been indicated in the long message sent tonight by President Wilson to the American delegates.

The Constitutionalists consider that this development means that the Niagara conference will fail to reach a settlement that will bring peace to Mexico, as they feel that they, as the dominant party, are necessary to any such settlement.

The impression here is that the expected decision of the United States to continue the conferences at Niagara after the mediators have refused to grant American representations that the Constitutionalists be allowed to participate, means that the conferences may be carried on for many days to come.

It is even thought that the conferences should appear doomed to failure Mr. Bryan would insist on its continuing while the least hope of settlement remains.

He also thinks that, if he can reach an agreement with the Huertista Government only announcement of such an agreement may serve as a club to force the Constitutionalists to terms. The Constitutionalists have already indicated, however, that they are prepared to resist such a plan.

Luis Cabrera, who has been mentioned as one of the men likely to be utilized by Gen. Carranza if the Constitutionalists receive representation at Niagara, arrived in Washington a little after midnight this morning. Señor Cabrera came to Washington to wait for instructions from Gen. Carranza at the latter's request. Up to a late hour tonight he had received no message from Carranza, nor had Constitutionalists here received any answer to Señor Zubaran's note to the mediators.

Cabrera Confers with Zubaran.

Señor Cabrera went into conference this afternoon with Rafael Zubaran, who is now Gen. Carranza's special envoy in this country, José Vasconcelos, and other members of the Constitutionalist junta in Washington. In this conference the whole situation was canvassed. Señor Zubaran supplied Señor Cabrera with the latest information received from Gen. Carranza as to the attitude of the Constitutionalists and is understood to have acquainted him confidentially with the details of the message which was sent for Gen. Carranza to the mediators on Friday.

The Constitutionalist leaders in Washington have received no intimation as to the attitude of the A B C envoys toward the Zubaran note. Their best information is that no action has been taken on it. Officials of the State Department also asserted that no action had yet been taken of which they had been acquainted.

When Señor Cabrera was asked as to his present mission in Washington he said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"Simply this: I am here in response to a request from the First Chief of the Constitutionalists and am subject to his orders. I must respectfully decline to discuss for publication the points involved in the international questions that may be considered in the Niagara Falls conference. I have no information that I can give concerning that conference. Those are things, so far as they affect the Constitutionalists, that are entirely in the hands of Señor Zubaran as Gen. Carranza's special envoy in this country."

When Señor Cabrera's attention was invited to the various suggestions that he might be asked to represent the Constitutionalists at Niagara Falls in the event of the mediators acting favorably on the Zubaran note, he said:

"I have seen those allusions to me in the newspapers, but know nothing about it. I have not been asked to go to Niagara. All I know about that is what I have seen published. That is another very good reason why I should not say anything for publication at this time. If I were to be directed to go to Niagara it would not be proper for me to discuss, in advance, some of the very points that might be subjects for consideration in a mediation conference."

No Mediation of Internal Affairs.

It was made plainer than ever tonight that the attitude of the A B C envoys was the vital element in the situation at Niagara at this time. While stipulating expressly that they must not be quoted on these points, prominent Constitutionalists in Washington tonight made it plain that there could be no mediation of internal Mexican affairs at Niagara, and no solution of international questions between the United States and Mexico, unless the Constitutionalists were represented.

"How can the A B C envoys attempt to settle the international questions between the United States and Mexico by dealing with Huerta alone?" said one of the Constitutionalists here to-night. "What right have the A B C envoys to take it for granted that Gen. Huerta has any right to have a hand in the settlement of international matters in which Mexico is interested? The Constitutionalists, speaking and acting for the people of Mexico in arms, contend that Huerta is a usurper, that he has no shadow of title to his office, and that has been the position not only of the Administration of President Wilson, but also the attitude of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

"Neither of these four Governments has ever recognized the Huerta Government. They have refused to recognize his Government as legal. May I then ask, if this was the attitude of the A B C Governments and of the United States, how the envoys of the A B C Governments can consistently attempt any settlement, even of international questions between the United States and Mexico—much less a solution of Mexican internal problems—and, in doing so, deal only with the representatives of the man who has no authority to speak for the people of Mexico?

"The Constitutionalists challenge, at the outset, the right of Gen. Huerta to claim any such right.

"The fundamental thought and ideal of all mediators and mediation must be modesty. The very moment the mediators overstep the bounds of modesty they become partial and take sides. This modesty that must completely invest the actions of all mediators must be absolute impartiality. Logically, it is not within the power of any mediators to say—much less dictate—what must be discussed. Mediators occupy the role of friendly go-betweens.

"It is for the parties in controversy to indicate the limits within which the mediation must proceed. This was evidently what the mediators had in mind when they said in their message of April 28 to Gen. Carranza offering good offices to all parties interested in a friendly and peaceful solution of the conflict between Mexico and the United States that they trusted that if Gen. Carranza would accept the good offices of the A B C in principle he would empower the mediators later to enter into the details of the negotiations.

"On May 3 Gen. Carranza sent a message to the mediators in which he asked them to be kind enough to make definite the points which were to be covered by their good offices in the pending conflict between the United States and Mexico. This communication from Gen. Carranza has never been answered. Instead of making definite the points to be covered by their good offices the mediators withdrew their invitation to Gen. Carranza. And on what grounds? Solely upon the grounds that he would not agree to an armistice.

"It is illogical for the mediators, whose Governments never recognized the validity of Huerta's Government, in attempting to deal with any international matters in which the Mexican people are interested, to deal only with representatives of Huerta. The validity of any and all acts of the Huerta Government are challenged by the Constitutionalists, who have a right to be heard in any attempt to settle Mexico's international relations. Should the mediators refuse to recognize the right of the Constitutionalists to be heard, and insist upon dealing only with the Huerta delegates as representing Mexico, then the least that can be said about that course is that the mediators are proceeding partially.

Rebel Summary of the Case.

"As viewed by the Constitutionalists, the two elementary propositions to be settled first at Niagara are:

"First—Shall Gen. Carranza, as First Chief of the Constitutionalists, be represented in the Niagara conference?

"Second—What subjects are to be discussed in the Niagara conference?

"The Constitutionalists received an offer of good offices in principle, and accepted. They asked for the points to be covered by the good offices of the A B C and received no answer to that request.

"The Constitutionalists are unwilling to have the internal problems of Mexico considered in an international conference. What would you think of Mr. Brown, when once he had offered his good offices to the settlement of a conflict between the Smith and Jones families, going beyond the zone of that conflict and attempting to solve also the internal troubles of the Jones family, or even its morals? In offering their good offices for the settlement of the international relations between the United States and Mexico, the A B C mediators might as well seek to solve the internal political affairs of the United States in an attempt to deal with those of Mexico."

CARRANZA LIMITS TERM.

Announcement at Torreon Thought to be a Villa Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, May 31.—A dispatch from Torreon says that Gen. Carranza announces that he will hold the Provisional Presidency until May 15, 1916, when he will retire by the working of the Constitution, which his party is seeking to restore. Gen. Carranza has stated that he will become Provisional President with the new Cabinet, and will serve out the unexpired term of his constitutional predecessor, Francisco I. Madero. This will be until the Spring of 1916, when he will be forced to retire, as no President is permitted to succeed himself.

Carranza's successor is not mentioned, but there is a strong undercurrent of belief among his followers that the plan to have him serve out Madero's term is a plan evolved by Villa or his advisers to keep the Commander in Chief of the army elected President when the Provisional Government gives way to the permanent one.

They insist that Villa has been looking with longing toward the palace in Mexico City, and while he could have the Provisional Presidency now, he would prefer to be elected by the people, as Diaz was, and to disarm criticism by allowing Carranza to direct the affairs of the republic in the interim. However, Villa's strong hand will guide Carranza, and it is thought that Villa will be learning the duties of the office while assuming to assist his chief.

To line up the Liberal vote with the Constitutionalists, Fernando Calderon, leader of the Liberal Party, is being urged to accept the portfolio of War and of Gobernacion, as it is the desire of the Cabinet-makers to have as few military men as possible in the Cabinet. Roberto Pesqueira is also mentioned for the post of Gobernacion and has Carranza's backing for the place.

The Vice Presidency may be abolished, as it came into disrepute when Ramon Corral held the office under Diaz.

Gen. M. Servin, Villa's chief of artillery, started an anti-American riot in a Torreon restaurant on Saturday, when he entered the place while drinking, offered any of his soldiers $500 if they would produce the proprietor, an American named James Lewis, as he wished to kill him as Benton was killed. Lewis could not be found, so Servin is reported to have broken much furniture, overturned a goldfish case, and threatened several Americans in the restaurant.

MEDIATION PLANS NEAR A BLOCKADE

Continued from Page 1.

while the mediators and the Americans were discussing the Carranza problem in a room on the second floor. When the conversation was over the Mexicans sought light on what had taken place, but were obliged to be satisfied with the information that there would be a further conversation on Monday.

The conversation was devoted to entirely to the Carranza request. The American delegates presented an argument in favor of granting what Gen. Carranza asked, and there was a free exchange of views. According to what was said today, the mediators are believed to be of the opinion that Gen. Carranza lost his standing in the negotiations by refusing to accept the original invitation to participate, and that the mission of the Constitutionalist representative at this time would not only cause delay, but would endanger the chances of peace.

The Mexican delegates have informed their Government of the situation as they understand it and have asked for instructions as to the course they should pursue if the mediators decide to admit a Constitutionalist representative.

MUST BATTLE ON, GEN. VILLA INSISTS

Cannot Stop Fighting Until Huerta and Cientificos Are Out, He Writes.

WANTS ARMS FROM US

In Return He Promises to Protect Foreigners When He Reaches the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 31.—Gen. Villa makes promises and asks for ammunition in the same paragraph of his latest open letter to the American people, which was issued today from Torreon. Villa's promises consist of pledges to prevent foreign property in Mexico City from being looted, to reach the capital before Zapata, and to drive the Cientificos out of the country. His request is for ammunition, without which the success of his campaign to re-establish Constitutional government cannot be assured, he asserts.

A literal translation of Villa's communication, which is addressed to the people of the United States, reads thus:

"Huerta must go. That is first and final. The murder of Francisco I. Madero, Constitutional President of Mexico, must be avenged. It matters not how he goes, although I have my personal preferences as to his fate, knowing full well what fate he meted out to my friend, President Madero. Whether he goes by force of the interventors, whether by flight or is unseated from his chair as President of Mexico by my loyal men does not matter. He must go, and that at once.

"With him must also go the whole Cientifico crowd, party, or what not that has exploited their mother country for sodden, selfish gold. Huerta and his arch traitors may tear up all the railroads in Mexico, they may blow up every bridge and wreck every train from Juarez to Mexico City, yet we will not be denied, and his unhorsing is as certain to follow as day does night.

"How I will do this is not of immediate concern, for I never disclose my plans in advance of battle, for I believe that that is not good generalship. My army has demonstrated its ability, and is now en route south to dislodge the enemies of the country and restore the Constitution to the people. The fall of Mexico City is sure to come soon, and when it does the world will see upon what a flimsy foundation of deceit, treachery, and graft the Huerta régime has been sustained.

Promises Order.

"Let no person or power in the world fear what will happen once the object of my personal campaign has been accomplished. They need not fear for other forces than those under my command entering Mexico City. This has been arranged, and I will see that the arrangements are carried out. My men have proved what they can do at Torreon, Chihuahua, San Pedro, Saltillo, and Monterey. They will bring order out of the chaos and cheating, and will restore real government to power because they will be righting a wrong, and the right always triumphs.

"The history of our campaign toward the South shows this. Not a foreigner will be disturbed, no foreign property will be molested, and every guarantee will be given so long as internal politics are not meddled in by the foreigners.

"I would urge your great, good President, Mr. Wilson, to give us ammunition and arms to accomplish our honest purpose in restoring the constitution to the people of Mexico. We have enough for the present, but if we had all that we would need in this campaign, we would proceed more safely and with more confidence.

"But if we cannot get ammunition we have enough to accomplish our purpose with a little delay and conservation.

"In closing, I will say that it must be patent to all students of Mexican history that there can be no settlement of the present problem my country is confronted with until, first, Huerta is removed and second, the Cientificos, the great landed proprietors, and the exploiters of the republic are stripped of their power for evil. Any remedy that does not accomplish these things must, by its very nature, be temporary."

HUERTISTAS ROUT BANDITS.

Punish Them for Dynamiting Train —Admit Evacuation of Saltillo.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 31.—The War Department confirms the report of the dynamiting of a freight train near Ozumba, on the Interoceanic Railway, by Zapatistas. Troops were rushed from here on a punitive expedition, and the rebels were overtaken and dispersed, their loss in killed and wounded being considerable.

Gen. Blanquet reports the attempted landing of American marines from the cruiser Albany at Puerto Arista, in the State of Oaxaca, when, owing to a heavy sea, the boats were swamped, several marines being drowned and others rescued by Mexicans and sent in custody to Salina Cruz, where they were released and delivered to the commander of the Albany.

Gen. Arturo Alvarez, according to the War Department's advices, was not killed by the rebels, as at first reported, but in an automobile accident near Saltillo. Gen. Joaquin Maass, who was in the same car, had a narrow escape. The announcement of the safe arrival of Gen. Maass and the troops that evacuated Saltillo is expected at any moment.

President Huerta was seen riding in his automobile with Gen. Blanquet in the main street this morning.

The Interior Department has advices that Gen. Antonio del Gadillo, the Governor of Colima, has defeated the rebel ex-Governor of the same State, José Trinidad Alamillo, at El Naranjo, on the border between the States of Colima and Jalisco. The rebels' loss in killed was twenty-seven.

A priest named José Mendia, after having been tortured by rebels at San Pablo, in the State of Sinaloa, was bound to a tree and shot.

DECORATE AMERICAN GRAVES.

G. A. R. Veterans Use Flowers, but No Flags, in Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, May 31.—Memorial exercises were held to-day over the graves of the American soldiers interred in the American National Cemetery. The services were under the auspices of the E. O. C. Ord Post, No. 100, Department of Tennessee. Six members of the Grand Army of the Republic officiated at the exercises, which were attended by twenty-five other Americans, and were in contrast with the ceremonious functions of former years.

For the first time since the observance of the ceremony here no flags were displayed, but flowers were laid upon the graves in profusion. The exercises were conducted by Charles F. Yaeger, commander of the post, around the monument erected to the memory of the American soldiers who perished in this valley during the Mexican War of 1847. Six hundred of them are buried under the monument.

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SUNDAY BOND REJECTED

Vera Cruz Collector Holds the Ypiranga Until Today on Consul Canada's Hint.

VERA CRUZ, May 31.—The Hamburg-American steamer Ypiranga was still at her dock today, the Collector of the Port, Capt. Herman O. Stickney, having refused to accept the bond for the Ypiranga and the Bavaria of the same line, which was proffered by Karl Heynen, the General Agent of the company in Mexico, because it was drawn on Sunday. The bond was executed, Consul Canada's seal affixed, and the Ypiranga will probably sail for Havana tomorrow.

An examination in detail of the fines levied by Collector Stickney upon the two vessels for landing arms and ammunition at Puerto Mexico shows that they amount to more than 1,000,000 pesos, ($500,000,) covering numerous infractions of the Mexican regulations.

When the company's agent, the Captain of the Ypiranga, and Collector Stickney's representative reached the American Consulate to have the bond sealed, Consul Canada said that once in his youth he had been victimized in a Sunday horse trade, and that the court had refused him damages because it was a Sunday trade. Lieut. Elliott, representing the Collector, appreciating the point of the Consul's story hastily left the consulate, and when the Germans arrived at the Custom House Collector Stickney expressed regret that he was not certain that the Mexican regulations made documents executed on Sunday valid, and said he preferred to wait until Monday to accept the bond.

Consul Canada was expecting today the arrival from the capital of the Filipino mess-boy of the battleship Florida, having received a message from President Huerta, assuring him that the boy had been released. The Filipino wandered across the lines several weeks ago in search of fruit and flowers for the tables of Rear Admiral Fletcher and Capt. Rush. He was arrested by Mexican pickets, stripped of his clothing, and sent to the Santiago Prison in Mexico City. Writing in his native language to another mess-boy and smuggling the letter out, the Filipino said he had feared to tell the Mexicans that he was employed on an American battleship, and told them instead that he was living in Vera Cruz and made a business of selling fruit and flowers to the ships in the harbor.

Consul Canada promptly telegraphed to President Huerta, giving his word that the boy was not a spy and describing his true employment. After an interval of ten days or more he received Gen. Huerta's reply and instructed the Brazilian Minister to supply the boy with money, clothing, and a passport, and send him on.

A German rancher named Stahl, who had been marooned sixty-eight miles outside the American lines, arrived here today with his wife and two children. Friends of Stahl had applied to the American Consul to send a boat down the coast to get him. The the Consul refused to do, but wrote to the German Consul at Jalapa, who obtained a passport and started Stahl and his family for Vera Cruz by the Mexican Railway.

TAMPICO, May 30,) (Delayed in transmission.)—The news of the landing of arms and ammunition at Puerto Mexico by the steamer Ypiranga reached here only this afternoon, on the arrival of the City of Mexico from Vera Cruz, and it created a deep impression among the Constitutionalists.

Gen. Caballero declined to express any opinion, saying that he would wait until he had received official information on the subject.

Owing to a slight disturbance of order last night, the prohibition of the sale of alcholic liquors is being enforced with additional vigor.

MAZATLAN IN DARKNESS.

Electric Light Plant Fails in Water Famine.

ON BOARD U. S. S. CALIFORNIA, MAZATLAN, Mexico, May 30.—(By Wireless, via San Diego, May 31.)—The water famine, which the Constitutionalists besieging Mazatlan have been seeking to precipitate in that city is in full swing. Tonight the electric light plant shut down from lack of water, adding materially to the discomforts and dangers of the siege.

The advantage to the Constitutionalists of the resultant darkness was shown almost immediately by the cutting out of three barges loaded with the provisions which were destined for the starving Federals, and the power launch which was towing them.

Reliable reports today from Guadalajara were that all Federal troops there except a fatigue garrison of 250 men have been withdrawn to Mexico City. Barbed wire entanglements have been run around the city.

A Red Cross hospital ship is badly needed on the west coast.

ROBBING AMERICAN OIL MEN.

Federals and Rebels Plundering Properties Near Tampico.

TAMPICO, May 29 (Delayed in transmission).—The failure of full resumption of business in Tampico and the adjacent territory, especially in the oil districts, since the occupation by the Constitutionalists, promise to render the plight of the returning refugees awkward, in the opinion of naval men. The steamer City of Tampico has reached here with about forty more refugees from Galveston, bringing the total number up to not less than 200. Only a small part of these will find their old jobs open, and indications are that it will be several weeks before all the oil properties are operating to their full capacity.

News was brought here today from the district between Tampico and San Luis Potosi, where there is an American colony, that all but ten of the 200 American settlers have been forced to abandon their properties. This was due as much to the persecution of one faction as of the other.

This information regarding the conditions in the colony was gathered from J. J. Fairbanks, formerly of Oklahoma, who was released a short time ago from prison at Rodriguez. The only reason offered for his detention was that he was unable to produce papers to prove that he was an American. These papers were at his home some miles away. Advancing Constitutionalists forced his captors to take flight and left him at liberty. He then learned that the Constitutionalists had sacked his property.

A detachment of Constitutionalists sent out from Tampico yesterday threatened Walter Turner, an American, with death unless he opened the safe at the Cortez oil property, of which he had been left in charge. They stood him against a wall, facing a firing squad, and counted. The safe had in it only two pesos.

Gen. Caballero's latest information is to the effect that Gen. Carranza, Chief, is at Durango, but intends to visit Tampico at an early date. This garrison is only incidentally connected at the present time with the general movement. Its duty is to hold Tampico, which will be in a sense a base for the general operations.

RESTORES OIL PROPERTIES.

Huerta Government Cancels Orders Hostile to Waters-Pierce Co.

MEXICO CITY, May 31.—As a result of the good offices of the Brazilian Minister, the Mexican Government sent instructions to military authorities today ordering them to return to the owners the properties of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company that were confiscated at the beginning of hostilities.

DURANGO, May 31.—Gen. Carranza today issued a notice declaring Tampico, Tuxpam, and Matamoras officially opened to the commerce of the world. He also notified the steamships plying to those ports that they must continue the arrangements for service made with the Madero Government on pain of having the contracts and concessions granted them annuled.

The arrangements made with the steamship companies by the Madero Administration have been continued under the Huerta Government. The object of Carranza's order is to prevent the companies abandoning regular sailings to those ports now that they are under Constitutionalist control.

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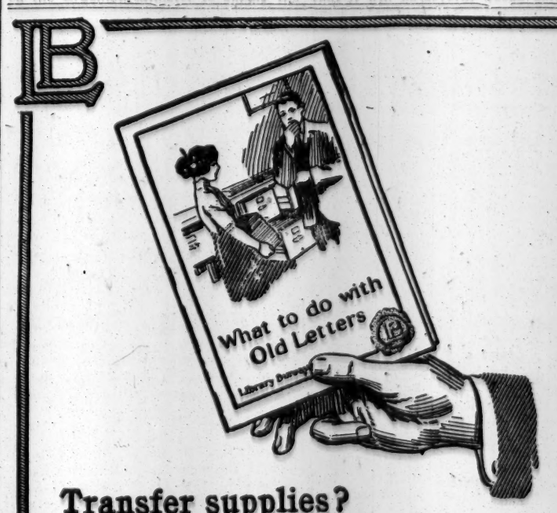

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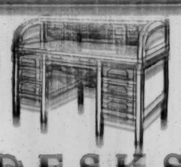

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YUKON INDIAN OPENS CONEY ISLAND EYES

Walter Harper, Who Climbed Mount McKinley, Rings the Bell Twice.

STRENGTH TESTER POPS

Ducks the Negro with Ease and Shoots Glass Balls to the Delight of Archdeacon Stuck.

Walter Harper, half-breed Alaskan Indian, 22 years old, 6 feet tall, strong and skillful from training in the wilds of the Yukon district, the first human being to set foot on the topmost peak of Mount McKinley, went to Coney Island on Decoration Day, and ballyhoo men all over the Island, ticket takers, and sight-seers were talking about that visit all day yesterday.

The Rev. Hudson Stuck, Archdeacon of the Yukon, who headed the party that climbed Mount McKinley, or Denali, as Mr. Stuck prefers the mountain to be called, was the personal conductor of Harper's tour around Coney. Harper was the strong man and heavy worker of the Stuck party, and it was he who was leading the march when the top of Denali was reached. In his book, "The Ascent of Denali," Mr. Stuck gives the Indian full credit for being the first human being to step upon the highest point on this continent. Mr. Stuck found Harper years ago on one of his missionary trips into the interior of the Yukon district. The boy's father, who had been the first white miner in the Yukon, had married an Indian woman, and, because the father died soon after Walter's birth, the boy was raised by his mother among the Indians of her tribe. He was converted to Christianity by Mr. Stuck and has passed through all the grades of the Alaskan schools.

Harper arrived in New York a few weeks ago on his way to attend a school in Massachusetts. It was the first time he had left Alaska since his birth. After seeing the city under Mr. Stuck's chaperonage the Indian expressed a desire to visit Coney Island. Mr. Stuck was agreeable, and, with two or his friends, F. W. Jervey of Satterlee, Canfield & Stone and John Woods, Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, he took Harper to the island last Saturday. Things began to happen at Coney as soon as the Indian lumbered up.

In the first place, Harper is strong. Mr. Stuck's simile for him is "strong as a moose," and he is. The first attraction that caught the Indian's eye was the strength-testing machine in Luna Park. The machine consists of a block of wood attached by springs to a dial on which a hand indicates the number of pounds pressure in a blow delivered on the block. One is supposed to strike the block with a twenty-pound hammer, and if the block is struck hard enough the hand on the dial will whirl around and ring a bell, but it isn't often that the bell is rung.

Guess I'll take a swing at that," the Indian said quietly to Mr. Stuck as he picked up the hammer.

Ring the bell, gentlemen; ring the bell," shouted the ballyhoo to attract other customers, and Harper—for he always speaks quietly—answered, "Yes, sir; I speak quietly—answered.

Harper rang the bell—twice. He brought the hammer down on the block the second time with a force that drove the bell right to the top, twice it rang, and twice it fell back. There was a moment's cessation, and the sound seemed one successful stroke, and then something popped in the machine. There was a click, a rattle, and a whirring of springs, and the ballyhoo man stopped offering to the fellows in the crowd the chance to break the machine. It took him that long to realize that the machine was broken.

After lingering for the wreck he had made, Harper waded over to Dahomey Village, where he was able to give half a dozen natives lessons in the art of swimming in the water in the Hagenbeck-Wallace tanks. Then he went over to the Shoot-the-Chutes and paid a nickel and went down the chute at the gallop.

Crack, crack, crack—three shots sounded as Harper came down the chute, and on the other side of the pond were Mr. Stuck and Mr. Jervey, each with a rifle in his hands. Harper had never seen a rifle before, but he was game, and he walked around the pond to where the two men were standing.

"Did you ever throw a baseball?" Mr. Jervey asked Harper, as the party approached the negro in charge.

No," answered Stuck for him, "but he's chief pitcher on the Yukon baseball team with them when it was a kid."

Killed the kids, did he?" the negro muttered. "Then I'll show him a trick or two."

He said that nearly. The negro, a shifty, wily fellow, by his own confession, and, according to his custom, at once began his work.

Mister Man, hit 'em!" he shouted, laughing. "Gimme a ducking, Mister Man—oh, you will, will you?"

Harper let go the second ball—and down into the water went the negro again. When he had climbed to his platform once more he didn't shout or laugh—he appeared to be feeling pity—seeing that the third ball would do no good. The negro plunged into the water the third time, and all smiles were gone from his face when he came up.

Say, mister," he said to the manager of the booth, "if you has any accounts at all for the poor sinner, what's workin' for you, don't tell that dark-skinned man he more balls."

Harper didn't want any more balls, and, in the course of the afternoon, the negro began to laugh again.

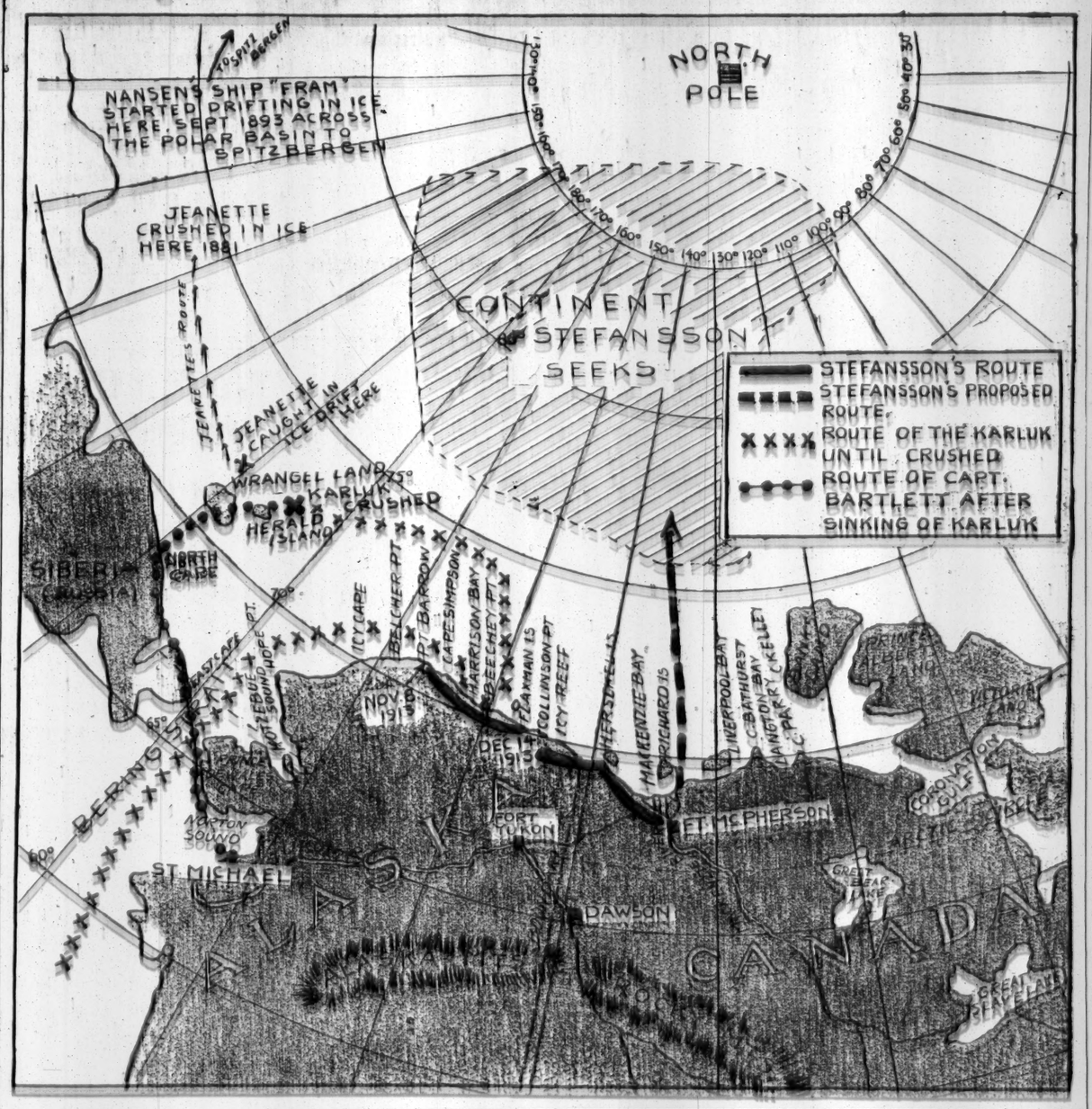
Harper went on along the island creating a more or less mild sensation wherever he stopped. Late in the afternoon he went in bathing. Mr. Stuck and the others in the party noticed—and without comment, the beach, the sand, and thought the was merely diving—but when the Indian rose to his feet Mr. Stuck exclaimed:

Look, he's reproduced Denali."

Harper had made a topographical map in the sand of Mount McKinley and the region around it. Mr. Stuck vouched for its accuracy. And then, while many attracted by the exhibition looked on in wonder, the Indian traced with a stick the path of the exploring party that climbed Denali from its dome at the base of the mountain to the top.

After dinner Harper and his friends returned to the city, and last night Harper took a train for his Massachusetts school—but they are still talking about him at Coney Island. And the man with the strength-testing machine and the negro in Steeplechase are hoping that he never comes back.

Progress of the Karluk Until It Was Crushed in the Ice



BARTLETT'S STORY OF KARLUK'S LOSS

Continued from Page 1.

doing as much in one hour as ordinarily in six. Ten thousand pounds of pemican and other provisions were placed on the ice. The ice around the ship was badly broken, but notwithstanding the dangerous condition in the darkness, the men began hauling the supplies on sledges to the solid ice pan a hundred yards away, where they made a camp. Into the house we sent all the things we had previously placed there. Into the house we sent an extra woman with her baby, that she might make a fire in the stove, and thus have everything in readiness for the reception for our arrival and settling there.

We could have saved practically everything from the ship, by hauling, however, the necessities of existence, such as food, fuel, clothing, and personal belongings, very few were saved.

At 10 o'clock that night eleven feet of water had got into the engine room. The ice was holding the ship. Six hours before this we should have floated, but now we were helpless. The ice was piling up on the port side, and the ship was heeling over. Then the ice began to crush in the starboard side. The water was coming in through the hole made by the ice, and the ice was coming in through the hole made by the ice, and the ice was coming in through the hole made by the ice, and the ice

Seal of the Manhattan Company Since 1799

Bank of the Manhattan Company

In 1808 the legislature, in amending the charter of the Manhattan Company, reserved for the State the right to take 1,000 shares of its capital stock.

The right was exercised, the capital was increased for the purpose from $2,000,000 to $2,050,000, and the State still holds these shares. It owns no other bank stock.

Capital $2,050,000
Surplus $4,100,000

We want your account.

114 Years at 40 Wall Street

CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

MILITANT ORATOR SHOCKS ST. PAUL'S

Ascends to the Lectern and Harangues Worshippers Until She Is Removed.

RECITES WRONGS OF WOMEN

Suffragettes Praying for "Martyrs" Also Ejected—Similar Scenes in Birmingham.

LONDON, May 30.—A militant suffragette, evading the watchful officials in St. Paul's Cathedral, mounted the steps of the lectern at the morning services and harangued the astonished worshippers upon "the wrongs of women."

The Archdeacon had just concluded reading the lesson when a woman ran from her seat to the lectern and, grasping the ironwork, addressed the congregation for upward of a minute, despite the efforts of the ushers to dislodge her. She was finally carried bodily from the cathedral. Other suffragettes then began praying for "martyred women." They also were ejected.

There were similar scenes in the Birmingham Cathedral today, the women there rising in their seats and shouting "In the name of Christ stop forcible feeding!"

PRINCESS WOULD BE FREE.

Wife of Prince Mirko of Montenegro Seeks a Separation.

NICE, May 31.—Princess Mirko of Montenegro, who was Princess Nathalie Constantinovitch, has begun proceedings for a separation from her husband, Prince Mirko, son of King Nicholas of Montenegro.

She bases her suit on the eccentric conduct of her husband, which has gained him wide notoriety the past season on the Riviera.

The behavior of the Prince formed the subject of a recent family council, at which the Queen of Italy and Crown Prince Danilo were present.

CAILLAUX IN MOTOR CRASH.

Ex-Premier Is Cut About Face and Hands, but Goes Home.

PARIS, May 31.—Joseph Caillaux, the ex-Premier, was injured in an automobile collision here today. He had spent the afternoon with his wife, who is in prison for the killing of Gaston Calmette, editor of The Figaro, and was returning home in his automobile when the car was struck by another machine.

The ex-Premier was cut about the face and hands by glass, and was taken to a hospital. After his wounds were dressed he went to his home.

MANIAC ATTACKS INFANTA.

Woman Tries to Dash Acid in the Face of Alfonso's Aunt.

BILBAO, Spain, May 31.—Infanta Maria de la Paz, the aunt of King Alfonso, had a narrow escape from serious injury as she was leaving church today.

A woman, who later was found to be insane, attempted to dash a powerful acid in her face, but was prevented from doing so by the police. On her examination she declared that she was a Princess and had intended to punish the woman who had usurped her place.

COLOMBIA PUSHES TREATY.

Agreement for Canal Recompense Advanced in Lower House.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Minister Thompson at Bogota reported to the State Department today that the treaty for the adjustment of the differences between Colombia and the United States, growing out of the partition of Panama, had passed its first reading in the House of Representatives, and had been referred to a Committee of Seven for a report tomorrow. The treaty has already passed its third reading in the Colombian Senate.

Secretary Bryan has announced that the treaty will not be submitted to the Senate here until the Panama Canal tolls legislation is completed.

RADIUM CURES A CANCER.

Has Been Used Since March for a Throat Case.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—It was announced tonight that radium had effected a complete cure of cancer of the throat for which A. L. Glass, a prominent railroad official of Gainesville, Fla., came here for treatment two months ago.

Last January Mr. Glass experienced an irritation of the throat, which gradually grew worse. After an unsuccessful operation the trouble was pronounced to be a case of cancer. Radium was applied in March, and last night Mr. Glass was told that he might return to his home secure in the belief that he was cured.

LINERS ARRIVE OUT TODAY.

Vaterland and Mauretania Will Reach First Ports at 6 A. M.

The two big liners Vaterland and Mauretania, which sailed from this port last Tuesday, at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., respectively, will arrive at their first ports of call about 6 o'clock this morning.

At 4 A. M. yesterday the Vaterland was 480 miles southwest of Brow Head, steaming for Cherbourg at a fraction over 23 knots, and her rival, the Mauretania, was 320 miles west of Fastnet at 10 A. M., steaming at a fraction over 24 knots for Fishguard.

GAYNOR ESTATE DECREASED

Tax on Late Mayor's Property Shows It Had Dwindled.

The transfer tax recently paid to the State Controller by the Kings County Trust Company on behalf of the estate of William J. Gaynor indicates, in the opinion of many, that the late Mayor lost money while in office. His salary of $15,000 a year, it was said, was insufficient for his living expenses, and he drew upon his own resources to meet his obligations.

The amount of the transfer tax was $9,500, which, if it is the full tax, means, according to estimates, that Mr. Gaynor's estate at the time of his death was equivalent to not more than $750,000. It was worth more than this, it was said, when Mr. Gaynor took office as Mayor of New York.

Jeweled Arms Stolen from Museum.

PARIS, May 31.—Several bejeweled weapons of great value have been stolen from the military museum of the Hôtel des Invalides. They include a diamond-studded state dagger of the eighteenth century, which once belonged to the Emperor of China.

DENIES BATTLESHIP DEAL.

Athens Report Says Greece Is Not Buying Idaho and Mississippi.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 1.—The Daily Telegraph's Athens correspondent telegraphs:

"Official quarters here deny the Washington report that Greece is about to purchase the battleships Idaho and Mississippi.

"The report may be traced to certain tentative negotiations, whereof I was made aware some time ago.

"It was proposed to sell the Kearsarge and four other similar ships built in 1899 to the New York Shipbuilding Company. The letter of the company, through its representative here, made certain overtures to the Government, proposing to transfer three of these ships at the same price at which they obtained them from the American Government, on condition that the order for a third dreadnought which this country intends to build should be placed with them.

"These tentative negotiations, I understand, are still in progress, but nothing definite can, of course, be arranged before the American Senate passes the bill empowering the Navy Department to sell the vessels. Doubt, however, exists in Greek naval circles as to the utility of such a purchase, on account of the inferiority of the guns on the American vessels."

ROB MRS. SEWALL ON TRAIN.

Thieves Steal $10 from American Suffrage Leader's Bag.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 31.—Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Honorary Vice President of the Woman's International Congress, after a visit to Vienna, has returned to Rome.

On the train from Florence she had an unpleasant experience. Thieves managed to open a bag belonging to her, and stole Austrian and Italian banknotes, which fortunately amounted to only $10. They could not force the bag containing her letter of credit.

Interest in the incident was heightened by the fact that it occurred on the line on which Mrs. Flavelle of Chicago was recently attacked.

AQUITANIA MAKES 25 KNOTS.

New Cunarder Is Steady and Averages 23 Knots on First Day.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP AQUITANIA, via the Mauretania and Crookhaven, May 31.—With scarcely a trace of vibration, the Aquitania made twenty-five knots, averaging twenty-three for the first day's run. She is passing tramps which roll viciously in the Atlantic swell, but the Aquitania is as stiff as a lighthouse. Passengers say it is a pity billiard tables were not provided.

The Countess of Derby, who christened the ship, sent a wireless message of congratulations, which was echoed by many vessels now within call. The Mauretania, looking pathetically small, passed close by, and was out of sight in a few minutes.

HOW WAR HELPED SURGERY.

Dr. Mitchell's Description of Conditions Fifty Years Ago.

Among the last papers written by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the celebrated neurologist and novelist of Philadelphia, was an address given before the Physicians' Club of Chicago in February of 1913. Dr. Mitchell died last January. The paper has just been published in The Journal of the American Medical Association. Forming a series of personal reminiscences of Dr. Mitchell's experiences as an army surgeon in the civil war, prepared for an audience of physicians, it presents some pictures of conditions in hospitals and on the field that can be found probably nowhere else.

The Army Medical Service in 1861 was much less prepared for active duty than is our Medical Service today. The whole medical department of the army consisted of thirty surgeons and eighty-three assistants. Of these, twenty-four resigned to join the Confederate Army.

The retirement on account of age of the Surgeon General resulted in the appointment of Dr. William A. Hammond from the rank of Assistant Surgeon to that of head of the Medical Service. He fell at once into the management of an enormous business, spreading over great expanses of country, increasing and making fresh demands each week, until in the last year of the war the Army Medical Service was spending for ice alone more than the entire cost of the Medical Service in time of peace. In the beginning, however, hospitals and equipment were lacking.

"In the early days of the war," Dr. Mitchell said, "we seized on churches, factories, barns and even large private houses as homes for the wounded."

These soon proved insufficient. Surgeon Dunster, under the orders of Letterman, the Surgeon General of the Army of the Potomac, built at Parksburg, Va., a temporary hospital of rough sheds. His plans later developed into the enormous pavilion hospitals built near the large cities and used for the reception of convalescent chronic cases and wounded who could be moved. Some idea of the magnitude of the work of the Medical Service can be got from the fact that the hospitals in and around Washington later contained more than 30,000 beds, while near Philadelphia were constructed army hospitals with a capacity of 26,000.

"By degrees," said Dr. Mitchell, "the service in these enormous temporary hospitals became admirable, and the American surgeons, quick to learn, soon were equal to the task which confronted them." In the days before antiseptic surgery had developed, the mortality from gunshot wounds and compound fractures was far greater than it would be today, while the dreaded hospital gangrene, erysipelas, scurvy, and other diseases which are today only curiosities in well-regulated hospitals, were responsible for a heavy loss of life.

It was found that the wounded men did better in barns than in houses, and best of all in tents. At the close of the war there were in all 201 general hospitals under the care of the Government, the management of these immense establishments having become by that time a marvel of efficiency.

NAVAL WIRELESS REACHES ALL SHIPS

Big Battleships, No Matter How Distant, Are Within Touch of Arlington.

48 SHORE STATIONS NOW

Powerful One at Isthmus—Extensions Through Mexican Trouble—Ice and Derelicts Reported.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., who is in charge of the naval radio service, and who has his headquarters at the naval wireless station at Arlington, Va., four miles from Washington, has just presented to the Naval Institute an interesting review of the development of naval wireless telegraphy.

Today practically every vessel in the United States Navy is equipped with apparatus for aerial communication, and it is so successfully operated that there is scarcely a point in the seven seas at which the bigger battleships would be out of touch, through relay, with the three great masts towering over Capt. Bullard's headquarters at Arlington.

Some of the later extensions of wireless were the establishment of the station on the ground of the American Legation at Pekin, China, for communication between officials of the United States Legation and vessels of the Asiatic fleet, and at the Panama Canal Station. The latter is to be unusually powerful, with three 600-foot steel towers for the support of the antennae. It is erected half way across the Isthmus near San Pablo. The name given to it, Darien, is the name of one of the early explorers of that region.

The Mexican trouble led to further extensions to take the place of interrupted land lines and for exchanges with the ships. Isabel, Texas, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, was chosen as the central point of operation on the Atlantic side and San Diego on the Pacific side.

There are now forty-eight naval shore stations, those at outside points being three along the Panama Canal, one at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; one at San Juan, Porto Rico; seven in Alaska and outlying islands, two in the Philippines, one each at Hawaii, Guam, and Pekin, China, with other projected stations in Samoa and elsewhere rapidly nearing completion.

The chief work of the naval stations is to keep the Navy Department in connection with its ships at sea, either by direct or relayed messages. This service extends to all bureaus, offices, and divisions of the Navy Department, those in command of navy yards and stations, and officers of fleets, divisions, and ships. The transmission of time signals has also developed to great importance for war and merchant ships to avoid error in the ship's chronometer, &c. Signals from Arlington are sent out every day in the year, twice a day, at noon and at 10 P. M., seventy-fifth meridian time. Time signals are now sent out on the Atlantic Coast only through the radio stations at Arlington, Key West, and New Orleans. On the Pacific Coast the time signals are sent to sea through the wireless stations at Mare Island, Eureka, and San Diego, in California, and at North Head, Wash.

The daily weather reports and storm warnings are sent from Arlington and Key West a few minutes after the 10 o'clock time signal at night, but important storm warnings are sent whenever necessary. Warnings of icebergs and derelicts are sent to sea from the Arlington station following the time signal and weather reports. At such times ships are listening on the long wave of Arlington, 2,500 meters, and their receiving circuits are tuned to receive the ice or derelict report. Incoming ships are compelled under the London Safety Convention to report information concerning ice and derelicts. This goes through the Hydrographic Offices to the Arlington station, and then seaward and to other stations.

This information being of an urgent character—icebergs, derelicts, cyclones, and typhoons—is sent under a special signal called the safety signal, repeated at short intervals, ten times at full power—(T T T.) On receiving this all radio stations are required to keep silent, in order to let the danger warnings go broadcast.

More recent developments of the naval wireless work are the fog signals and direction finders, by which the dangers attending fog are overcome, and the location and direction of ships in reference to shore stations are established; also a rapid development of commercial work by which the general public and the press are allowed to use the wireless equipment aboard warships and at shore stations, on payment of land and sea charges. These charges are regulated under the London Convention, and the amounts collected by naval, coast or ship stations are turned into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Deny Report of Andree Relic.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—The authorities at Yakutsk report that they know nothing of the alleged discovery of the remains of the balloon in which Prof. Andree made an attempt in 1897 to reach the north pole and perished. According to a previous report, parts of the balloon were said to have been found in a forest in Eastern Siberia.

TARRYTOWN POLICE ROUT I. W. W. FORCES

Continued from Page 1.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and so on, up to No. 9. The charge against them was that Caron had said that "the only thing John D. Rockefeller ever gave away was oil to burn the mothers and babies in Ludlow," and that Becky Edelson had said Rockefeller was "a multimurderer." With these specifications the prisoners were charged with "endangering the public health, blocking traffic and acting in a disorderly manner."

When Judge Moorehouse asked if the prisoners wanted lawyers to defend them, they cried out in unison "No, we do not." It appeared that they had made an agreement upon this point before leaving New York. Becky Edelson, the first to be heard, talked so long and loudly that there was little chance for the others.

"Why did you lock me in a chicken coop of a cell?" she cried. "What do you mean charging us with blocking traffic, when you haven't got any traffic in this town to block? The charge is fictitious and a gross lie, and as to endangering the public health, what do you think you are doing when you suppress the right of free speech and lock six men in one dirty cell? I tell you, you ought to build your hen coops for your chickens and not for those who come to speak at the place dedicated to public speaking. This town is owned by John D. Rockefeller. We don't expect justice here."

Becky Edelson came into court, it turned out, after twenty-four hours of fasting, she having gone on hunger strike as soon as she was locked up Saturday night. She declared the hunger strike off as soon as she had a hearing, as she said there would be no use starting it unless she should be sentenced to prison. With all the others of her party, she decided to go before a Grand Jury rather than submit to the preliminary hearing.

Missed Archbold and John D., Jr.

Berkman and all his followers who were sent out of town with him on the 10 o'clock train tonight left swearing that they would be back tomorrow "to show Rockefeller he couldn't suppress free speech."

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was at the railroad station this morning at 8:24 o'clock, when he caught a train for New York. None of the agitators saw him. John D. Archbold, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, drove downtown in his automobile and saw some of the disturbers, but they did not know him.

The crowds had little sympathy with the agitators, and urged the police to "soak them" and "beat them up." Chief of Police William J. Bowles and all of his men have been on continuous duty since 6 o'clock last night.

Leonard D. Abbott, President of the Free Speech League, met Berkman and his followers on their arrival at the Grand Central Station late last night.

"The stupid Tarrytown officials brought this thing on themselves," he said. "I went to Tarrytown personally in order to be able to prove that we had exhausted every lawful and peaceable means of enjoying the right of free speech. I was not even treated with common courtesy or decency. The permit we asked for to speak in Fountain Square was refused us, but we were not even notified of the refusal, after being told we would receive a notice as to the disposition of our petition.

"I have volunteered to take charge of all Berkman's editorial work connected with anarchistic publications while he carries on the work of making the free speech test, and I will continue in charge of his business affairs through any jail sentence that may come as an incident of his efforts."

"Wild Joe" O'Carroll, it was learned, had charge of the work of recruiting the various squads sent forth to reinforce Berkman throughout the day.

ROCKEFELLERS IN CHURCH.

Appear at Morning Service Here and Are Not Disturbed.

For the first time since I. W. W. and Socialist agitators commenced to annoy them two months ago John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., attended the service at the Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street yesterday morning. Before the church service began John D. Rockefeller, Jr., attended the Bible class over which he sometimes presides as a teacher. He did not teach the class, however, but heard the lesson read by George Sage.

The younger Mr. Rockefeller walked to the church from his home in West Fifty-fourth Street, while the elder Mr. Rockefeller came down from Pocantico Hills in a maroon-colored automobile. They left the church together through a side door a little while after the other members of the congregation had departed. They went away in an electric automobile, which was driven to the home of the younger Mr. Rockefeller.

No disturbance of any kind marred the church service. Members of the congregation remarked that John D. Rockefeller had not appeared so well in years, and that he was standing more erect than was his usual custom.

Word that John D. Rockefeller was at the church reached the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station shortly after his arrival, and a dozen detectives were assigned to take care of any possible disturbance.

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66 LIVES THE TOLL OF COLORADO STRIKE

Months of Warfare in That State Has Cost at Least $10,000,000.

PEACE STILL FAR AWAY

Estimated Cost to the Union Is $6,925,000 — Labor Leader Says 8,500 Are Still Out.

DENVER, May 31.—A settlement of the strike in the Colorado coal fields is no nearer now than it was weeks ago, according to statements made by both union officials and mine operators today.

It is known that sixty-six persons were killed and forty-eight wounded in battles since the miners went on strike on Sept. 23, 1913. Classified, eighteen strikers, ten mine guards, nineteen mine employes, two militiamen, three noncombatants, two women, and twelve children lost their lives. Twenty had been killed prior to April 20, the date of the battle of Ludlow, and forty-six were killed in the next ten days, when Federal troops stopped the warfare.

The cost of the eight months' industrial conflict is estimated at from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000. This represents $700,000, the State's expense in maintaining State troops in the field until the arrival of the Federal forces; an estimated cost of $6,925,000 to the union, and a loss of "several millions" by the operators. At present 1,727 United States troops are guarding the mining properties.

Figures compiled by James Dalrymple, State Coal Mine Inspector, show there were employed in the coal mines of Colorado for the first three months of 1914 an average of 10,149 miners, as compared with 14,035 for the same period in 1913. The total production for the first three months of 1914 was 2,817,675 tons, against 3,638,436 tons for the same period a year ago.

From the same source it is learned there were 12,346 men working in the mines last September when the strike was called, 7,396 in October, the first full month following the strike, and 10,146 in March, 1914.

John R. Lawson, member of the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, on the other hand, asserts that approximately 11,000 men quit work in response to the strike call last September, and that about 8,500 men are still on strike. He attributes the decrease to men leaving the State, adding that "few have gone back to work, their loss being more than offset by those who have joined the strikers."

PREACHES ON MINE WAR.

Rockefeller's Pastor Assails Methods of Labor Leaders in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—The Rev. Dr. W. W. Bustard, John D. Rockefeller's pastor and warm friend, in his sermon at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church tonight referred to the Colorado mine war and attacked the methods of the labor leaders in their effort to establish complete union control in the mines. Dr. Bustard said that less than one-third of the miners belonged to the union.

"Do you know," he added, "these miners have brought with them to this country all the pent-up hatred and ignorance of foreign countries? Do you know that thirty-eight languages and dialects are spoken by these men in Colorado?

"Actually, one of the leaders believed that Mr. Rockefeller was President of the United States, and said so."

Dr. Bustard said figures showed that 90 per cent. of the workers did not belong to labor unions.

"I am willing to grant that wages may be too low," he said, "and conditions of work beastly, but, fundamentally, both labor and capital are to blame. Less absenteeism on the part of labor leaders and rich capitalists from the scene of trouble would assure less trouble."

SHOOTS TO KILL WIFE AND JUMPS OFF ROOF

He Is Dead and She Is Dying as a Result of Her Refusal to Live with Husband.

FIRST SOUGHT TO ESCAPE

Trapped on Top of Six-Story Tenement, Stephen Horvath Hurled Himself to the Yard Below.

Stephen Horvath, an engineer employed by the New York Steam Company, shot and mortally wounded his wife, Julia, at 12:10 o'clock this morning on the front steps of the six-story tenement at 505 East Seventy-ninth Street. Chased by Patrolman Walsh of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who was attracted by the report of the revolver shots, Horvath then ran to the roof of the house, and, unable to find any avenue of escaped, jumped to the pavement of the rear yard. He died five minutes later, after he had been identified by his wife as the man who shot her.

Horvath had been separated from his wife for several weeks, and she had alleged that he was cruel to her. Just before the shooting he had asked her to return to him, and she had refused.

Patrolman Walsh was standing at Avenue A and Seventy-ninth Street when he heard the revolver shots. He ran to the tenement and found Mrs. Horvath in the hallway, just inside the door, where she had staggered after she was wounded. She pointed up the stairs, and Walsh saw Horvath on the second landing. Horvath beat the patrolman to the roof by inches, and slammed the skylight in his face. The patrolman shoved the skylight aside just in time to see Horvath disappear over the side of the building.

Mrs. Mary Chick, with whom Mrs. Horvath lived on the third floor of the building, told the details of the shooting to the police. Mrs. Horvath, with a woman friend, she said, had attended a Hungarian reception downtown last night and had seen her husband there. He had tried to speak to her, but she hurried away, and with her friend boarded a Second Avenue elevated train to go home. Apparently Horvath followed them, for he was waiting for her when she reached the house.

Mrs. Chick said that the other woman, whose name was not made known, had entered the hallway, leaving Horvath talking to his wife. The woman told Mrs. Chick that Horvath had pleaded with his wife to return to him, and that Mrs. Horvath had replied:

"No, I have stood all I can. I want to have nothing more to do with you."

It was scarcely a minute after that exchange of words that three shots were fired by Horvath. One of the bullets struck Mrs. Horvath under the right ear, andother entered her breast, and the third missed its mark.

Horvath was still unconscious when the police found him in the yard. They carried him to the hallway. Mrs. Horvath was still there clinging to the wall for support. Horvath was shoved in front of her, and Patrolman Walsh asked her to identify him as her assailant. She was so weak from the loss of blood that she could not speak, but she nodded her head. Then she fell to the floor in a faint.

An ambulance was summoned from the Reception Hospital, and Mrs. Horvath was removed there. It was said that she had no chance of recovery. The Horvaths had two children, a boy 5 years old, and a girl of 3. At the time of the shooting the boy was asleep in the third floor of the building. The other child was with her grandmother, who lives near by.

WANT HILLQUIT TO RESIGN.

Walling and Sinclair Say Socialists Need New Leaders.

While an audience that filled the Berkeley Theatre yesterday afternooon cheered him on, William English Walling, a Socialist writer, demanded that Morris Hillquit either drive Bouck White, Upton Sinclair, and other similar agitators out of the Socialist Party or that he resign from the party's Executive Committee, of which he is the most conspicuous member.

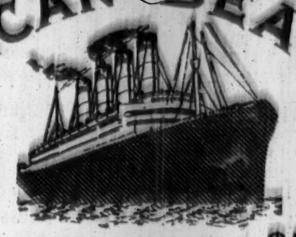
Walling filled the pulpit of the Church of the Social Revolution in the absence of Bouck White, who is serving a six months' sentence for disorderly conduct during divine service in the Calvary Baptist Church. Walling was to have spoken for an hour, but he gave up part of his time to Upton Sinclair, who had just returned from Colorado.

Sinclair joined with Walling in his attack upon Hillquit and the leaders of the Socialist Party. Both speakers asserted that the time had come when the Socialist Party must throw over its old-time leadership and force a realignment in the party itself.

Sinclair asserted that if the Socialist Party leaders had stood behind the miners in Colorado the strike would have been won months ago.

At his home last night Sinclair gave out copies of a long letter he had written to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., recalling his previous correspondence and demanding again, on pain of being visited by "the seven plagues of Egypt," that he "acknowledge his wrong and right the wrong already done."

AMERICAN BEAUTIES



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AT ALL STORES

A-5

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BRITISH POLO TEAM HERE FOR MATCHES

Lord Wimborne and His Five Players Arrive on the Carmania.

MAY PRACTICE TOMORROW

Have Even Chance for Trophy with Fair Break of Luck, Says Invaders' Sponsor.

Lord Wimborne, sponsor for the British polo invasion of this country, together with the five players from whom will be chosen the quartet to oppose the American four in the coming international matches at Meadow Brook, arrived yesterday on the Cunard liner Carmania. Major Frederick W. Barrett, Capt. Leslie St. Claire Cheape, Capt. Vivian N. Lockett, Capt. H. A. Tomkinson, and John Traill are players with the English peer who will attempt to take the international trophy from the Meadow Brook four this month. Lady Wimborne, Mrs. Barrett, and Mrs. Traill were also in the party. The Duke of Penaranda, leading polo player of Spain and great admirer of Lord Wimborne, came along with the players to coach them in their preliminary practice.

Immediately after the Carmania was warped to her pier the visitors were whisked by automobiles to Piping Rock, where they will complete their preparations for the games. According to Lord Wimborne, three practice games at the most should put his men at the top of their form, with the prospects that they will be right after the second match. L. Handcock, business manager in England for Lord Wimborne, awaited the party at the pier and took command of the journey to Piping Rock.

The Carmania's trip across was an uneventful one for the polo ists. The sea was calm every day. Lord Wimborne got into the good graces of a full passenger list when he opened up a subscription fund for a young lad in the steerage who lost several fingers in an accident the third day out. The British peer contributed £27 as a starter to the fund.

Lord Wimborne had very little to say regarding the chances of his team against the American combination which was named in THE TIMES yesterday. He would not predict just how much of a fight his men will give the Americans, but will give his opinion, he said, after seeing them together again in their first practice match here, perhaps tomorrow. Lord Wimborne has not as yet made his final choice of the regular four players, but according to Capt. Cheape, a veteran of two international series here, Great Britain's hopes will be pinned on Capt. Tomkinson, Major Barrett, John Traill and himself. Tomkinson will line up at No. 1; Cheape, No. 2; Barrett, No. 3, and Traill, back. Capt. Vivian Lockett, who has been in ill health for some time, probably will be the substitute. Mr. Traill also is not in the best of health, having only recently undergone two serious operations, from which he still shows the effects in the form of hollow cheeks and paleness. Mr. Traill, who is an Irishman, but gained his knowledge of polo in Argentina, is rather short and not robust in his best condition. He was not selected for the team until the last hour, and despite his poor condition, says he did not like to refuse the kind offer of Lord Wimborne.

Lord Wimborne expressed the belief that the series of coming matches will be hard fought, with the English representatives having an equal chance if they receive a fair break in the luck. The titled foreigner thinks the absence of Whitney's generalship will prove a loss to the Americans.

The British sportsman, fair complexioned, with sandy mustache and the build of the typical English Army officer, intimated that, while he is in splendid condition, he will not, except under very urgent circumstances, participate in the matches himself.

The British team is considerably lighter this year than last. This fact alone favors the British, Lord Wimborne said, for if the field is fast his men will be better able to follow the ball, handle their ponies in superior style, and in fact have many natural advantages.

Capt. Cheape, who in riding costume weighs about 170 pounds, is the heaviest of the quintet of players. Cheape and Capt. Lockett are the only English players who played here before. Neither Major Barrett, Capt. Tomkinson, nor Traill has ever participated in matches of such great import as the games with the Meadow Brook team. According to the English system of handicapping, Tomkinson is the low goal man of the British team, with eight goals handicap. Traill is a nine goal man, with the others rated at ten goals, corresponding to our nine point players—Whitney, Milburn, and the Waterburys.

Regarding the reports that he had met considerable difficulty getting together a team to play here, Lord Wimborne said there was absolutely no friction encountered. "You know," he said, "the challenger in international competition, such as we are about to take part in, always meets with more or less difficulties. In our case, some of the men I invited to come to America had business matters which prevented them from making the trip."

In the course of his conversation with reporters aboard the Carmania Lord Wimborne intimated that he believes Devereux Milburn to be the greatest polo player in the world. He also hinted that the Americans will have somewhat of an advantage in the mounts, some of which were owned by the Britishers last year.

If arrangements can be completed the first practice game of the British combination will take place in the course of the next two days. Just what players will oppose them is not known. Three games will be sufficient to bring his team to the top of its form, Lord Wimborne said.

The five English players each have their own mounts picked out for the big matches—ponies they used in the preparatory games in Madrid, where from April 12 to May 23 they encountered only the best of weather. Capt. Cheape, who did not go to Spain, has three veteran mounts of his own which he expects to ride exclusively.

Despite Lord Wimborne's statement to the contrary, a British newspaper man, who also made the trip on the Carmania to report the international contests, said that Wimborne did have difficulty in organizing his team, but not as much as was reported in America. The same man said that unless the American authorities make some move toward helping to defray the expenses of the British polo ists by giving them at least 25 per cent. of the receipts at international matches of the future, it will be very difficult to get the foreigners to come here. There are no more Wimbornes or Westminsters in England, he declares, to finance these trips. The Hurlingham Club, despite popular belief to the contrary, is not a wealthy organization, but is comparatively poor, its main purpose being to pay expenses and not to make money.

POLO TOURNAMENT DATES.

Many Matches Scheduled for Meadow Brook, Rockaway, and Others

Tournament games are announced by the Meadow Brook Club for the week of June 15, but unless they are transferred to one of the relief fields the necessity of a third game, on June 17, to decide the rubber in the International Polo Cup match will probably cause a rearrangement of the dates. But should history repeat itself and the Polo Association team win the first two games, on June 9 and 13, the "big field" will be free to the tournament players.

Announcements and the notices for the closing of entries have been issued by the Polo Association for tournaments at Meadow Brook, the Rockaway Hunting Club, and the Smithtown Polo Club. The conflicts in dates are new this season, but they will make no difference in the number of entries, as a line is drawn between low goal and high goal events. As they appeal to different sets of players, it has been decided that it will be better to run them of simultaneously instead of keeping the ineligible teams standing idle on the side lines when they might as well be in a tournament in another place. A summary of the events follows:

Meadow Brook, June 15 to 20.—Hempstead cups, individual prizes, for teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed fifteen goals. No member of a team to exceed five goals. Entries close June 5.

Wheatley cups, individual prizes, for teams whose handicap does not exceed ten goals. No member to exceed three goals. Post entries.

Rockaway Hunting Club, June 15 to 20.—Rockaway Hunting Club cups, individual prizes, for teams under the existing handicap, but the aggregate shall be at least fifteen goals. Entries close June 5.

Smithtown Polo Club, June 22 to 27.—Smithtown Challenge Cup, presented by W. Russell Grace, for teams rating ten goals and under. To be played for annually at Smithtown field; 1913 won by Smithtown. Entries close June 12.

Meadow Brook, June 22 to 27.—Second Westbury Challenge Cup, for teams without handicap, individual prizes added. To be played for annually and become the property of the club which may win it three times. Open to all; 1912 won by Meadow Brook; 1913 won by Great Neck. Entries close June 12.

Whitney challenge cups, individual prizes, for teams under the existing handicaps, but aggregate shall be at least twenty goals. Post entries.

Rockaway, June 29 to July 4; Governors' Cup, without handicap; individual prizes added; to be played for annually at Cedarhurst with at least three entries and become the property of the club winning it three times; 1913 won by Cooperstown; 1913, won by Great Neck. Entries close June 19.

Independence Day Cups, July 2 and 4, or July 4 and 6, as entries for other events permit. No member of the teams to exceed two goals. Entries close June 22.

Blizzard Cups, individual prizes, for team whose aggregate handicap does not exceed seventeen goals. Entries close June 25.

Meadow Brook, July 6 to 11; Meadow Brook Club Cups, individual prizes, for teams under the existing handicaps, whose aggregate exceeds fifteen goals. Entries close June 25.

Ladies' Challenge Cups, individual prizes, for teams under the existing handicaps, but not more than two players rated at seven goals or over can play on the same team. Post entries.

Post entries close with J. C. Cooley at the club where the event is to be played. All other events close at the office of the Polo Association.

Lord Wimborne and the Five British Polo Players

Left to Right—Capt. Lockett, Capt. Cheape; Major Barrett, Capt. Trail and Capt. Tomkinson

Duke of Penaranda and Lord Wimborne

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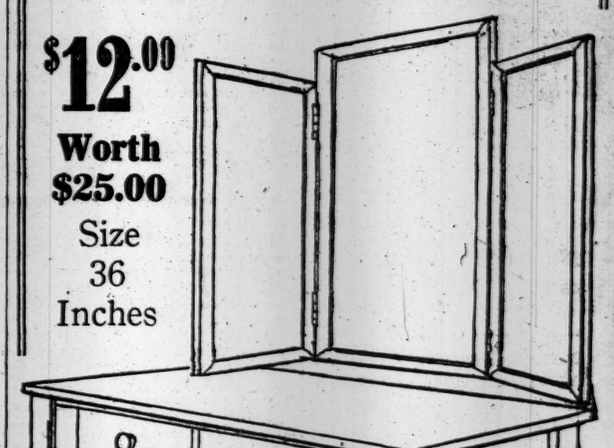

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RACING AT PIPING ROCK.

Good Programmes Arranged for Wednesday and Saturday Meets.

For two days of the current week, Wednesday and Saturday, the scene of racing will shift from Belmont Park to the picturesque course of the Piping Rock Association at Locust Valley, where both racing on the flat and over the jumps will be seen at its best. Piping Rock, though young among race tracks, has already established a reputation for excellence, which will be well maintained at the coming meeting.

Steeplechasing, which has taken a big boom this year, will be one of the prominent features of the meeting. There will be three jumping races each day, including the Whitney Memorial, the richest race of the year for the jumpers, which will be decided Saturday. The best jumpers in training, and that means a lot this year, are eligible for the race, including Penobscot, who in his one race at Belmont Park showed a return to the form that marked him as one of the stars during the early part of last season, the important horses Peregrine Pickle and Marcellinus, Mission, the sensational winner of the Dinner Stakes at Belmont Terminal and victor in the International at Belmont Park Saturday, and a host of others worthy of racing in such distinguished company.

The steeplechases to be run Wednesday promise equally as good contests, as the entries include many of the cracks, and the fields will be of generous proportions.

The outstanding feature of the racing on the flat for Wednesday will be the Piping Rock Subscription Serial Handicap. The field of starters will be made up from the list of horses bought by the members of the association and their friends as yearlings from a common fund and distributed by lot to the subscribers. As two-year-olds last season they furnished some sensational sport, and it is believed that many of them have developed into 3-year-olds of more than ordinary class. Twenty-three of the fifty bought as yearlings are eligible for Wednesday's race, which is at one mile, and for Saturday's race, which will be at one mile and a furlong.

Belmont Park Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, straight, for two-year-old maidens. Gloaming, Jester, and Trojan, 110 pounds each; Rhine Maiden, Sentiment, The Mole, Comely, and White Metal, 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs, selling, for three-year-olds and upward. Besom, 115 pounds; Mr. Specks, 111; Trifler, 108; Gordon and Joe Rosenfeld, 102 each; Peaceful and Lilly Orme, 100 each; Yodeling, 97.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, selling, for three-year-olds and upward. Lohengrin and Yellow Eyes, 109 pounds each; Oakhurst, 107; Ben Quince and Over the Sands, 103 each; Louisa Travers, 102; Dartworth, 100; Darbyshire, 98; Recession, 91; Tea Enough, 86.

FOURTH RACE.—Bouquet Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Kilkenny Boy, 112 pounds; Fair Helen, 109; Plantagenet, 105; Hydroplane, 104; Black Cap, 90; Borgo, 97; Hectograph, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, straight, for maiden two-year-olds. Egmont, Minstrel, Al Reeves, Duke of Dunbar, Double Eagle, and Razzano, 110 pounds each; Charter Maid, Dervish, and Andromeda, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile, selling, for three-year-olds and upward. Song of Valley, 106 pounds; Recession and Naiad, 100 each; Gordon and Master Joe, 97 each; Mr. Sniggs, 92; Tea Enough, 90.

Golf at Lawrence Park.

An eighteen-hole blind medal play handicap is the Decoration Day fixture at the Lawrence Park Country Club and ushers in the competitive season at the popular Bronxville course. Alec Finlay, who has been the professional and greenkeeper since the opening of the links, has the turf in prime order. G. F. Hawkins and Mrs. E. H. B. Watson are respectively Chairmen of the Men's and Women's Golf Committees. Saturday and holiday competitions are scheduled for the men and midweek events for the women. In addition to other special prizes given by members to supplement the club prizes, C. V. Rich has presented a cup for the best selected score turned in from today to Aug. 15, and C. V. Ackerman for the best ideal card from Aug. 17 to Election Day. There will be a mixed foursome on Saturday, June 27, and the club championship will begin with a qualifying round on Oct. 10, the match play final to be on Election Day. A rule is that stymies must be played in all matches, except against bogey, as "the Colonel cannot stymie."

CORNELL WELCOMES TEAM.

Student Body Turns Out in Force for Athletic Victors.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 31.—All Cornell turned out today to welcome back to Ithaca the track team that captured the intercollegiate track and field meet at Cambridge and won permanent possession of the trophy. The cup itself was brought back from Cambridge by the winners, and when it was held aloft the thousands that joined in the homecoming went wild. The party was met at the train by a huge throng. Coach Jack Moakley and Capt. Shelton received seats of honor in the first automobile in the procession. They held the trophy cup between them. Then followed the thirty-six members of the team, seated on a long float decorated with red and white colors and pulled along by some hundred students.

Moakley was hailed as the "greatest trainer living" when his turn came to speak, and he got a flattering ovation that lasted five minutes. He attributed the success of the team to the splendid support of the undergraduate body which started last Fall for the football team, the hard work of the athletes on the board track in the Winter, and the determination of every man on the squad. Capt. Shelton also made a speech, and the crowd cheered every member of the team in order.

Wilcox Wins on Knollwood Links.

With a net score of 137, E. S. Wilcox won the thirty-six-hole medal play handicap yesterday at the Knollwood Country Club links at White Plains. Wilcox was five strokes ahead of E. B. Lechain, the second man. D. T. Fairchild defeated F. M. Wilson in the finals for the Carroll Cup, 7 up and 5 to play. This gives Fairchild two legs on the trophy. In the thirty-six-hole match against par J. McVicker Breed led with an even score. E. W. Wood and E. S. Wilcox were second and third, respectively. The mixed foursomes will be played next Sunday. The score:

E. S. Wilcox, 137, 20—137; E. B. Lechain, 178, 36—142; D. T. Fairchild, 157, 10—147; R. W. Henderson, 165, 18—147; William McCord, 173, 26—147; W. A. Sheppard, 194, 46—148; F. X. Sadlier, 174, 25—148; E. W. Wood, 181, 28—152; A. Y. Deane, 195, 42—153; J. S. Todd, 180, 18—162; S. West, 175, 13—162; F. B. Mackay, 189, 26—163; H. W. Hayden, 183, 22—166; A. S. Wily, 214, 42—172.

Walk to Flushing and Return.

The Walkers Club of America took advantage of yesterday's perfect weather by covering a fifteen-mile walk in which upward of thirty members participated. The pedestrians started from Long Island Plaza, thence by way of Jackson Avenue to Flushing, returning via Flushing Avenue and Bowery Bay Road to the starting point. They finished in the following order: Hocking, McNeil, Hickey, Gage, Hefferman, Trefry, Sr., Trefry, Jr., Fathers, Schwartz, Baumgarten, Stritch, Morrell, Nichols, and Hanson. No record of time was kept, as the contestants had the previous day walked to West Point, and, while showing no ill-effects, were not in form to walk for speed yesterday.

Columbia to Play Syracuse.

Columbia's baseball nine will have a chance to even up their score with the Syracuse University team, which defeated the Morningside Heights collegians earlier in the season by one run. The two nines will clash this afternoon on South Field in a specially arranged game, which has been added to the already elaborate commencement week ceremonies. "Eddie" Shea, who has so successfully kept down the ambitions of the Pennsylvania team in their games against Columbia, will probably occupy the box for the Blue and White.

Surprise Wins Moonlight Race.

The five yachts that started on a moonlight race from New Rochelle to Lloyds Harbor at midnight last Friday got back to their anchorage at New Rochelle yesterday afternoon. They had encountered such light winds that the first to finish did not reach the line until 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning. She was G. P. Granbery's sloop Okee. Zurah, owned by H. Doscher, was second. The third boat, M. F. Kattenhorn's Surprise, finished at 9:30, but won the race on time allowances. Two of the contenders had to use power to reach their goal. The prize was offered by the New Rochelle and Lloyds Harbor Yacht Clubs.

FIELD DAY FOR CONVICTS.

Men of Auburn South Wing Win Cup in Various Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 31.—Open-air freedom, the first ever granted convicts in this State on a large scale, was accorded to the prisoners in Auburn Prison yesterday, when a field day was held under the auspices of the Mutual Welfare League. The men confined in the south wing defeated their brethren of the north wing by seven points to two in various sporting events, winning a silver cup offered by Richard Hurd of New York.

Owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever, it was at first feared that the Memorial Day sports could not be held, but as the men would have been confined in the insanitary cells from Friday afternoon until Monday morning it was deemed best to allow them to enjoy the open air, which would enable them better to fortify themselves against sickness. The physicians decided that common meeting in the fresh air was better than common meeting in the shops and mess hall.

The meet was called at 2 o'clock, and 1,400 men marched into the yard and disbanded on a bugle signal. At first they seemed dazed, as they had never had general freedom before. The delegates of the Mutual Welfare League, the prisoners' organization, assembled the men, and in a few minutes they were good-naturedly jostling each other to fill entries in the nine field events, which included a 50-yard dash, a three-legged race, potato, sack, and shoe races, broad jump, shot put, fat men's race, and a tug of war.

There were so many entries that they were run off in heats, and the finals were contested by the best men in the respective wings. The officers had nothing to do, as discipline was perfect. There was also a half-mile race for the officers.

When the south wing received the trophy the losers gave a rousing cheer and the victors returned the salute. As the sun dropped behind the walls the bugle sounded and instantly the men fell in line and marched back to their cells, tired and happy. Every man was accounted for.

CHILD FALLS INTO SUBWAY.

Spies Trap Door, Lifts It and Is Mortally Hurt in 65-Foot Drop.

A trap door leading to a Subway excavation on Lexington Avenue, between 125th and 126th Streets, attracted the attention of 10-year-old John Menzies as he was walking up Lexington Avenue late yesterday afternoon with his father and mother, who live at 121 East 126th Street. Johnnie raised the trap door, looked into the dark hole, and suddenly lost his balance and plunged into it.

The cries of Mr. and Mrs. Menzies brought Patrolman McDermott to the scene. He descended into the hole and at its bottom, sixty-five feet below the street surface, found the child unconscious. With the assistance of some laborers he got the boy to the surface and called Dr. Roach of Harlem Hospital to attend him. The ambulance surgeon said that John was suffering from a fractured skull and internal injuries, which were almost certain to cause his death.

Firemen at Memorial Service.

Memorial services were held by the members of the Fire Department yesterday afternoon at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street. The firemen who could be spared from their posts met at Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street and marched to the church, headed by the department band. The services were conducted by the Rev. William B. Martin, assisted by six other clergymen. The Rev. Vincent de Paul McGean, Chaplain of the Fire Department, preached the sermon and read the names of thirty-six members of the department who died in the past year.

WIFE-SLAYER CONFESSES.

Brother of Mrs. Merci Runs Down Husband in Garfield, N. J.

The mystery of the murder of Mrs. Marie Merci on Nov. 23, 1912, in her home at 2,013 First Avenue, was cleared up yesterday by the arrest at Garfield, N. J., of Giuseppe Merci, who confessed he had shot his young wife in jealous rage following a quarrel.

Merci's arrest was brought about by Michael Yorski, brother of the murdered woman, who suspected his brother-in-law of the murder and had been searching for him since the day of the murder. He had visited most of the Italian colonies here and in nearby States. Friends told Yorski that a man resembling his brother-in-law had been seen recently at Garfield. With Detective William Cruise of the East 104th Street Station, a few doors from where the crime was committed, he went to Garfield on Friday, and with the local police continued his search Saturday, but did not find Merci. Capt. Francis Boyle and Policeman Abraham Bonnema of the Garfield police renewed the search yesterday and found Merci in a poolroom on Farnum Avenue, near where he had a room. He had concealed his identity during the three months he had been in Garfield by using the names of "Michael Morris" and "Dominick Gallo."

In his confession Merci said he shot his wife after returning home from a moving picture show. He is 35 years old, and was employed as toolmaker in a factory. Mrs. Merci was 19.

TWO DEAD IN EXPLOSION.

Women Set on Fire by Gasoline and Six Others Hurt.

ONEONTA, N. Y., May 31.—Two women are dead and six persons are injured as a result of a gasoline explosion in a local hotel on Saturday night. The dead are Mrs. Evelyn Aston and Mrs. Carrie Lathrop.

Albert S. Wright, whose garage is near the kitchen of the hotel, was passing gasoline from a tank into a steel barrel when a plug blew out of the barrel and the escaping vapor becoming ignited from a range fire in the hotel kitchen, exploded. The clothing of the women, who were working in the kitchen, caught fire. They ran into the street. When assistance came to them they were fatally burned, and died today.

Of the other injured, the most seriously burned are Wright, George Smith, and Benjamin Voorhees, step-son of Mrs. Lathrop.

Notes for the Golfers.

Now that the women's metropolitan golf championship is a thing of the past, the feminine golfers in the district will turn their attention this week to the women's Eastern championship, which begins this morning over the links of the Greenwich Country Club. Immediately this event is finished the tri-city matches for the Griscom Cup will be staged.

The team which will represent the metropolitan district in the Griscom Cup match has been practically decided upon. Miss Lillian B. Hyde, the new champion, will lead the team, while Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook more than likely will be at No. 2. Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, who was runner-up to Miss Hyde in the metropolitan, will be a third member of the team.

Entries for the New Jersey State championship tournament, which begins on Thursday over the links of the Morris County Golf Club, will close tonight with the Secretary of the New Jersey State Golf Association, William Watson, South Orange, N. J., at 6 o'clock.

Soccer Football Officials.

The United States Football Association, the organization officially in control of soccer, at its annual meeting here yesterday elected the following officers: President, Dr. G. R. Manning, New York; First Vice President, John A. Fernley, New Bedford, Mass.; Second Vice President, Peter J. Peel, Chicago; Third Vice President, William D. Love, Pawtucket, R. I.; Treasurer, Archibald Birge, Chicago; Secretary, Thomas W. Cahill, Newark, N. J. The National Soccer Championship Trophy went to the Brooklyn Field Club, and medals to the Brooklyn Celtic Field Club, the runner-up.

SHOESTRING BILL ALIVE.

Denies That He's a Miser and Resents His Obituary Notice.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Wall Street's picturesque old Shoestring Bill, reported together with rumors of his death on May 24, was lifted yesterday in the receipt of a letter by THE TIMES from Joseph Schwarts of 86 Frankfort Street, who identified himself with the missing landmark of the financial district, protested against the imputations of great and miserly wealth that had been made against him, and insisted that he was still alive, if not quite well.

Bill, who had been known also as Joseph Schwartz, William Lewis, and William Wall, and who has been familiar to the Street for generations, as he trudged through the financial district, first selling shoestrings, and thereafter specializing in ancient and second-hand hats, of which he always carried an enormous assortment under his arms, considered the obituary published about him lacking both in accuracy and dignity. In a firm hand, he wrote:

"I was represented as a wealthy miser, who became sick because I did not eat enough. The cause of illness was not lack of food, but a chronic catarrh, which has ruined my health, resulting in a complication of diseases. I have been thirty years in Wall Street, but now I am broken in health as well as financially. Many people have always believed that I am wealthy and have real estate, but, Mr. Editor, I have neither bank accounts nor property of any value. I ask you in the name of fairness to retract these statements in regard to me, which are untrue and fabrications."

WOULDN'T MEET HOBOES.

President Said He Was Too Busy to Attend Coxeyite Conference.

The official report of Joseph Cohen, who was sent by the New York members of the Brotherhood Welfare Association, the organization of hoboes, as their special delegate to meet Gen. Coxey and his army of sixteen at Washington, was read at the weekly meeting of the fraternity in the Manhattan Lyceum yesterday. Cohen asserted that President Wilson declined to attend a conference of the hoboes and the Coxeyites in Washington.

Like all true hoboes Cohen, who is also a member of the I. W. W., "beat it" to Washington by riding concealed in the baggage car of a Baltimore & Ohio train. He was not discovered, but his companion was not so fortunate. He was arrested at Aberdeen, Del.

"I went with a committee to the White House to invite President Wilson, in the politest way possible, to attend our conference," he continued, "and his secretary told us that he would convey our invitation to the President, but the next day we received a note to the effect that President Wilson was too busy. It was a snub to a body of American citizens to get such a reply."

The hoboes expressed indignation at this, and some of them wondered if this was really a democratic country.

CHURCHGOERS SEE A FIRE.

Cigarette Sets Awning Ablaze at John S. Melcher's House.

A cigarette tossed from a window on the upper floor set fire to an awning at the home of John S. Melcher, a lawyer and member of the Union League Club, at 5 East Fifty-first Street yesterday morning. An alarm of fire was sent in by one of the servants and six other servants formed a bucket brigade. They put the fire out before the firemen arrived. Damage amounting to $700 was done by water.

Hundreds of persons who had attended services at St. Patrick's Cathedral crowded about the house and shouted advise to the servants. The building is five stories in height. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by another family.

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MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Our entire resources are devoted to the making of practical and seasonable clothes for men and boys. Every point and every detail is carefully thought out.

And a basic element, a very vital part of our clothes-selling ideals, is value. Making the best clothes is not enough—we style them and price them so that the men and young men who buy them receive lasting satisfaction.

Beginning June 20, we will resume the summer half-holidays, closing at 12 noon every Saturday until and including Sept. 12.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

Gordon Round Ticket 25 Cents Per Pair Hosiery For Men

See the lustrous fibre-silk number. All the sheen and luxurious crunch of the dollar silk sock at quarter the price with twice the wear. Also in silk-lisle; three weights, sheer, medium and heavy.

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Brown Durrell Co

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-FIFTH ST.
NEW YORK

Preparing for Vacation

For the quick change from the campus to the Summer campaign.

Things for the college man and the preparatory student just returning from school.

De Pinna has the clothes, the outing garments, the furnishings, waiting your call.

Not the ordinary things—but specially made according to the best usage abroad and in this country.

Golf suits, tennis suits, riding clothes—appropriate things for Summer motoring.

English Jersey Knit Norfolk Coats

Made in imported heather mixtures, with stitched belt. A most useful Summer garment. Sizes 34 to 40 inches. Price, $12.

De Pinna Tennis Trousers English Model

Made of white or striped flannels—cut with the straight English legs.

Flannels of unusually good quality. Price, $6.

Summer Flannel Suits

Made of the much wanted blue striped flannels—coats tailored with the utmost softness; snug fitting and yet comfortable, after the prevailing English fashion.

Trousers with the straight legs, very carefully tailored.

Coats are excellent to wear with white flannel trousers.

$22 the suit.

De Pinna Summer Furnishings for Young Men

The De Pinna haberdashery shop for young men and boys is an institution in itself—unique in this country.

The patterns, the models, the qualities that a young man wants—a whole store devoted to him exclusively.

Negligee Shirts—an extensive assortment of fine imported madras, silk and madras mixtures and pure silk.

Prices, $1.50 to $6.

The latest imported Summer neckwear—exclusive De Pinna things—in foulards and plain and colored silk crepes.

All the desirable underwear—athletic shirts and knee drawers, 50 cents a garment up.

Special Summer union suit pajamas, $1.50.

Special assortments of bathing suits, plain and colored Jersey, with silk stripe.

Also a new bathing suit in heather mixtures.

De Pinna Straw Hats for Young Men

The correct shapes in crushable Panamas and other fashionable straw hats.

Also the newest ideas in Puggaree bands.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-sixth St.

AVIATION'S BIG NEED IS A STANDARD MAP

One That Will Show World's Topography as Well as Air Currents and Landings.

AERO CLUB WORKING FOR IT

Its Committee Will Ask Co-operation of Foreign Aviators, Whose Maps Lack Uniformity.

The Aero Club of America, which has appointed a committee to work out preliminary details of an aeronautical map of the world, explained in a statement issued yesterday that its plan contemplated first the standardization of map scales used by different countries, and then the actual mapping of the earth, to show where aviators may and may not land, and what routes they may follow. The charting of the earth is to be done independently of the charting of the air currents.

Various organizations and authorities—military, scientific, and sporting—will be asked to cooperate in making a world chart for air navigators. When a sufficient number of representatives of the civilized nations have been enlisted they will be invited to take part in a conference to adopt a standard air scale and regulations governing its use. With the accepted scale the Aero Club hopes to make the first standard chart of the United States, and then maps will be made by other nations. The proposed conference probably will be held in this country.

In mapping the United States the Aero Club of America will have the assistance of the Aero Clubs of Baltimore, Buffalo, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, New England, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Pittsfield, Queen City, St. Louis, Washington, Kansas City, Milwaukee, and Rochester, as well as of the Western Aero Association, the Aircraft Club of Peoria, and the Harvard Aeronautical Society.

First there will be established a chain of aerodromes for aeroplanes, and landing stations for flying boats and hydroplanes, so that aviators who desire to make long flights over water or land may find safe places for alighting. It is pointed out that because France, Germany, and Italy have provided landing places for their aviators there is more interest in aviation in those countries. In France alone there are more than 300 stations where aviators can land safely and get supplies or keep their machines overnight.

A chart of the United States, it is believed, will encourage more long-distance flights. Charting has had that effect in Europe, where more than 7,000 licensed aviators make not less than 100,000 flights a month with passengers. In America there are 300 licensed aviators, but only a few of them carry passengers.

This is the statement issued by the Aero Club of America:

"Since air navigation began to assume the aspect of a practical art there has been mentioned need for an aeronautical map of the world. In the last two years air travel in balloons, aeroplanes, and dirigibles has become common and widespread. In Europe air maps became a necessity, and military authorities and sporting associations undertook to make special maps of localities for air pilots to supply military and sporting needs.

"The tremendous increase in air navigation in the past year, combined with the widening radius of traveling capacity of aeroplanes and dirigibles, crossing countries, continents, and even seas in increasing numbers, has made the necessity for a practical aeronautical map imperative. The hundreds of aeroplane flights across European countries, ranging from 500 to 1,000 miles in one day, and the scores of dirigibles continuously making long cruises, have emphasized the need for a standard map, to be adopted internationally and to be used as a basis on which local maps may be charted.

"Thus far different countries have been developing aeronautical maps on independent scales, and using different signs to show landing places, aerodromes, hangars, inhabited places, landmarks, obstructions, fortresses, railroads, railroad stations, main roads, waterways, and the like. Aviators flying across a number of countries have had to familiarize themselves with the different scales, and this has proved not only confusing but oftentimes dangerous.

"Brindejonc des Moulinais, in his flight from Paris to Moscow, for instance, which he made between sunrise and sunset of the one day, had to study the maps of three different countries. Vedrines, Bonnier, and Daucourt, in their flights from Paris to Cairo, had maps for only a part of the way, and these were on different scales with different signs. It is possible that Hamel would not have been lost with a proper scale to follow.

"Rear Admiral Peary found this to be the condition last year when he attended the tenth international Geographical Congress at Rome, as a delegate of the National Geographic Society. The need of an understanding and an agreement on a uniform scale and signs was discussed at the conference, but no conclusion was reached. As it did not seem possible then to bring all countries together before their independent mapping should be far advanced, Admiral Peary suggested to the Aero Club that it take the initial step in this important matter.

"The proposal to make an aernonautical map of the United States has been under consideration of the Aero Club for four years. In 1911 the first experiment was made with a map of Long Island. However, it was found that to insure success it was necessary to have the cooperation of other countries in devising a standard scale and standard signs, and that experiments with photographic apparatus would have to be made, as well as experiments with the compass, speedometer, and altimeter, to ascertain to what extent scientific instruments could be relied upon. Some of the European aero clubs, and likewise the military authorities of France and Germany, have paid much attention to these issues and have proved that aerial navigation has many features analogous to sea navigation.

"The principal reason for which the Aero Club of America has taken up this proposition is the belief of its officials and other authorities that aeronautics is developing so rapidly that air craft soon may be employed to solve problems of transportation in regions where land travel is difficult, if not impossible; for instance, over plains, deserts, forests, ice fields, mountains, and the coastal islands."

The Committee to Make an Aeronautical Map of the World appointed for the Aero Club of America by its Governors includes, besides Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, as Chairman, Archer M. Huntington, ex-President American Geographical Society; Congressman William G. Sharp, Rodman Wanamaker, Harold F. McCormick, Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, in charge of the Army Aviation Corps; Capt. Mark L. Briston, in charge of the United States Naval Aviation Corps; President Manuel Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala, George W. Perkins, Henry A. Wise Wood, Otto H. Kahn, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Vincent Astor, and W. K. Vanderbilt. Other members are:

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America; J. Stuart Blackton, Henry Woodhouse, Judge Elbert H. Gary, Edwin Gould, George Jay Gould, Glenn H. Curtiss, Orville Wright, H. C. Richardson, naval constructor, U. S. N.; Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, U. S. A.; Thomas F. Ryan, Cortlandt F. Bishop, James Means, W. Starling Burgess, C. Jerome Hunsaker, U. S. N.; Dr. A. F. Zahm, James Gordon Bennett, Ralph Pulitzer, W. Redmond Cross, Ogden Mills Reid, Capt. W. I. Chambers, U. S. N.; Frank A. Munsey, H. P. Whitney, Robert J. Collier, William D. Sash, Alvin Untermyer, Arthur Johns, Samuel H. Valentine, W. J. Mayo, Sumner R. Hollander, Emile Berliner, Edgar Beecher Bronson, Paul D. Cravath, Roy D. Chapin, William B. Howland, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Herman A. Metz, Charles Dickinson, Aero Club of Illinois; George W. Myers, Prof. Percival Lowell, Prof. David Todd, Frank A. Seiberling, Guy T. Slaughter, F. C. Havemeyer, Frank S. Lahm, Howard Huntington, G. F. Campbell-Wood, Robert Enolker, President St. Louis Aero Club; Charles Jerome Edwards, W. W. Miller, A. Holland Forbes, Clarence P. Wynne, President Aero Club of Pennsylvania; George von Utassy, L. A. Vilas, Mortimer L. Schiff, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Laurence E. Sperry, Augustus Post, Charles A. Munn, J. C. McCoy, and Rear Admiral David M. Goodrich.

TO UNEARTH THE DINOSAUR.

Barnum Brown Will Start for Alberta Bad Lands Soon.

The American Museum of Natural History is sending a number of exploration parties to the Southwest, the West, and the Northwest to gather data, and specimens for its exhibition halls. A recent expedition organized by the Museum will invade the Red Deer River region of Alberta, Canada, soon in quest of fossil dinosaurs, and will be under the leadership of Barnum Brown, who has been conducting exploring parties through the Bad Lands for the past four years. He has unearthed a large number of valuable "finds" in the cañons of the Alberta country, placing the Museum in the front rank of natural history institutions in the world, so far as the cretaceous dinosaur is concerned. This Summer Barnum Brown will conduct his fifth expedition to the Bad Lands.

One of his lieutenants, P. C. Kaisen of the American Museum staff, will leave for the fossil fields this week, to begin preliminary operations there, and to overhaul the houseboat, which the explorers will navigate in hunting for fossils in the Summer months. A motor boat will also be operated in the Red Deer River country. According to present plans the dinosaur hunters will explore this season the Belly River (or Judith) formation, and the vicinity of Steveville, Alberta. It is a fertile field for fossils, and in the opinion of Barnum Brown one of the greatest in the world. The explorers located several important "finds" in this region last year, but discontinued work upon the close of the prospecting season. These skeletons of ancient dinosaurs, whose age is reckoned at 3,000,000 years or so, will be unearthed, and added to the collections gathered for the American Museum.

A specimen of a new crested dinosaur of the Trachodon family is now being prepared for exhibition by Barnum Brown. It is a unique form of dinosaur, with a crest like a cassowary, and when mounted will measure about thirty-five feet in length. In this specimen the impression of the skin, despite its 3,000,000 years, covered most of the skeleton. It was a duck-billed, herb eating dinosaur. These creatures stalked through marshes not unlike the Florida Everglades several million years ago.

SHOT HALTED JOY RIDERS.

Seventeen Young Men on Auto Truck Create Excitement.

If it was a desire to stir up excitement which prompted William Smith, a chauffeur, of 722 Tenth Avenue, and his friend, Alfred L. O'Brien of 501 West Fortieth Street to take an auto truck from the garage of the Interborough Transfer Company last night and invite fifteen companions to go on a "joy ride," they were not disappointed. The consequences, however, were serious enough, for Smith and O'Brien were locked up at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station on the charge of grand larceny.

Smith, who worked at the garage as an extra helper, got the truck from the night foreman by asserting that "the boss" wanted it. He signed the name "Waller" to the receipt. Thomas Conlon, the foreman, was driving a frisky horse attached to a light wagon near the garage, when he saw the truck go tearing along the street with seventeen young men aboard. He summoned Detective Owens of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and they gave chase. They sighted the joy riders at Tenth Avenue, near Fortieth Street. The truck soon outdistanced the horse, however, and the detective obtained a taxicab. He caught up to the truck after it swung back into Ninth Avenue, where it was held by the congestion of traffic. In order to warn the young men not to attempt to escape, the detective fired a shot from his revolver in the air. The shouts of the detective and the shot caused a great crowd to collect.

RAILROAD MEN FEDERATE.

New Organization at Boston May Have Mellen as Head.

BOSTON, May 31.—Temporary organization of various railroad bodies into a federation under a plan proposed in February by the Order of Railroad Station Agents, was effected to-day. It was announced that while the federation would be somewhat limited in scope at present, plans were under way to make it international. The object, it is announced, is "to bring about a better understanding between all classes of railroad employes, the railroad corporations and the general public."

A Committee on Federation was chosen as follows: W. R. Pratt of Walpole, representing the Order of Railroad Station Agents; J. W. Johnson of the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks; Frank Nelson of the Trainmen's Brotherhood; Daniel Daly of the Knights of Labor, and J. C. Nut of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen.

The train service organization, known as "The Big Four," has not signified a willingness to federate with the station agents, but may co-operate with them, according to a statement made after the meeting.

Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, has been regarded as a possible head of the federation.

BLAST MADE 'EARTHQUAKE.'

West Orange Police Chief Explains Rattling of Dishes.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., May 31.—Chief of Police Bamford today solved the mystery of the origin of the "earthquake" which caused dishes to jump about on the tables in this town a few days ago, and was also felt at points at a distance of several miles. The Chief was convinced from the first that it wasn't a real earthquake, and he was right in his conviction.

The Chief made a round of the stone quarries, and at one he noticed that thousands of tons of rock had been torn away. Next he learned that a new explosive more powerful than dynamite was used at the quarry, and that in the absence of the foreman on the day of the "earthquake" an Italian, who recently entered the employ of the firm, used more than 500 pounds of the explosive for a single charge. The owners of the quarry were warned that they would be arrested if another "earthquake" disturbed the town.

MISS COHEN NOT HEARD.

No Interruption at Christian Science Church Services.

The morning service of the First Church of Christ, 1 West Ninety-sixth Street, was not interrupted yesterday by Miss Anna Cohen, who announced on Saturday at the Hotel St. Denis, where she lives, that she intended to go there and proclaim herself the leader of the church by "will of the Almighty and Mrs. Eddy," and at the same time assert herself to be the "spiritual wife" of Hayne Davis, a Trustee of the Church, and a well known Christian Science reader. Miss Cohen was there, one of the ushers said, but Mr. Davis was not. The latter was expected back from Cambridge. He did not arrive in time for the service.

The congregation was large enough to fill all the pews on the ground floor, and nearly all in the balcony.

SEES W. ROCKEFELLER TODAY

Commerce Board Examiner to Find If He Can Testify on New Haven.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission appointed to go over the books of J. P. Morgan & Co. relating to affairs of the New Haven Railroad returned to New York tonight to resume their tasks. They had spent the week-end holiday here.

Examiner McAdams did not see William Rockefeller, the aged financier, in Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, but it was stated that they had an engagement to meet tomorrow. Mr. McAdams will try to determine whether Mr. Rockefeller could stand the strain of an examination in the New Haven investigation, which will be resumed here next Wednesday.

SENATE WILL VOTE ON TOLLS THIS WEEK

Action of Foreign Relations Committee on Arbitration Plan Likely on Wednesday.

TO PASS ANTI-TRUST BILLS

House Expects to Send Three to the Upper Chamber by the End of This Week.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The long awaited vote on the Tolls Exemption Repeal bill will be taken in the Senate before Saturday night unless all the plans of leaders fail. Both opponents and those who favor the passage of the measure are agreed that there is no need for prolonging debate beyond the present week, and when the few speeches already announced have been delivered, action will be demanded on the bill and all the amendments proposed to it.

The Tolls Repeal bill will figure daily in the Senate until the vote is taken, but the first test for the Senators who favor arbitration of the question of American exemption of coastwise ships from toll payment, will come on Wednesday when the Foreign Relations Committee will vote on arbitration resolutions. Even the friends of arbitration do not contend that a favorable report from this committee will mean that the arbitration plan will be adopted, but the committee's action is awaited with interest.

House leaders hope to dispose of the anti-trust legislation and send three bills over to the Senate by the close of the week. Both majority and minority leaders who insist that there is a likelihood of adjournment of Congress by July 15, or at least the latter part of July favor this programme. Among the House leaders there is a decided belief that the Senate will act only on the interstate trade commission measure.

It is expected that the House will complete the Clayton omnibus anti-trust bill tomorrow or on Tuesday. "Calendar Wednesday," the parliamentary name for the one day in the week when only bills on the calendar can be considered, and the day that has been devoted for weeks past to monotonous discussion of the bill to revise the judicial code, will intervene, but the Rayburn bill for Federal control of railroad issues of stocks and bonds is expected to be taken up on Thursday, with a prospect of passage within two days. Then will come the steps for final passage in quick succession of all three bills the final vote having been deferred until all had been considered in committee of the whole.

There may be a lively discussion tomorrow when the section of the Clayton bill to exempt labor unions from the anti-trust laws come up for action, but leaders predict a mild attack because of the agreement between the Judiciary Committee and the labor advocates.

With the amendments out of the way, the most troublesome controversy since the anti-trust bills were reported out of committees will have been disposed of, and those in charge of the Clayton bill say the rest should be easy. The passage of the three bills is the main work left for the session, and the members of the House are becoming anxious for adjournment, particularly in view of the approach of the campaigns.

The appropriation bills can be passed in Senate and House in quick order, and practically only the trust programme stands in the way of adjournment by July 20 as leaders desire. The Senate committee in charge has put in a week's work on anti-trust bills before it was expected to reach a decision on how much legislation it will recommend to the Senate by the middle of the week. There is a motion before the committee to report only one bill, in the hope that with its passage adjournment will be taken with the understanding that other new legislation shall be brought before the Senate next Winter. Despite the fact that President Wilson's recent remarks to Ohio and Illinois business men are regarded in some quarters as an announcement that he will not be satisfied with less than all three trust bills to be passed by the House, many Senators are said to feel that the passing of a trade commission bill by the Senate will prove sufficient.

DR. ELIOT CHOOSES POEMS.

Names Three That He Says Every Child Should Know.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 31.—Supplementing his famous "five-foot shelf of books," the reading of which, he said, would give anybody a liberal education, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, has selected three poems which he says every child should know. They are "The Village Blacksmith," by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; "Abou Ben Adhem," by Leigh Hunt, and "To a Waterfowl," by William Cullen Bryant. Dr. Eliot quotes the verse:

He hears his daughter's voice,
Singing in the village choir;
And it makes his heart rejoice,
It sounds to him like her mother's voice
Singing in Paradise.

"Now, any child 8 or 10 years old," he adds, "will take that all in and will learn from it that the blacksmith had a daughter who could sing, and that she sang sweetly in the village choir; and the blacksmith had had a wife, whom he loved tenderly, and she was dead, and she sang with him, and now she was singing in a happy next world, in Paradise, and the blacksmith liked to go to church because he heard his daughter, who reminded him of her mother. All that is in that little verse, and it is a beautiful picture of some of the best parts of human experience.

"Take another poem, very well known to us all, but seldom used, it seems to me, for children—Leigh Hunt's 'Abou Ben Adhem, (May His Tribe Increase.) There is a poem that any child of ten years will take in, and it presents a series of delightful pictures, and at the end comes a very compact statement of the whole Unitarian theory about character.

"Another invaluable poem for religious education is Bryant's 'Waterfowl.' The whole Unitarian view of the providence of God is in the guiding of the bird through the pathless air—and just as He guides the bird He will guide me. It is the simplest possible presentation to a child's mind of the loving Fatherhood of God."

A CLEAN-UP DECALOGUE.

Hoboken Has Ten Rules for Its Sanitary Work This Week.

In connection with a clean-up campaign which Hoboken is to undertake this week, the Hoboken Board of Trade Bulletin, issued yesterday, contains, for careful memorizing by every true and housewifely resident of Hoboken, a decalogue worded in terms of cleanliness and sanitation. The ten rules, styled a "Clean-up Decalogue," are:

First—Remember thy garbage can to keep it covered.

Second—Thou shalt cut the weeds in thy vacant lot lest it become a hiding place for old tin cans.

Third—Thou shalt bear witness against thy neighbor's rubbish heap.

Fourth—Thou shalt clean out the habitation of thy horse.

Fifth—Thou shalt prevent the breeding of the fly, that thy children unto the third and fourth generation need not swat him.

Sixth—Remember thy back yard and alley to keep them clean. Six days shalt thou labor. If yet the task is not accomplished thou couldst do worse than continue on the seventh.

Seventh—Thou shalt covet the air and sunshine.

Eighth—Look not upon the milk when it cometh from the unclean dairy.

Ninth—Remember thy cleaning-up day and keep it holy.

Tenth—If thou dost harken unto these sayings to do them thou shalt live long in the land and the "clean-up" spirit shall last 365 days in the year.

The co-operation of city officials, foremen, policemen, boy scouts, members of the Research Bureau, Woman's Club, and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is pledged to the Hoboken housewives in their clean-up activities.

AUNT ACCUSED BY REFEREE.

Court Restores Property Withheld for Twenty-two Years.

A decision by Supreme Court Justice Page restores to Frances Mary Cavanaugh property of which she has been deprived since she was two years old. She is now 24 years old. The referee's report, recently filed with the court, tells the story. The father of Miss Cavanaugh, James J. Cavanaugh, died in 1892. His wife died the previous year. His will made his sister, Josephine Cavanaugh Murphy, executrix of his estate, which consisted of the premises on the southwest corner of Thirty-first Street and First Avenue. The rents amounted to $2,725 a year.

Mr. Cavanaugh had a $5,000 insurance policy on his life, which was payable to his wife, but the executrix collected it, the report says, by swearing that she was Mary Josephine Cavanaugh. Soon after collecting the insurance money she bought the property 315 West 119th Street for $18,000. Besides these acts against the interest of Miss Cavanaugh, Mrs. Murphy, the referee says, kept a lot of valuable jewelry that was left by her brother.

The referee says that Mrs. Murphy filed a false accounting for the purpose of concealing the value of the estate, and with the intention of depriving the plaintiff of the property to which she was entitled. He found that the plaintiff is entitled to recover from her aunt $9,852 with compound interest from 1893. The total amount of $35,655. The request of the referee has been approved and the executrix will have to pay the money.

HUNGARY'S FUND COMMITTEE

Eighty Societies Meet to Form Patriotic Organization.

Representatives of eighty Hungarian societies met yesterday at the Central Opera House, 205 East Sixty-seventh Street, and formed a general organization to collect funds to aid in the fight for universal suffrage and self-government in Hungary. A large committee was appointed to weld the many Hungarian societies into one.

Money is already being collected for the cause of Hungarian political freedom, and a programme of entertainments has been arranged to increase the fund to be sent to Hungarian patriots in their own country. A great fair will be held on Sept. 7 at Sulzer's Harlem River Park Casino, at Second Avenue and 127th Street.

The principal speaker yesterday was Dr. Sigesmind Farkashazy, editor of the Tefti Natio, the chief Hungarian newspaper. Others were John Dezso of Bridgeport, Conn.; Eugen Friedman, President of the Kossuth Society; Anthony Penyaczai, Louis Tarzai, editor of the Etore; Martin Himler, editor of the organ of the Hungarian miners; Desiderius Simon, representative of the Hungarians of South Bethlehem, Penn., and Adalbert Perenyi.

SAW "MOVIES" OF HANGING.

Later Young Harlor's Body Was Found Suspended from a Beam.

PATERSON, N. J., May 31.—The "movies" are indirectly responsible, according to the police, for the death of Ernest Harlor, 18-year-old son of William Harlor, a well-to-do contractor, of 407 Totowa Street, who was found hanging in his home this evening by his chum, George H. Lord, 19 years old, of 15 Burhans Avenue. Lord told the police that he and Harlor went to a moving-picture show last night and there saw on the screen various ways of committing suicide by hanging. Harlor, according to Lord, showed not much concern in the pictures, and when other pictures were shown he seemed to greatly enjoy them.

On the way home nothing was said of the suicide pictures, and the two young men met this afternoon and went out in the country to take photographs. Harlor was then in his usual good spirits, according to Lord. Born reached Harlor's home about 6 o'clock. The family was away for the day, and when Harlor went into the house Lord waited in the yard for him to come out again. Half an hour later he found his chum in the cellar hanging from a beam.

CANOEIST SAVES THREE.

Young Trainer Rescues Lochman and Children from Water.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., May 31.—Woolsey Trainer, 15 years old, was in his canoe and saw two children and a man thrown into the water when a motor boat struck Peter Lochman's rowboat in Huntington Harbor. The motor boat was owned by Michael Cusick and did not stop.

Trainer, without waiting to remove his clothing, leaped from his canoe, swam to the two children, a girl of 5 and a boy of 6, and soon had them clinging to the side of the upturned rowboat. Lochman, who could swim but little, was struggling in the water, and he was about exhausted when Trainer got him to the rowboat also. Those in the motor boat returned to the scene as soon as they were able to swing around. Lochman and his children were taken aboard and landed here some time later.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Plans are under way to exterminate the mosquitos which breed by the millions in a big stretch of meadow land adjoining the property of the Standard Oil Company. It is believed that much of the malaria prevalent in this section is due to the presence of the mosquitos.

BAYONNE.—Triplets, all boys, were born to Mrs. Mary Elias of 183 Boulevard yesterday. Mother and children are in excellent health. These are the second triplets to be born in Bayonne within a year.

NEWARK.—Frank J. Wilson, 38, a night watchman employed by the Hill & Mount Lumber Company at Fourth Avenue and Ogden Street, was set upon by four men whom he caught stealing lumber early yesterday. Wilson was beaten and kicked in the stomach and was removed to the City Hospital in a serious condition.

NEWARK.—Field Hospital 1 of the National Guard of New Jersey, which had been in camp in the Weequahic Park section of Newark, broke camp at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and marched to its headquarters in Elizabeth. The sanitary squad spent Memorial Day and yesterday in the field to give a public demonstration of the functions of a field hospital in time of war. Major Harold D. Corbusier of Plainfield was in command with his staff, consisting of Capts. B. P. Rafferty of Red Bank and David A. Kraker and Lieuts. Anthony Lamy of Elizabeth and Watson Rodemann of Newark. All the officers are physicians.

HACKENSACK.—The nomination of Emil Benoit as Postmaster of Edgewater, near here, has been sent to the Senate by President Wilson. This follows a fight waged on his candidacy by friends of Michael McGarry, another aspirant for the office, and brother of John McGarry, the incumbent. Letters were sent to the Post Office Department and the President protesting against Benoit's appointment on the ground that he was wholly unfit for the office and that the manner of his life was not of the standard required in a Postmaster, and, finally, that he wasn't a citizen.

MONTCLAIR.—The Rev. Dr. James L. Burton, Foreign Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in the Christian Union Congregational Church today delivered the charge to Frank C. Laubach, the ceremony completing his ordination as a minister of the church. The Rev. Mr. Laubach will shortly go to the Philippines as a missionary pastor of the Montclair church, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Chauncey Goodrich, dean of Union Seminary, Pekin, in that capacity. The latter will devote the remainder of his life to translating the Bible. Mr. Laubach was graduated this year from the Union Theological Seminary.

MONTCLAIR.—The Bank of Montclair, the first bank established in this town, will tomorrow celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence. Three of the original members of the Board of Directors, Stephen W. Carey, Edward G. Burgess, and Edwin B. Goodell, are still on the board.

SOUTH ORANGE.—The South Orange Board of Education has decided to name the new school on Academy Street in the Maplewood district the Fielding School in honor of President Charles G. Fielding of the board. The school, which will cost about $70,000, will be a three-story brick building for use of grammar grades only. It will be ready for use in September.

MORRISTOWN.—While working with a torch in the garage of F. A. Trowbridge yesterday it exploded, terribly burning the face and head of John Wilkie of Atno Avenue. It is believed the mechanic will lose the sight of his right eye.

THE "insurance destinies" of many of the country's biggest firms are in our hands—and have been for years!

We've been in the insurance business over 54 years, but we have far more than mere age to recommend us. Our clients will verify that!

I. TANENBAUM SON & CO
Specialists in Insurance and Installers of Automatic Sprinklers
Singer Building
New York

SEES FUTURE STRIFE IN BALKAN REPORT

Dr. Constas Says Carnegie Foundation Will Be Responsible for the Next War.

BIAS IN ATROCITY INQUIRY

Investigators Objectionable to Countries Concerned, and Untruthful, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Carnegie Peace Foundation will be responsible for the next Balkan War, according to a statement made today by Dr. John Constas of the Medical Faculty of Georgetown University and a recently appointed member of the staff of the Municipal Hospital. Dr. Constas said that two members of the Carnegie Commission that investigated conditions following the Greco-Bulgarian War were highly objectionable to the countries vitally interested. They were Prof. Miloukoff, sent to Servia, and Mr. Brailsford, sent to Greece.

"I do not content myself with saying merely that some of the members of the commission were pro-Bulgarian," said Dr. Constas. "I mean that some of the members of the commission in making their report on the atrocities of the Balkan War made statements that were untrue and misleading.

"It is no exaggeration for me to state that if there is another war in the Balkans this commission, sent out by an organization that makes a business to promote peace, will be in part to blame for the outbreak of such a struggle.

"Its report has served only to emphasize the bitterness of feeling among the Balkan powers. This is true because it made misstatements, and international misstatements must in the end lead to trouble of a greater or less degree.

"Here, then, we are confronted with a spectacle which would be amusing and grotesque if it were not so lamentably sad, the spectacle of men sent out to work in the interests of peace, and yet in the end succeeding only in fomenting strife and bitterness of feeling.

"The Carnegie Foundation, whatever its aims may be, was singularly misled when it chose the personnel of its peace-giving commission. Two of the members, who were objectionable to Greece and Servia, were able to influence the judgment and findings of the other members of the commission. Two other members could not speak a word of the Balkan language.

"The charge that atrocities were committed by the Greeks were in many cases general, and were not borne out by one iota of evidence. There was the charge, however, that the Greeks destroyed in an atrocious manner the town of Kilkush, or Kilkis, in inaugurating the second war. That charge by the Carnegie Commission is atrociously false and peculiarly unjust, for, as a matter of fact, Kilkis was burned by the retreating Balkans, (Bulgarians?) in line with their policy of devastating the country over which they retreated in order to starve the Greek Army. The Balkans (Bulgarians?) claimed that they would protect themselves by putting around themselves a belt of fire. To say that Kilkis was laid low by rapine and Greek guerrilla warfare is to attempt to distort history and to deceive the peoples of the world."

LONG DRINKS IN A HAT BOX.

Errand Girl Carries Refreshment Unsuspected to Busy Milliners.

A young girl who seemed by her dress to be an adjunct of a millinery shop or a dressmaker's establishment entered one of the smaller hotels yesterday morning about 9:30 o'clock and walked through to the door of the restaurant. She called for a waiter and said something to him.

Presently, the waiter handed her a package wrapped in paper, but of such an unusual shape that it aroused curiosity. It was about the size of a tall lemonade glass. The waiter had handed it over carefully, in a vertical position, and the girl took it with equal care and walked steadily, as if she was afraid of spilling something it contained.

"Simply the feminine bar trade opening up for the day," explained the manager. "You look puzzled. Well, we are in the centre of a millinary and dressmaking district. At this season of the year, and especially on hot days, we do a big trade supplying refreshments for thirsty designers and saleswomen. No, they don't come over and sit in the café. They send the errand girl over.

At another hotel it was reported that one hat shop used a specially contrived box, with compartments for glasses, and space for cracked ice, so that a little journey along the street would not expose the inclosed refreshments to the gaze of the curious or the heat of the sun.

SAWED A WALL TO GET DOG.

Police and Firemen Rescue John H. Deane's Terrier.

Bobby, a fox terrier, belonging to John H. Deane, a real estate operator at 135 Broadway, owes the fact that he is alive today to the police and fire departments of Yonkers. Mr. Deane's home is at 18 Overcliff Street, Park Hill, Yonkers. There are trees close to the house, and from these squirrels come into an open attic window and are allowed to nest. Bobby, frolicking in the attic yesterday, saw a squirrel. His pursuit led him far in under the eaves, where he fell into a hole and landed between the inner and outer walls of the house, fifteen feet below the attic floor.

He was not missed for some time, but finally Mrs. Deane heard his whines faintly through the wall. She telephoned the police, and the policemen who came to the house notified the fire department, and Lieut. Keehan and several men from Engine Company 6 came to the rescue. Tying a lighted lantern to a string they located the dog. There was no way to get him out but to cut a hole in the wall.

"Go ahead and cut the hole," said Mr. Deane. With saws, chisels and knives the firemen went to work at the wall in a bedroom on the second floor. Two beams had to be sawed, and the work was slow and difficult. It took two hours before a hole large enough for the dog's body was cut.

CLYSMIC

The hotter the day, the more cooling, refreshing and delightful a clear glass of Clysmic "King of Table Waters"

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

Expressly for today and tomorrow

A Sale of Men's Crepe and Silk Shirts

Values up to $6.00

at $3.45

Fine silk shirts—fit for the most fastidious man afoot.

These are those heavy crepe and tub silk negligee shirts—heavy in the sense that they have weight and body, yet really light weight and cool in wear. The assortment includes white and a splendid assortment of this season's designs and colorings. Only 600 at this price.

$1.00 Clocked Silk Hose at 50c

A fine pure thread silk hose, with a machine clock as good as any done by hand. In a great collection of colors.

50c Thread Silk Hose at 25c

Pure thread silk hose in black and solid colors; drop stitch hose in a variety of two tones; and novelty effects in smart interwoven clocks.

$1.00 Roxford Union Suits at 59c

White check Madras of fine, sheer quality. Sleeveless and knee length. The name "Roxford" guarantees the quality.

$1.50 Fine Union Suits at 85c

Of fine figured Madras, with silk stripes, in sleeveless, knee length style. All sizes. An excellent quality.

$1.00 Shirts & Drawers at 45c

These are the athletic kind, the shirts sleeveless and the drawers knee length. Made of figured Madras and silk stripe fabrics, in plain white, blue, pink and tan.

Walking Sticks at 65c
the values being up to $1.50

A man will marvel at the variety of woods in this lot of canes—Walnus, partridge, Malacca, stonewood, Manila and dogwood—and the trimmings of sterling or German silver offer some very choice ideas in cane styles. All sorts of handles, including crooks to hang loosely over the arm, and incidentally there are

Some folding canes for the traveler included at this remarkable price.

Monday and Tuesday

Important reductions in Men's

High and Low Shoes

They are new styles and have been delivered to us only within the past few weeks, but changes in the Department necessitate changes in the stock—so there you are. The leathers include gun metal, patent coltskin, black and brown vici kid, and tan Russia calf, in lace, Blucher and button styles. All sizes.

5th Floor.

$5.00 Low Shoes $5.00 High Shoes	(817 *pairs*) reduced to (590 *pairs*) reduced to	}	$3.85
$4.00 Low Shoes $4.00 High Shoes	(710 *pairs*) reduced to (417 *pairs*) reduced to	}	$2.95

The Time Is Past To Buy a 1914 Car.

The New Locomobile is here, the old Locomobiles are sold.

The New Locomobile with 105 Refinements, the most advanced car on the market today, is now on exhibition. The new models are ready for prompt delivery.

The most notable style car, the most convenient, the most desirable in every way from the owner's standpoint—the Locomobile.

The Locomobile Company of America

Sixty-first Street, next to Broadway, New York

GAELS HOLD A FEIS, THEN DO THE MAXIXE

Some Marvelous Dancing in Twelfth Century Irish Costumes.

GAELIC LEAGUE IN CHARGE

Irish Kilts Were Saffron-Hued and the Women Wore White Gowns and Green Mantles.

Gaels turned out in great numbers yesterday afternoon for the third annual Feis, or festival, at Celtic Park, Long Island City. The Gaelic League of the State of New York had charge of the festival, and the proceeds are to go to the Irish language fund, which the league is raising to spread the cult of the Irish language, native Irish customs, and Irish traditions in general. Yesterday's events included songs, story telling, and recitations in Gaelic, Irish and Scotch folk dances, and performances on the flute, violin, and bagpipes. Gold and silver medals were awarded to the winners, and for the twenty-nine events there were nearly 240 entries, including about a dozen from Ireland.

Many of the names of those entered in the various contests were on the programme in the Irish form. Illiterate Saxons were informed that Tadhg O Seaghdha was Timothy O'Shea, Conchubar O Suilleabhain Connor O'Sullivan, Maire Ni Tuathail Mary Toole, Sean Mac Aodha John McHugh, Liam O Murchadha William Murphy, and so on.

The institution of the Feis, which was restored by the Gaelic League in Ireland almost immediately after that body's foundation in 1893, and which is now held yearly in nearly 200 Irish towns, with a national festival besides, is said to be an institution dating back to several centuries before Christ. The Feiseanna of the old days, said officers of the Gaelic League yesterday, were great events held each year in the royal city of Tara. The discussion of national affairs was the chief item, but the heroes and Kings diverted themselves by games and sports; and such was the high standard of athletic of athletic skill maintained by the armies of Cuchullain and other heroes of those days that it is said even Martin Sheridan would not be potent enough to get a job as camp follower.

Besides the athletic sports of these giants, ancient Feiseanna were enlivened by competitions in music and poetry, and by matchmaking and marriages. Ladies had a large part in the festivities, and when they entered the games their jewels were left in charge of men appointed for that purpose.

Judged by these standards yesterday's Feis was something of a departure from tradition. Discussion of national affairs was limited to private remarks on the relation between Government activities and the scarcity of jobs, athletic events were confined to jigs and a game of Gaelic football; such matchmaking as went on during the festival was conducted by private enterprise and without public aid, and no ladies, so far as could be ascertained, left their jewelry with any strange men.

Many of the competitors wore the traditional Irish costume of the twelfth or thirteenth centuries, which is similar to the national costume of the Scotch and is said to be its parent. The Irish kilts are not plaid, but for the most part are of saffron, which was the original national color. The women wore costumes of flowing white gowns with a green mantle, which looked attractive but caused some cases of sunburn. Many of the Scotch Gaels in attendance wore their kilts and tartans, and the air at all times was full of the skirl of the Scotch bagpipe and the Irish warpipe.

All of the songs, stories, and recitations in the literary programme had some bearing on the early national history of Ireland and the revival of the old traditions under the supervision of the Gaelic League. Instrumental music included performances on the violin, Irish peace and war pipes, Scotch pipes, and flute. The dances brought out the greatest enthusiasm and perhaps the highest degree of attainment. Prizes were given for the hornpipe, blackbird, jig and reel, Scotch sword dance, four-hand and eight-hand jig, and four-hand and eight-hand reel. In spite of the fact that it was essentially an Irish fete, the Scotch sword dance aroused remarkable enthusiasm in the crowd.

Two envoys from the Gaelic League of Ireland, who have been traveling in the Eastern States and raising money for the aid of the league's work in Ireland, were present at yesterday's gathering. One of them, Diarmuid Lynch, was a resident of this city for a number of years and was President of the Gaelic League of the State of New York and of the New York Philo-Celtic Society. At present he represents New York on the Executive Committee of the Gaelic League of Ireland.

"My work here has been very successful," Mr. Lynch continued. "My associates and I have been working to get a better organization of the various branches of the Gaelic Alliance, which has as its object the financial assistance of the Gaelic League. The Finance Committee, of which Justice Daniel F. Cohalan is Chairman, has been doing some great work. We need men in Ireland to organize the Gaelic movement, to revive and spread the old folk customs, to teach the language, to edit the great numbers of old manuscripts which as yet are almost unknown. We have 100 workers already, but we need more; and they must be paid. The work has already done much to minimize political and religious differences, and I believe that the time is not very far away when we shall see a united Ireland, with Ulster standing with the rest of the country. The revival of the old language will be one of the leading factors in bringing this about."

Thomas Ashe, principal teacher of the Carduff National School, the other Irish envoy, also praised the performances given.

"The Irish dances are as good as I have ever seen," he said, "and the Scotch are simply marvelous. It is still more remarkable when you consider that there are no professionals here, but only working people who have to learn at home or from other amateurs, and who practise after working hours. I am glad to see the Scotch Gaels here; while of course they have no formal connection with their Irish brethren, the close kinship of the races and the similarity of the ancient culture which both are trying to preserve naturally throw them together.

"The Gaelic League is by no means a destructive force, nor has it any political motives. We want to build up the Irish people in its natural character, which is idealistic in the highest degree. The moment the Gaelic League ceases to be an idealistic organization and becomes a trades union, or a political organization which could start a rising in Kerry by pressing a button in Dublin, it will fail; and in that case it ought to fail."

When the Saxon visitors left at the close of the day the folk dances were over, and the Gaels were on a waxed floor dancing the maxixe of Brazil and the turkey trot of Memphis.

PARK BOARD HAS NO CONTROL OF STREETS

Its Authority Applies Only to Grass and Trees in Them, Prof. Terry Reports.

ENDS WHERE THESE VANISH

Right of Borough President to Replace Grass Plots with Asphalt Had Been Questioned.

Dr. Stephen Smith, President of the Tree Planting Association, of 35 Nassau Street, has submitted to the Park Board and to the President of the Borough of Manhattan the opinion of the counsel of the association, Charles Thaddeus Terry, professor in the Law School of Columbia University, that certain parked streets and spaces have been taken from the control of the Department of Parks and placed in the jurisdiction of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, who has authority to remove trees and grass plots and replace them with paving if he so desires.

Not since ex-Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover began slicing off the fronts of five houses on Riverside Drive because of encroachments on the thoroughfare facing Riverside Park at Eighty-second Street, has there been so much confusion in the public mind and in the minds of city officials as now exists as to the legal jurisdiction over certain of the streets and park spaces. Four years ago a court order was necessary to enable the Park Commissioner to act in the Riverside Drive case.

The latest complication has developed from authority given to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the Legislature, with the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen, to transfer the jurisdiction and control of any street from any department, board, or office to another department, board, or office. Previous to April, 1913, neither the Board of Aldermen nor the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had any right by resolution or otherwise to transfer control over any of the streets. That power was vested exclusively in the Legislature, which had conferred on the Department of Parks practical control of all the parked spaces and streets adjoining the parks and certain other streets that had been planted with trees, flowers, plants, or grass in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

On April 19, 1913, the Legislature transferred this authority to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen by an added section of the Charter of Greater New York. In August, 1913, the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks to the President of the Borough of Manhattan the control over these streets:

Columbus Circle, at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

Mall Street, from Park Row to Broadway.

West End Avenue, north of Seventieth Street.

Fifth Avenue, from Fifty-eighth to 110th Street, including the Plaza between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

Fifty-ninth Street, from Fifth to Eighth Avenue.

Seventy-second Street, from Central Park West to Riverside Drive.

Eighty-sixth Street, from Central Park West to Riverside Drive.

Ninety-sixth Street, west of West End Avenue.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, from Fifth Avenue to Riverside Drive, including the Plazas at Fifth Avenue and at Eighth Avenue.

Prof. Terry says there is no question to be raised regarding the legality of the authority thus vested in the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen. While the Tree Planting Association is concerned in the floral embellishment of all these streets and park spaces, it is particularly interested at this time in proposed improvements on West End Avenue north of Seventieth Street, but has been unable to proceed with its work because of the question of departmental control and the report that trees and grass may be replaced there with asphalt paving.

"Jurisdiction and control over West End Avenue, north of Seventieth Street, is undoubtedly in the hands of the President of the Borough of Manhattan," says Prof. Terry. "Does jurisdiction and control over a street include the power to determine whether grass plots in that street should be removed and replaced by paving? In my opinion it does, in spite of Section 1 of Chapter 46 of the Laws of 1894, relating to the planting, care, and preservation of trees on that part of West End Avenue." That section reads as follows:

The Department of Public Parks in the City of New York shall have cognizance and control of the planting, care, and preservation of all trees which have been planted or may hereafter be planted on West End Avenue.

In 1902 this further authority was granted to the Department of Parks by the Legislature:

On and after the passage of this act all trees and other forms of vegetation then and thereafter planted and growing in the streets of the City of New York shall be under the exclusive care and cultivation of the Commissioners of Parks of said city.

Prof. Terry says this broad provision was probably intended to apply to streets not under the control of the Department of Parks. It does not purport to give to that department jurisdiction and control over the streets, but only relates to the care and cultivation of the trees therein, he believes.

"As to the most important of the streets having trees," he says, "the 'jurisdiction and control,' was, until the passage of the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, also in the Department of Parks, giving to that department an almost unlimited authority over those streets; but with that taken away there seems to be only a relatively small power remaining to the Department of Parks.

"'Jurisdiction and control, must, I think, include the power to determine whether traffic conditions on the street are such as to make advisable or desirable a widening of the sidewalk by replacing grass plots with asphalt. So long as the trees or grass plots are permitted to remain on the street by the official or department having 'jurisdiction and control' over the same, the Department of Parks would seem to have charge of the care and cultivation of the same, but when the official or department having jurisdiction and control decides to remove the trees or grass plots, the Department of Parks would seem to have no right to object to or control that determination.

"I believe, therefore, that President Marks of Manhattan, and he only, has the power to decide whether the grass plots on West End Avenue, north of Seventieth Street, should be allowed to remain as they are, or should be replaced by asphalt paving."

JUDGE HORNBLOWER DYING.

Heart Stimulants Being Used, but Hope Is Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., May 31.—Judge William B. Hornblower of the New York Court of Appeals, who has been critically ill at his Summer home here, was being kept alive tonight by the use of heart stimulants. He was in an exhausted condition, and it was feared that the end was very near. His son, George S. Hornblower, said:

"The physician holds out no hope for Mr. Hornblower's recovery. Heart stimulants are being used to prolong his life. These may be effective for a few hours or at the longest for a week. Tonight he is extremely exhausted."

FALLS INTO AUDIENCE.

"Movies" Employe Drops 25 Feet—Six Persons Hurt.

While an audience of 300 persons in a moving picture theatre at 403 Saratoga Avenue, Brownsville, were laughing last night over the antics of the actors in a comedy film, Morris Meltzer, 15 years old, an employe, who had climbed up a ladder from the balcony to adjust a ventilator in the ceiling, lost his grip and fell twenty-five feet into the audience. For the next five minutes there was much excitement, and a number of women in the rear of the theatre rushed for the exits.

Meltzer landed on the head of Mrs. Mary Breslo of 1,681 Park Place, who was with her husband, Max, and her son. She sustained severe bruises, and it was feared that her skull was fractured. Breslo also was badly bruised, and three men who had seats near by were cut and bruised by a screen which Meltzer carried away with him when he fell. They were Hyman Ascher of 1,834 Park Place, Joseph Jelley, 400 Saratoga Avenue, and Joseph Bernstein, 396 Saratoga Avenue.

An ambulance was summoned from St. Mary's Hospital and Meltzer was taken there. He sustained a compound fracture of the left leg and internal injuries. He lives at 1,536 St. Mark's Avenue.

DROP $5,000,000 PLAN.

Investors Heed Warning of Milwaukee's Socialistic Tendencies.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 31.—The plan to build a $5,000,000 arcade in the downtown district has fallen through, according to an announcement made by Julius Simon of the Milwaukee Athletic Club Committee which was negotiating for the construction of a ten-story club building. Eastern investors, including Charles Somers of Cleveland, Harry Payne Whitney, and Frank Butterworth, it was thought, would supply the funds. According to Mr. Simon, the deal, which had reached the stage where the final papers were to be signed, fell through because Whitney's and Butterworth's advisers told them that Milwaukee's Socialistic trend made the investment inadvisable.

Milwaukee's general financial condition, it was pointed out, was good, but Socialism and high taxes, as well as national conditions, were considered harmful factors. A State income tax was likely to be troublesome, the Whitney interests were informed.

There was to be a bond issue of $5,000,000 to finance the construction of the proposed building.

SAYS ROOSEVELT MAY RUN.

Ex-Senator Davenport Insists That Point Is Still Unsettled.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, May 31.—Ex-Senator Frederick M. Davenport of Clinton, who was one of the Progressive leaders at Thursday's Oyster Bay conference, commenting on Col. Roosevelt's interview yesterday, said:

"The interview means that Mr. Roosevelt will not be a party to the turning over of the State this Fall to the grafters and incompetents of either machine. He will spend most of his time here and lead a great fight of the men of all parties to clean up the State. He will visit by automobile every corner of the State and talk to open air mass meetings of the people. The platform will be a clean State and honest and efficient government."

"Asked if this meant that Col. Roosevelt would be a candidate for Governor, Mr. Davenport said:

"The answer to that question has not yet been determined. It certainly does not mean that he would not be a candidate for Governor. Developments during the next few weeks will decide that."

THE MAJESTIC, from whose windows may be seen the green foliage and rolling lawns of Central Park, is undoubtedly the most inviting and comfortable "home-hotel" in New York, not only for the summer visitor, who comes to enjoy the countless pleasures of the great metropolis, but for New Yorkers who would resign from the duties of housekeeping in the summer.

Suites of one, two and three rooms and bath can be had at this time at very attractive rates.

Leasing now for season 1914-1915.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
72nd Street & Central Park West

CONAN DOYLE LIKE BIG BOY AT CONEY

With Lady Doyle and Detective Burns, He Does All the Stunts.

LAUGHS AT EVERYTHING

Bands Play "God Save the King" and Crowds Cheer Titled English Visitor.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Lady Doyle, his wife, and a party of fifteen friends, including William J. Burns, the detective, and William F. Kenny of Brooklyn, visited Brighton Beach and Coney Island last night. Sir Arthur saw everything that was to be seen and did many of the things for which Coney is famous.

Scenic railways, dips and drops of all kinds, and absurd attractions like the Crazy Village in Luna Park appeared to please him immensely. He was either laughing outright or smiling broadly from the time he started until finished his tour of Coney. Lady Doyle was likewise delighted with the evening. Both spoke their pleasure, but their looks told it more emphatically than their words.

Sir Arthur and the party had luncheon at Mr. Kenny's Summer home, Shore Acres, in Bay Ridge. Three automobiles were used to take the party for a ride in the afternoon and at 6:30 all went to the Hotel Shelburne at Brighton for dinner. Tables had been reserved for them and the management of the hotel had provided several extra attractions for their guests. Sir Arthur was particularly pleaseu, he said, with the dancing of two seven-year-old children, who did the modern dances for him.

After dinner the automobiles carried the party to Steeplechase Park, where Sir Arthur and Lady Doyle were received by George C. Tilyou, the owner. They, with the others in their party, were conducted to a band stand in the middle of the big Steeplechase building. The band struck up "God Save the King," and every one in hearing removed his hat. Sir Arthur appeared impressed with this mark of respect in the midst of Coney hilarity. He also remarked favorably upon the attitude of the crowd when "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other national airs were played.

A ride on the trolley out to the end of the Steeplechase Pier followed, and the view of the ocean by night pleased Sir Arthur. A walk through the Bowery was the next incident of the trip, and it afforded every one in the party much fun. Sir Arthur and his wife were laughing constantly as they pushed and jostled their way through the Bowery's motley crowd of ballyhoos, frankfurter men, and noisy sightseers. By the time Surf Avenue and the automobiles were reached again the visitors were somewhat disheveled, but unrestrainedly merry.

The visit of Sir Arthur to Luna Park was more of a triumphal entry than anything else. Oscar C. Jurney, the manager of Luna, was at the entrance of the park to receive the party, and, as Sir Arthur stepped under the big front arch, Lemlein's band, which had been posted near the entrance, began "God Save the King." Every one in the park, it seemed, knew who was coming in, and those nearest Sir Arthur cheered him with vigor.

In Luna Sir Arthur entered right into the frolic of a Sunday night at Coney. First he shot the chutes, then he took the seemingly perilous Whip ride, and finally he went into the ridiculous Crazy Village. An he enjoyed it all—particularly the Whip, which he pronounced thrilling. The Infant Incubators were also visited and here Lady Doyle was presented with a doll to which she had taken a fancy.

Castle House, the new Summer dancing pavilion in Luna, held the visitors for some time. After she had watched several amateur and professional demonstrations of the one-step, the maxixe, and the other new dances, Lady Doyle was heard to remark that she saw nothing objectionable in the dancing. Some of the dances, she said, were very graceful and pretty.

After more than an hour of hilarity in Luna, Sir Arthur and the party went to the Coney Island Police Station, where Capt. Samuel McElroy and Lieut. Samuel Hammond received them. While they were in the station several minor offenders arrested on the Island were arraigned before Lieut. Hammond. Sir Arthur watched the proceedings with interest.

A visit to the Brighton Casino concluded the evening's entertainment. This is a large dance hall, and here the visitors saw more of the modern dancing.

It was after midnight before Sir Arthur and Lady Doyle left Coney. When asked what he thought of the island, Sir Arthur said:

"Coney Island doesn't give one time to think. I'm trying to get myself together. I must do that before I can think. But I certainly had a good time."

And Lady Doyle echoed this feeling. Both had had a good time—they said so, and they showed it.

After he had got his breath after the trip, Sir Arthur said that if one thing impressed him more than another it was the bands at Coney and the dancing. He thought it remarkable, he said, that such refined dancing could be seen in public places. He refused to discuss Coney's lights, noises, and exciting attractions. They didn't need discussion, he said. They spoke for themselves.

"And they are lots of fun," he added.

Sir Arthur's party was conducted through the mazes of Coney and Brighton by Police Capt. William J. Deevy and Sergt. John Ryan of the Fifteenth Inspection District. Among those in the party were:

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Kenny, Miss Alice Kenny, Guy Bittinger, Randolph Borough, Joseph Hanlon, Miss Helen Bergin, the Misses Florence and Katherine Burns, Detective Burns's daughters; Sherman Burns, his son, and Mrs. Seitel, his sister.

Get Tire Happy

The difference between an optimist and a pessimist is the optimist sees the doughnut and the pessimist sees the hole. The man with the **Red Rubber** Empire Tire sees a good, tough, whole tire piling up mileage. The pessimist is the other fellow who sees the blowout and the hole in his bank roll that a new tire makes. **Red Rubber**

Empire Tires WEAR LONGEST

are putting a new face on the tire question. The men who have re-tired with **Red Rubber** Empire Tires have lost the haunted look that is the continual companion of men who don't know when the next blowout is due.

The man who has specified **Red Rubber** Empire Tires has the extreme satisfaction of knowing that if anything goes wrong before it is reasonable to expect it, he can go to the supply man or garage man who sold him his tire and kick and that we will see him 100 per cent satisfied by the adjustment we will make. Play the **red,** brother, and be a sure winner.

Empire *Red Rubber* Tires are on sale at the following places and can be easily secured for you by any supply house or garage.

Empire Rubber and Tire Co., 240 West 55th St., New York
Empire Rubber and Tire Co., 148 Chambers St., New York
E. Schoenmaker & Co., 835 7th Ave., New York
Brickner's Auto Supply Co., 5015 Broadway, New York
John F. Driscoll, 148 W. 68th St., New York
Harry Veghts, 155 West 51st St., New York
Metcalf & James, 245 W. 57th St., New York
John B. Campbell & Co., 170 W. 72d St., New York
N. Y. Steam Auto Tire Repair Works, 312 West 52nd Street, New York
King Tire Company, 1985 Broadway, New York
Farrell Auto Co., 1178 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

"The man with a red tire knows."

Note the Thickness of Tread

EMPIRE RUBBER AND TIRE CO.
New York Branch
240 W. 55th Street
Factory and Home Office: TRENTON, N. J.
Makers of "Peerless" *Red Rubber* Inner Tubes

IMPORTATION SALE
Newest English Woolens
Custom Made Suits, $23.75
SILK LINED THROUGHOUT

Special purchase and sale of a new importation of English Woolens from the noted Huddersfield Mills, Huddersfield, England. Select and careful buyers know these English Woolens to be superior in texture, design, quality and weave, due to the superlative quality of wool used, the dyeing processes and method of manufacturing known only to the skilled workmen of Huddersfield. These woolens and woolens of like high quality are ordinarily found in the establishments of exclusive 5th Avenue tailors, who charge you $50 to $75. This sale is only made possible by the fact that a prominent New York importer who has a reputation for bringing out the smartest fabrics first, disposed to us for cash these Suitings, which we will build to your measure in Suit at this ridiculously low price. **Silk lined throughout.**

$23.75 MADE TO ORDER

Guaranteed ALL Wool

WE ARE THE ONLY TAILORS WITH WORKROOMS RIGHT IN OUR STORE. RITCHIE CLOTHES ARE MADE BY OUR SKILLED WORKMEN UNDER OUR CLOSEST PERSONAL SUPERVISION, WHERE YOUR MOST MINUTE INSPECTION OF THE MAKING GIVES YOU CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF THE STERLING SUPERIORITY OF RITCHIE CLOTHES—YOU SEE AND WE URGE YOU TO SEE THE INSIDE OF RITCHIE CLOTHES IN THE MAKING; DETAILS HIDDEN FROM YOU BY OTHER TAILORS.

Imported English Serges

Extraordinary sale of English serges from the noted mills of Chas. Semon & Co., Bradford, England. Every yard bears maker's stamp. Guaranteed all wool, fast color and made to your measure, $14.50.

Samples and Self Measurement Blanks Sent on Request.

PURE WOOL—PERFECT FIT—ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

HENRY A. RITCHIE & CO.

LARGEST TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT UNDER ONE ROOF
Church St., Cor. Dey, in the Hudson Terminal Building
(One Block from John St. Subway and Cortlandt St. Station, 6th Ave. "L")

OUR ONLY STORE

Automobile Advertising

We like things that go. It is in the blood. It is part of the eternal order.

We enjoy the car that is spirited; that meets our every wish with an immediate response; high gear or low, curve or corner, uphill or down, rough road or smooth, the car that knows the way and clips the crisp freshness of woods and fields with an exhilaration which makes our blood tingle and our cheeks glow and our hearts burn within us for the very joy of living.

It is this feeling of movement, this spirit of out-of-doors rather than the technique of machinery which should dominate automobile advertising. All advertising should clothe itself in the atmosphere of the goods.

The mechanism of the car is important; the improvements over last season; the new devices which make driving easier and riding more comfortable; the power and strength in proportion to weight; the artistic body lines and completeness of equipment; the economy and safety of operation; and the service and endurance values in relation to price. These are all selling features which the advertising should picture in action; at least so far as words and photographs can give life to inanimate things.

There are seasons in automobile advertising as in almost every other class of goods; and yet it is the all-the-year advertiser whose season's sales have the biggest totals.

There are hundreds of thousands of possible automobile buyers who are influenced more favorably during the Summer months than at any other time of the year. It is the season when riders rather than owners get a technical knowledge of cars; when they unconsciously study the merits of this or that device or improvement; when they take their initial lessons in automobiling; when they become embryo "prospects."

The New York Times leads in automobile advertising largely because of its overwhelmingly large lead in circulation among possible buyers. Its average daily and Sunday net paid circulation of 246,118 is greater than the average daily and Sunday net paid circulations of The Herald (101,006), The Sun (65,514), The Tribune (55,335), and the average daily net paid circulation of The Evening Post (17,475) added together.

PITTSBURGH LOSES GROUND --- CUP YACHTS TUNING UP --- TENNIS

REDS WIN AND TIE WITH PITTSBURGH

Ames Pitches Good Game in Battle with Harmon—Heavy Batting in Second Contest.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 31.—Before an enormous crowd Cincinnati won one game and tied the other with Pittsburgh here today. Cincinnati won the first game by 2 to 1, and the second stood 5 to 5 when the game was called on account of darkness. Both contests were well played, and kept the spectators cheering throughout.

The first game was a pitchers' battle between Harmon and Ames, with the Cincinnati pitcher having a shade the best of it. Ames allowed only five hits, two of which came in the eighth, when Pittsburgh on a three-base hit by Leonard and a single by Wagner scored its one run. Cincinnati scored the first run in the first game on two singles and a sacrifice hit. They scored the other run in the eighth inning on three singles.

In the second game Pittsburgh hit Benton hard, especially in the fourth inning, when they scored three runs on three singles, a base on balls, and a double. They added another in the fifth on a two-base hit and a wild pitch. Their last run was scored in the eighth on a double by Konetchy and a single by Gibson. The scores:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
H'rr'n, ss.	4	0	1	4	0
Groh, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1
M'ra's, lf.	3	1	2	0	0
Uhler, lf.	0	0	0	2	0
V. K'tz, 1f.	0	0	0	1	0
H'b'z'l, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Nieh'f, 3b.	3	0	1	2	2
Bates, cf.	2	0	0	4	2
Clark, c.	3	0	1	8	1
Ames, p.	2	0	1	1	3
‡Miller	0	0	0	0	0
§Berg'r.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	2	8	27	12

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Viox, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Leon'd, 3b.	4	1	1	0	2
Wagner, ss.	3	0	1	3	4
K'tc'y, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Mitch'l, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Jos. Kelly,					
cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Gibson, c.	3	0	0	4	2
H'rm'n, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Jas. K'ly, †	1	0	0	0	0
‡Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	1	5	24	11

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Harmon in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Uhler in eighth inning.
§Ran for Miller in eighth inning.

Error—Viox.										
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Carey, Niehoff, Clark. Three-base hit—Leonard. Sacrifice hit—Niehoff. Double play—Bates and Herzog. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 10; Cincinnati, 7. First base on balls—Off Harmon, 2; off Ames, 5. Struck out—By Harmon, 1; by Ames, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	3	1	2	1	0
Uhler, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
H'rr'g, ss.	5	1	2	2	5
Groh, 2b.	4	0	2	5	4
M'C't'y, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3
Miller, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
K'tc'y, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Mitch'l, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Gibson, c.	4	0	2	6	2
M'Q'l'n, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Cooper, p.	1	0	0	0	1
C'selm'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Kellogg.	1	0	1	0	0
†Clark.	1	0	1	0	0
‡Rawl'gs.	1	0	0	0	0
§Von K't.	1	0	0	0	0
¶Berg'm'r.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	5	11	27	14

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. H. Kelly,					
cf.	5	0	1	2	0
Carey, lf.	3	1	1	1	1
M'C't'y, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3
Wagner, ss.	4	0	2	6	1
K'tc'y, 1b.	4	2	1	7	1
Viox, 2b.	4	1	2	1	3
Mitch'l, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Gibson, c.	4	0	2	6	2
Cooper, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Adams, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	5	11	27	14

*Batted for Benton in the fifth inning.
†Batted for Lear in the seventh inning.
‡Batted for Moran in the seventh inning.
§Batted for Douglass in the ninth inning.
¶Ran for Miller in the ninth inning.
Errors—Kelly, Gibson, Niehoff.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	—5

Two-base hits—Viox, Carey, Konetchy, Herzog. Three-base hit—Bates. Hits—Off McQuillan, 9 in six and one-half innings; off Cooper, 3 in two innings; off Conzelman, 1 in two-thirds inning; off Benton, 7 in five innings; off Lear, 2 in two innings; off Douglass, 2 in two innings. Sacrifice hit—Carey. Stolen bases—Groh, Moran. Double play—Groh, Herzog to Hohlstiel. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Cincinnati, 9. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 3; off Cooper, 2; off Benton, 2; off Lear, 1. Struck out—By McQuillan, 4; by Benton, 4. Wild pitch—Benton. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron.

Cubs Pound St. Louis Pitchers.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Chicago batted St. Louis pitchers at will today and won a one-sided game, 12 to 1. Zabel was in fine form. Dolan's home run in the opening inning saved St. Louis from a shut-out. Zimmerman made three hits, two of them doubles, driving in five runs. Leach also made three hits, which included two doubles. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	2	3	0	0
Good, rf.	2	2	0	0	1
J'ston, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Saier, 1b.	2	1	0	9	1
Z'mm'n, 3b.	3	1	2	1	2
Schulte, lf.	4	2	1	2	0
Sw'ney, 2b.	2	0	0	1	2
Cor'd'n, ss.	4	1	1	2	3
Archer, c.	3	0	1	8	0
Har've, c.	1	0	1	1	0
Zabel, p.	4	1	1	0	2
Total.	31	11	12	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns, 2b.	2	0	0	2	0
C.M'ler, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Magee, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
*Cruise .	1	0	0	0	0
Whit'd, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
Dolan, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
J. M'ler, 1b.	2	0	0	6	1
Wilson, cf.	4	0	0	6	0
Butler, ss.	4	0	0	1	0
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Beck, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1
Perritt, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Niehaus, p.	1	0	1	0	1
†Dresser .	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	1	5	24	9

*Batted for Magee in the eighth inning.
†Batted for J. Miller in the ninth inning.
Error—Butler.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	..	—11
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Leach, (2,) Dolan, Zimmerman, (2,) Corriden, Niehaus. Home runs—Dolan, Johnston. Hits—Off Perritt, 8 in six and one-third innings; off Niehaus, 4 in one and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice hits—Saier, 2. Sacrifice fly—Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Corriden, C. Miller. Double play—Good and Corriden. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 4. First base on balls—Off Zabel, 3; off Perritt, 3; off Niehaus, 2. Struck out—By Zabel, 2; by Perritt, 3. Wild pitches—Niehaus, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Emslie.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Moseley weakened in the ninth inning today, and Chicago defeated Indianapolis, 1 to 0. Moseley gave Beck a base on balls, and hit Farrell on the ankle with a wild pitch. Flack brought in Beck with a clean hit. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	4	0
Indianapolis	0	6	0

Batteries—Watson and Wilson; Moseley and Rariden.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—After getting two runs in the fourth inning, and then maintaining a lead until the ninth, St. Louis allowed Kansas City to score three runs in the tenth inning, and lost the game, 5 to 6. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	5	13	3
St. Louis	6	12	2

Batteries—Stone, Hemrig, and Easterly; Groom and Hartley.

American Association.

At Cleveland—Columbus, 9; Cleveland, 6. Cleveland, 11; Columbus, 2.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 3; Milwaukee, 2. Kansas City, 4; Milwaukee, 2.
At Minneapolis—St. Paul, 10; Minneapolis, 8. St. Paul, 8; Minneapolis, 8, (game called.)
At Louisville—Louisville, 1; Indianapolis, 0. Indianapolis, 8; Louisville, 5.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 11; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 5, (Called on account of darkness.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 1; Indianapolis, 0.
Kansas City, 5; St. Louis, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 3; Newark, 2.
Newark, 7; Jersey City, 5.
Providence, 7; Baltimore, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	21	13	.618
Washington	23	15	.605
Detroit	23	17	.575
Boston	17	19	.492
St. Louis	18	19	.486
New York	16	19	.457
Chicago	18	22	.450
Cleveland	13	25	.342

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	21	11	.656
Cincinnati	25	15	.625
Pittsburgh	21	14	.600
Philadelphia	19	18	.452
St. Louis	19	23	.452
Chicago	18	22	.450
Brooklyn	14	18	.438
Boston	10	22	.313

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	22	11	.667
Chicago	18	17	.514
Buffalo	15	16	.484
St. Louis	18	20	.474
Kansas City	18	20	.474
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471
Brooklyn	14	16	.467
Indianapolis	15	18	.455

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Buffalo	22	11	.667
Rochester	20	13	.607
Baltimore	20	14	.588
Newark	16	15	.516
Providence	16	17	.485
Toronto	15	16	.484
Jersey City	12	21	.364
Montreal	10	25	.286

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York—2 games.
Washington at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn—2 games.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Providence.
Baltimore at Jersey City.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Brooklyn.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Kansas City.
Indianapolis at St. Louis.

NO-HIT GAME FOR BENZ.

Chicago Pitcher Shows Splendid Control in Game with Cleveland.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Joe Benz pitched a no-hit game against Cleveland today, and Chicago won an easy victory, 6 to 1. Errors were plentiful on both sides. Two of Chicago's came together in the fourth round to produce Cleveland's run. A wild throw by Weaver sent Wood to second base in that inning. He took third when Alcock muffed Weaver's assist on Bisland's grounder. While Bisland and Graney were being doubled on Graney's roller, he scored.

Errors gave the home team its first runs. After a show of wildness Bowman was benched. Blanding, who relieved him, was pounded hard. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Weav'r, ss.	4	1	3	2	1
Chase, 1b.	3	3	1	16	1
Dem'tt, lf.	4	2	3	1	0
Collins, rf.	3	0	2	1	0
Bodie, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Schalk, c.	4	0	1	4	2
Alcock, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Berger, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
Benz, p.	4	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	6	13	27	15

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wood, 1b.	3	1	0	9	2
Bis'd, ss.	4	0	0	3	5
Graney, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Jack'n, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
LaJoie, 2b.	3	0	0	3	3
Turner, 3b.	3	0	0	4	3
Bir'm, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Bagby, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Bland'g, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Lellivelt.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	1	0	24	16

*Batted for Blanding in the ninth inning.

Errors—Bisland, Graney, Lapsie, Weaver, Alcock, Berger.										
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	..	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Collins, Berger, Chase. Hits—Off Bowman, 4 in three innings; off Blanding, 9 in five innings. Stolen bases—Demitt, Collins. Double plays—Bowman, Turner and Wood, Berger and Chase; Weaver and Chase; Weaver, Berger, and Chase. Left on bases—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 6. First base on balls—Off Bowman, 2; off Benz, 2. Struck out—By Benz, 3; by Bowman, 1; by Blanding, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

Tigers Fall to Hit Ball.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—St. Louis defeated Detroit 4 to 1 this afternoon. The sole tally for Detroit was made by Crawford, who hit the ball for a home run in the fifth. In the eighth Shotten took third on Austin's double and both scored on Pratt's single to centre. Pratt scored on a double steal. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	3	1	0	2	0
Austin, 3b.	4	1	1	2	3
Pratt, 2b.	4	2	2	2	5
Wiams, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
C.W'er, lf.	4	0	1	2	1
Leary, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Wares, ss.	3	0	0	4	3
Agnew, c.	3	0	0	5	1
B'gner, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Totals.	31	4	6	27	14

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Kav'h, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3
High, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Cr'f'rd, rf.	4	1	2	0	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Burns, 1b.	2	0	0	12	0
Mor'ty, 3b.	3	0	1	1	3
St'nage, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Dubuc, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Totals.	29	1	3	24	11

Errors—Burns, 2.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	..	—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Pratt, Williams, Austin. Home run—Crawford. Passed ball—Agnew. Stolen bases—Pratt, Williams. Bases on balls—Off Baumgardner, 4; off Dubuc, 2. Struck out—By Baumgardner, 4; by Dubuc, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Dineen.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Mobile, 10; Memphis, 0.
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 13; Atlanta, 2.
At Nashville—Nashville, 5; New Orleans, 0.

BASEBALL TODAY, 2 games; first game 2 P. M. New York Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Adv.

SPORTING EVENTS.

SPORTING EVENTS.

RACING TODAY
At BELMONT PARK
SPECIAL FEATURE MONDAY
THE $1,000 BOUQUET STAKES
AND FIVE OTHER RACES, INCLUDING A STEEPLECHASE.
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
Leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., and also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 1:55 P. M. From Nostrand Av. 5 minutes later. East New York 8 minutes later. Course also reached by trolley.
General Admission, $1.00. Grand Stand and Paddock, $3. Ladies, $1.50

CUP CANDIDATES IN LOCAL WATERS

Resolute, Vanitie, and Defiance Prepare for Struggle to Defend America's Cup.

With the arrival of Resolute at Glen Cove yesterday, all three sloops that will struggle for the honor of defending the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, Shamrock IV., are now in these waters. The Herreshoff boat, after a month of tuning up off Newport and Bristol, is in fine fighting trim for the opening race tomorrow, and as she manoeuvred between Glen Cove and Greenwich yesterday afternoon she showed great speed in a light wind. There can be no doubt that she is the best prepared boat of the trio.

The only contender that is at all ready to meet her is Alexander Smith Cochran's Vanitie, which has had in all not more than half a dozen practice spins since she went into commission. The tri-city syndicate's candidate, Defiance, lies dismantled off City Island with changes to be made in her mast, rigging, and sails that will keep her out of the three races this week.

When Vanitie and Resolute go to the line off Great Captain's Island tomorrow the lack of preliminary work will not be the only thing that will place the Cochran sloop at a disadvantage. Measurements of both boats, now in the hands of the New York Yacht Club's Race Committee, show that Vanitie is much the larger of the two, both as to hull and sail area, and for this she will be penalized approximately 7.16 seconds per mile, according to the closest estimates. This means that in a race thirty miles, the regular cup racing distance, Vanitie will have to beat Resolute three minutes and thirty-five seconds in order to win.

There has been a good deal of guessing as to what Resolute's time allowance would be, and some have placed it as high as five minutes in a thirty-mile go. The above figures, however, may be considered correct for the time being. As the boats are now rigged, Resolute gets a rating of 81, and Vanitie between 85 and 86, but each may yet make changes that will make new ratings necessary. Defiance, with her enormous sail spread, would have rated highest of all, but by cutting ten feet or more from her mainmast and reducing her canvas her owners hope she will rate lower than Vanitie.

The fact that she was over-sparred was clearly shown in a trial spin off Greenwich last Wednesday, when the breeze heeled Defiance over at an angle of nearly 50 degrees. A short distance away was Vanitie standing up at not more than a 30-degree slant in the same breeze. The 153-foot mast on Defiance will be lowered out and brought ashore at Jacob's yard, City Island, today, and before it is put back it will be from ten to fifteen feet shorter. George Owen, who designed the boat, has arrived from Boston, and will superintend the alterations.

There is no intention to do any tinkering with Vanitie, for the present at least. Her owner, Capt. Bill Dennis, as well as William Gardner, her designer, believe she will develop into the fastest boat of the three, and they believe she should be given a fair opportunity to beat out her time allowance handicap as she is, before any thought is given to cutting down sail area. Theirs is a standpat programme, and so far Vanitie is the only would-be cup defender that hasn't undergone modifications from her original plan.

The nearest she will come to it was in being hauled out at Jacob's yard and treated to a bucketful of brass polish yesterday afternoon. Her whole hull was cleaned until it shone like a front door knob. Then she was lowered slowly back into the water, and towed to her mooring. Vanitie will get under sail today, and if the wind is right, she will give her club topsail its first trial.

Robert W. Emmons, 2d, one of Resolute's amateur skippers, took the yacht right out for a trial spin as soon as she reached Glen Cove. She carried all that sail she could—main and club topsail, and her baby jib in addition to her single headsail. The Sound was smooth as a pond and the wind fresh from the southwest and the vessel fast as she crossed to Greenwich and back. It was said that the trouble that made it necessary to haul out at Bristol was a twisted rudder head. The first report was that a flaw had developed in the rudder post. Resolute will go out today.

YALE CREWS ON CRUISE.

Blue Oarsmen Enjoy Long Trip on Long Island Sound.

GALES FERRY, Conn., May 31.—The Yale 'Varsity and freshman rowing squads, accompanied by the coaches, enjoyed a long cruise up Long Island Sound today in the yachts Sultana and Savarona, returning to training quarters early tonight. A ten-mile row on the Thames is on the programme for tomorrow if weather conditions permit.

RED TOP, Conn., May 31.—Everything is in readiness in the Harvard training quarters here for the arrival of the Crimson rowing squad tomorrow afternoon. Four eight-oared shells arrived today from Boston.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Jersey City.—First game:

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	2	0
Jersey City	3	6	1

Batteries—Enzmann and Smith; Thompson and Tyler.

Second game:

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	7	0
J. City	3	8	0

Batteries—Bell, Britton, and O'Rourke; Noyes, Shears, Bruck, and Tyler.

At Rocky Point, R. I.—

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	7	9	0
Baltimore	2	9	2

Batteries—Oldham and J. Onslow; Ruth, Davidson, and Eagan.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 5; Syracuse, 1.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 8; Scranton, 1.
At Elmira—Wilkes-Barre, 6; Elmira, 8.
At Albany—Troy, 4; Albany, 2.

Eastern Association.

At Waterbury—Springfield, 11; Waterbury, 7.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 8; New Britain, 8.
At New Haven—New Haven, 8; Pittsfield, 6.

Yankees Get New Slugger.

The Yankees have purchased the release of Outfielder Meara of the Perth Amboy team of the Atlantic League. Meara has been hitting the ball hard and is the leading slugger of that organization. He will report to Manager Chance today.

YOUNGSTER WINS AT NET.

Eleven-Year-Old Abraham Bassford Defeats Expert in Tennis Match.

Abraham Bassford, 3d, the eleven-year-old son of Abraham Bassford, Jr., qualified for the third round of the men's handicap tennis singles tournament held in connection with the Eastern New York State championships yesterday on the courts of the County Tennis Club of Westchester at Hartsdale. Young Bassford was handicapped at plus 30, and defeated G. G. Dickey, a Scotch players, in two straight sets, by the score of 6—3, 6—3. The youngster played a strong game, and gives promise of developing into a first-class racquet expert. He serves well and displays an accurate knowledge of the technicalities of the game.

In the State championship matches J. H. Steinkamp defeated C. E. Moore in two out of three sets by the score of 3—6, 6—2, 6—3. Steinkamp did not retain his laurels for any length of time, as S. Howard Voshell eliminated him in the third round. The contest was the best of the tournament, requiring thirty-four games to reach a decision. Voshell won, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4. Steinkamp put up a plucky game against his more experienced opponent, and went up to the net persistently. He tired Voshell, but the latter managed to last to the end.

Play in the women's singles will begin at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The summary:

Eastern New York State Men's Singles Championship.—First Round—G. Walker defeated E. F. Leo, by default; E. G. Burrows defeated Ingo Sartmann, by default; George S. Groesbeck defeated H. Fitzpatrick, 6—2, 6—0; D. W. Starr defeated George Brinckerhoff, 6—2, 6—3.
Second Round—H. H. Bassford defeated J. M. Elliott, 6—3, 6—2; J. H. Steinkamp defeated C. E. Moore, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Third Round—H. F. Rothschild defeated M. E. Fox, Jr., 7—5, 10—8; S. Howard Voshell defeated J. H. Steinkamp, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4.
Handicap Men's Singles.—First Round—J. M. Elliott (minus half 15) defeated T. B. Lyon, (minus half 15,) 6—3, 6—4; D. E. Seeley (plus 15) defeated N. Drubb, (plus 15,) by default; F. Ruese (minus half 15) defeated O. Hobbe, (scratch,) 6—1, 3—6, 6—0; Dr. Ryan, (scratch,) defeated C. Christie, (minus half 15,) 1—6, 6—2, 8—6; B. Foster (scratch) defeated Dr. Cole, (minus half 15,) by default; M. E. Fox, Jr., (minus 15) defeated F. A. Paul, (minus half 30,) 6—1, 6—4.
Second Round—A. M. Whitefield (minus half 15) defeated H. Falls (plus half 15,) 7—5, 6—4; W. O. Scheele (plus 30) defeated W. S. Ward (minus 40) by default; W. H. Wood (minus 40) defeated D. B. Dickey (scratch) by default; Abraham Bassford, 3d, (plus 30) defeated G. G. Dickey (scratch,) 6—3, 6—3; L. D. Root (minus half 15) defeated B. W. Starr (minus half 15,) 2—6, 6—4, 6—4; D. Robbins (minus half 15) defeated B. C. Tuttle (plus 15) 6—1, 6—2; E. J. Baldwin (minus half 15) defeated H. R. Callaway (minus half 15,) 6—2, 6—3; Ray Barnum (scratch) defeated J. M. Shreeve (scratch,) 6—1, 6—4.
Third Round—W. W. Lyon (plus 15) defeated D. Robbin (minus half 15,) 6—4, 6—4.

PELL AND BEHR WIN.

Little and Inman Defeated in Straight Sets for Cedarhurst Tennis Cup.

Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr captured the Cedarhurst Cup tennis doubles yesterday on the turf courts of the Rockaway Hunting Club, at Far Rockaway, L. I., by defeating Raymond D. Little and Frederick C. Inman in three straight sets by the score of 6—4, 7—5, 6—4. The match was bitterly contested, and witnessed by a big gallery. Pell and his partner showed superiority over their opponents from the start, and outplayed them.

William A. Larned, the former National amateur champion, and Dean Mathey of Princeton, reached the final round of the cup singles. Larned was in rare form. He beat C. M. Bull, Jr., 10—8, 7—5, to get into the semi-final. Then he outplayed Robert Leroy, 6—4, 7—5. The work of Larned was impressive, and he had the ball clipping the lines as in the palmy days of his career. Pell and Mathey got into the semi-final of the singles, the former beating G. L. Wrenn, Jr., 6—3, 6—3, and Mathey eliminating E. P. Larned, 6—2, 7—5. When the two clashed Mathey kept his cross-fire drives going so smoothly as easily to beat Pell, 6—3, 6—3. Larned and Mathey will meet for the cup tomorrow afternoon. The courts were in splendid condition and play fast. The summary:

Rockaway Hunting Club, Men's Doubles, Cedarhurst Cup.—Final Round—Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr defeated Raymond D. Little and Frederick C. Inman, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4.
Men's Singles.—Second Round—William A. Larned defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., 10—8, 7—5; Theodore R. Pell defeated George L. Wrenn, 6—2, 6—3; Dean Mathey defeated Edward P. Larned, 6—2, 7—5.
Semi-Final Round—William A. Larned defeated Robert LeRoy, 6—4, 7—5; Dean Mathey defeated Theodore R. Pell, 6—3, 6—3.

HULL LIKE SHAMROCK IV.

Lipton's Latest Freak Resembles Patent of Late William Motherell.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The hull of Sir Thomas Lipton's latest yacht, described as a "nautical crime," is said to resemble in important particulars the lines of a hull patented here some years ago by the late William Motherell. Motherell's hull, however, was intended for motor propulsion, and a well-known man here who had assisted in its trial trips on the Potomac said that descriptions of Sir Thomas's boat agreed substantially with his recollections of the older craft.

Motherell's hull was curiously designed to permit transit at high speed with heavy loads through shallow water. It had some of the characteristics of the modern hydroplane, the increasing speed of the boat lifting it higher and higher from the water. It was driven by a 25 horse power engine and attained a speed of twenty-four miles an hour. Motherell's experiments were carefully watched by the naval aids of the British and Russian Embassies.

Patent officials regarded Motherell's designs as representing a mechanical impossibility and on that ground at first refused a patent. Motherell thereupon constructed a boat according to his submitted designs and gave trial trips on the river. The patent then was granted.

Motherell's refusal to surrender control of his patent to manufacturers, it is said, prevented his idea from becoming a financial success, and he died in comparative poverty.

McKenzie, Tigers' Track Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, May 31.—Ian Douglas McKenzie, Princeton's 'Varsity miler, of Hartford has been elected to captain the Princeton track team for next year. He is a member of the junior class. McKenzie's performances in the mile include a new interscholastic mile record of 4:26 set while he was at Exeter, and a Princeton record of 4:21 1-5, made on May 16 in open meet. He finished fifth in the intercollegiates last year, and third at Cambridge yesterday.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. Today. Brooklyn Feds, vs. Baltimore Feds.—Adv.

GERMAN CYCLIST LEADS BIG FIELD

Walter Rutt Captures Five-Mile Professional Race at the Newark Velodrome.

Walter Rutt of Germany made his reappearance at the Newark Velodrome yesterday and showed his superiority over all the rest of the professionals riding in this country at the present time, by winning the five-mile open professional race. Among Rutt's victims were Frank Kramer, Jackie Clark, Alfred Goullet, Alfred Grenda, Iver Lawson, and Joe Folger. Rutt several weeks ago had a bad fall at New Haven, broke his collarbone and was forced to retire temporarily from competition.

Another feature on the card was the special tandem match race between Frank Cavanagh and Freddy Hill, who recently broke the world's record for three miles, as representing America, and Alfred Grenda and Ernie Pye, riding for Australia. The foreigners easily took the Americans into camp in two straight heats. The summary:

Half-Mile Open Amateur.—Won by Walter Schlee, Newark; second, William Hanley, San Francisco; third, Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City. Time—1:06 1-5.
Half-Mile Handicap Professional.—Won by Robert Spears, Australia, (25 yards;) second, Frank Corry, Australia, (70 yards;) third, Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, (scratch.) Time—0:54.
One-Mile Tandem Match Race (French Style) Between Frank Cavanagh, Newark, and Freddy Hill, Boston, and Alfred Grenda and Ernie A. Pye, Australia.—Won in straight heats by Grenda and Pye. First heat, time 2:15 2-5; last eighth mile, 0:11 2-5. Second heat, time 2:00; last eighth mile, 0:11 4-5.
Two-Mile Invitation Professional.—Won by Menus Bedell Lyndbrook, (40 yards;) second, Martin Ryan, Newark, (75 yards;) third, Peter Drobach, Boston, (scratch.) Time—4:14 3-5.
Three-Mile Handicap Amateur.—Won by Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City, (20 yards;) second, Harry Kaiser, Bronx, (scratch;) third, Donald McDougall, New York A. C., (scratch.) Time—6:07 1-5. Lap prize winner, Waldemar Guldayer, Denmark.
Five-Mile Open Professional.—Won by Walter Rutt, Germany; second, Jackie Clark, Australia; third, Joseph A. Fogler, Brooklyn. Time—10:26 2-5.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1914.

STRATEGY AND STATESMANSHIP.

With all possible respect for Mr. ROOSEVELT, it is a politician rather than a statesman who re-embarks for foreign lands and leaves a carefully cryptic message to his followers and his foes. There is but one clear-cut, definite idea in the long document, and that is that the "Ins" are guiding the country to the bad, with the inevitable corollary that the "Outs," with Mr. ROOSEVELT at the head, should replace them. When he returns he will talk more at length on this general subject, but with no more precision or substance.

When Mr. ROOSEVELT arraigns the party in power for its policy as to the tariff and the regulation of trusts he challenges inquiry as to what, in his two terms as President, he did, or induced his party to do, on these important questions. The answer is very simple. He dodged the first; he muddled the second. There were political and personal reasons for dodging the tariff. It was the condition precedent—in a sense, it was the price—of a renomination. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S shuffling, dickering, and cowardice as to the tariff secured him a second term, but sowed the seeds of disaster for his party. It is no longer a dominant issue, but if it were, what is there in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S record to make us think that he could or would deal with it wisely, or with courage, or even with a loyal desire unselfishly to serve his country?

Nor is his record as to the trusts any more conducive to confidence. The most obvious fact in the trust situation today is that the fight against the trusts has been too reckless and far too indiscriminate. It has—perhaps, necessarily, given the conditions of a vast democracy—been destructive rather than constructive. There has been little wish and less effort to retain the undoubted benefits of large combinations of capital while, so far as possible, regulating them and guarding against abuse. The result has been a paralyzing confusion, the checking of enterprise, much depression and timidity in the public mind and much needless suffering, especially for the working classes. And for this it cannot be denied that Mr. ROOSEVELT must to a great extent be held to be personally responsible. The spirit of his public action and utterance has been fiercely destructive. With no well-studied and adequate principles as to the trusts, he has sought to gather about him and behind him the great body of the ignorant, the angry, and he has persistently directed their minds toward pulling down, never with any clearness or evidence of sincerity toward building up. It was by this means that he split his party two years ago and put in power the Administration which he now assumes to judge, the head of which he aims to succeed in 1916. Surely as to the questions of the tariff and the trusts—the only ones he discusses in the field of national affairs—what reason is there in his conspicuous record why men of common sense should help in that aim?

Then there are the bosses. Especially there are the two big partisan bosses of his own State, Messrs. MURPHY and BARNES. On their elimination he proposes to concentrate all his energies so soon as he comes back. Exactly what he will do to them he is going to study up on shipboard and in such hours of leisure as he can wrest from social duties on land. What light is thrown on his probable success by his career? He has forged in the past a weapon to fight them or their predecessors, of which he has often boasted and in which he places much confidence. It is the direct rule of the people, including direct primaries and on occasion the referendum. We have had very lately an exposition of the efficacy of each. While Mr. ROOSEVELT was exploring the River of Doubt a direct primary campaign was fought out in Pennsylvania, in which the machine won a signal victory and in which his own organization presented a spectacle of pitiable weakness. A little earlier the referendum was tried in our own State on the question of electing a Constitutional Convention this Fall, and Tammany had its own way with ridiculous ease. The omen for Mr. ROOSEVELT'S operations this Autumn is not cheerful.

Here again the disagreeable contrast appears between the politician and the statesman. There is an extremely promising line on which to conduct a real fight against the bosses. It is the line of the short ballot, the lifting of needless weight from the overburdened and benumbed minds of the voters and giving them a chance to make their votes count by reducing the number of candidates and of elections. Mr. ROOSEVELT is indifferent to it. He seems to prefer to fight the machine by machine methods. In these he is expert. In a struggle to be waged by convincing the minds of voters able to carry their purpose into effect he might have less chance.

HOPE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The reported appeal of the American delegates at the Niagara Falls Conference to the South American diplomats to admit the Mexican Constitutionalists to the conference without conditions, that is to say, without the establishment of an armistice between the contending factions, may or may not precipitate a crisis in the mediation proceedings. When men get together to talk on a subject so important as the pacification of a country, it is not to be supposed that points of difference will not arise which require moderation and concession on both sides. The Mexican delegates are hardly likely to agree to the proposal without much persuasion, but if CARRANZA continues his warfare on HUERTA while the proceedings are going on, it is quite clear that HUERTA can also keep his soldiers active.

After all, the important fact is that CARRANZA desires to be represented in the conference. There is promise in that of success for the mediation proceedings. We have heard from the Dictator's side no expression of his willingness to stop fighting the Constitutionalists, and while it would be an extraordinary proceeding for both sides to be represented in a mediation conference while they are fighting each other, the whole thing is quite out of the common. Nevertheless, the spirit which has dominated the offer of mediation and its acceptance is noble, and that spirit has hitherto been uppermost in the conference. If peace and prosperity for stricken Mexico are to come out of the meetings at Niagara Falls, it can make very little difference whether the conduct of the negotiations is always in strict accordance with established diplomatic usage.

CAPT. BARTLETT'S NARRATIVE.

Capt. BARTLETT'S story of the drifting of the Karluk, from the time she was caught in a huge ice floe, Sept. 23, 1913, until, crushed by the ice, she sank on Jan. 11, 1914, and of the subsequent adventures of the party until they were safely housed on Wrangel Land; and also of his own long journey over ice field and barren shore until he reached Emma Harbor in Siberia, is a stirring tale of arctic adventure, happily free from tragic incident and from suffering, or what such brave men as BARTLETT and his comrades would call suffering. It is a chronicle, also, of valuable scientific achievement.

Capt. BARTLETT'S experience, as described by him in the narrative he telegraphs from St. Michael to THE NEW YORK TIMES, leads him to consider the theory of drifting over the pole doubtful. His observations suggest that some of the lands outside the Continental Shelf have been misplaced on the charts.

LEARN TO SWIM.

"I was very glad that I took swimming lessons at Havergal," said little HELEN O'HARA. Well she might be, for otherwise she would not have survived the sinking of the Empress of Ireland. When little girls of 8 and 10 years survive where strong men drown the moral is not to be escaped. It is art, not strength, which conquers the treacherous element. Giant muscles beat themselves out idly in the water unless there is a knowledge of how to make the water a servant.

No swimmer rears himself above the waves in the impossible manner attempted by the ignorant person in the water, whose impulse is to lift himself above the level of the waves as though he were pulling himself over a fence. The swimmer knows when it is safe to open his mouth, and that he must not breathe if his nostrils are full of water. Panic, strangling, and heart failure cause many deaths in the water. The swimmer has a chance for his life because his accomplishment enables him to keep his wits as well as his wind and strength. He knows better than anybody that he cannot swim ashore, but he knows also that he can get to a deck chair, or a plank, or a lifeboat, if it is within reasonable distance. The swimmer knows that he can help others to help him, and it is no little thing to be of help to a rescuer at a time when economy of time means saving others' lives as well as your own.

Now is just the time to make this lesson profitable to innumerable thousands. It is the outing season. Learning should not be delayed because the prospect of an ocean voyage is small. Lives may be lost or saved in a duckpond as well as the ocean. Those who go down to the sea in ships or rowboats alike should learn both what to do and what not to do on and in the water. The element should be respected rather than feared. No liberties should be taken with it, but it should not be allowed to end your life before your time. Learn to swim, learn this season, and you will be glad as long as you live, even though your life never should be in danger on the water.

LORD WIMBORNE'S TEAM.

As a "forlorn hope" Lord WIMBORNE'S polo team comes this week to represent the Hurlingham challengers for the international trophy. As such these polo players represent the best in that sportsmanship on which England prides itself. Unfortunate difficulties were surmounted in the final selection of a team, WIMBORNE'S original choice having been disapproved by the governing body after their return from Madrid.

Handicapped by the cold shoulder England shrugged at him, Lord WIMBORNE is all the more entitled to a cordial reception by American lovers of sport, for he has shown the spirit that animates all true amateurs and gentlemen. It would be unpatriotic to wish for this "forlorn hope" success such bodies deserve, but there is hardly an American with an ounce of sporting blood in his veins who would not rejoice to see the invaders win at least one of the three contests in which they may take part, while naturally hoping for the ultimate success of the American holders of the cup.

Recent successes at this sport make Americans prone to assume the impossibility of defeat. We are, as a whole, as sure of victory as we were when OUIMET went to Sandwich, practically a world's champion, to clinch his title. How grossly we overestimated the strength of this young golfer results have shown. American lovers of this other imported sport have taken it for granted that we cannot be beaten at a game which Great Britain has made its own, because we have been thrice in succession victors at it. But America is this year without the services of its greatest strategist at the sport, for none of the candidates for the team seems able entirely to fill the place made vacant by the injury to HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY. Brilliant as the three remaining members of the team are, they lack that inborn genius that makes for leadership in the rush and strategy of polo. England has a wonderful player in Capt. CHEAPE, and a cool-headed leader as well. He knows polo in all its phases, knows the strong and weak points of the American team and has in the trio that will play with him a team that will be peculiarly strong in defense and possibly as strong offensively, if Mr. TRAILL, a man of the Milburn type, is up to the game he has played in England, where he is recognized as one of its most aggressively brilliant players. American polo players do not look on the combination England has sent as so much of a "forlorn hope" as do those less familiar with the niceties of the sport.

Man for man the teams seem to be so evenly matched that the issue is apt to turn on the better generalship or ponies. That the Americans will be the better mounted is conceded, for the British team of a year ago left some of its best ponies here. But the string that has preceded the players of England seems to be good, fast, and sturdy. The ponies have apparently overcome the handicap of their voyage, and have shown themselves apt and ready. Only their action on the field with the players in the saddle will tell just how smart they are. Those who have seen them are inclined to think they have been underrated. There will be a cordial welcome for the British team. They will play before an assemblage that will be one of the most brilliant America has ever seen, socially, and one that will have only cheers for the victors, be they invaders or defenders.

"THE QUICKEST WRECK KNOWN."

The first wholly coherent story of personal experience in the wreck on the St. Lawrence is that of the Rev. J. WALLETT, an English Methodist minister, which is published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. He was a first-cabin passenger on the Empress of Ireland, and his account of the pleasant beginning of the sadly interrupted voyage, the calm sea and bright sunshine of the afternoon, when the passengers lingered long on deck and steamer acquaintances were quickly made, carries with it a clearer realization than we have yet had of the horrible suddenness of the disaster.

He was awakened at 2:12 A. M. by "three melancholy blasts of the siren," and before the last had died away there came a "horrible, grinding crash" and the steamer shook. It was just thirteen minutes later, he declares, that the vessel sank, and to him, seated on the port side and drawn down by the suction, it seemed less that the steamer sank than that the sea had risen. His watch stopped at 2:25, and so did the other watches of saved passengers whom he questioned, and he infers that this was "the quickest wreck known."

But in the interval before the catastrophe he had time to note many things, and he narrates his strange experiences with remarkable minuteness. The Rev. Mr. WALLETT is evidently possessed of extraordinary self-control and has cultivated the habit of observation. It is worth noting that he says that while the English-speaking passengers were all calm many of the foreigners were panic-stricken. He notes that the sailors, almost at the instant of the collision, were unfastening steamer chairs, so that they might be used to save life in the water, and that they were also getting the lifeboats ready to launch. He says nothing about an explosion. This accords with the testimony of the wrecked steamer's Captain.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Favoritism Hard to Explain.

Kindness to a man under sentence of death, no matter what his crimes or character, is expected as a matter of course from the decent and civilized, and if kept within proper limits is beyond criticism—is, indeed, commendable. Kindness is one thing, however, and the conferring of special favors is quite another. That is why the manner of BECKER'S returning to Sing Sing produces upon the mind a distinctly unpleasant impression.

BECKER has been twice convicted of a murder more than ordinarily heinous, since it was a blow by one of society's sworn and paid protectors at the organized administration of law on which the public safety depends. Yet it is BECKER whom Sheriff GRIFENHAGEN selected to be treated with a consideration that has never been shown to men for whose crimes there was far less of excuse or palliation. He was not taken back to the death house by train, exposed to the stares of the curious, but instead he was put in an automobile and carried up through the pleasant Westchester country as though his sensitiveness deserved to be better guarded than does that of the other wretches who go up the river to the cells of the doomed.

Why? Does the Sheriff think BECKER'S sentence unjust? Does he have, and believe the public shares, sympathy with BECKER as a victim of betrayal or of calumny?

It is a strange phenomenon, too, that despite the dreadful nature of BECKER'S crime, none of the people who chanced to see him between his start for Sing Sing and his arrival there showed any overt signs of hostility or even of reprobation. The only emotions manifested were those of friendliness and encouragement. One would like to think this due to nothing more than a general antagonism to capital punishment, but there are many difficulties in the way of doing so, chief among them strong doubt as to the existence of any such feeling.

Obstacles in the Way of Reform.

That the convict whose sentence has been served does not on release find it easy, no matter how good his intentions, to enter the ranks of honest workers is well known. Employers distrust his professions of reform, and, except in criminal circles, his presence is resented and association with him refused. Even when he has learned a good trade in prison his prospects are not necessarily much improved or his temptation to fall back into evil courses much decreased. This is curiously illustrated, according to one of our correspondents, down in West Virginia, where many inmates of the penitentiary become skilled workmen under the teaching of a manufacturer of silk skirts, who gets their services for 50 cents a day under contract with the State. When freed, however, employment is refused to them everywhere except in an outside factory run by this same contractor, and there he takes advantage of the situation created by the general repugnance for the "jailbird" and pays them only 80 cents a day.

That is less than a living wage, and its acceptance proves either that these men are not of normal efficience or else that their determination to persevere in well-doing is pathetically or desperately strong.

The effects of the prison taint were still more strangely shown by an advertisement that appeared among our "Situations Wanted" last week. The advertiser, a Connecticut man with a wife and child, said that employment had been repeatedly refused to him because he had been in prison, and this in spite of the fact that long before his term expired investigation had disclosed his innocence of the crime charged and he was released on the order of the Judge who sentenced him.

That, if accurately stated, is certainly a hard case, but experience has justified the rough generalization, "once a criminal, always a criminal." It is only to be hoped that this will not be true in the future, when we have turned our prisons from schools of crime into reformatories deserving of the name.

They Speak, but Who Will Hear?

Efforts made at the Presbyterian General Assembly in Chicago somewhat to relax the ban of that church on Sunday amusements met with decisive failure. Several delegates earnestly pleaded the case of workers who have no leisure for outdoor sports except on Sunday and demanded that not "all," but only "commercialized" games of an athletic character be prohibited to the good Presbyterian. The argument, however, did not convince the majority, and the report of the Sunday Observance Committee, advising the maintenance of the old strict rules, was adopted.

Both the wisdom and the rightness of this action, of course, will be disputed. That it will have any effect whatever in stopping in this country the steady movement of all classes away from the rigid Sabbatarianism of the past can be expected only by those who willfully blind themselves to what is going on about them.

In most parts of the country the playing of games on Sunday as a business and for money still has public sentiment more or less strongly against it, but there is less and less of reprehension, even among those who go regularly to church, of personal indulgence in Sunday games and sports that involve no noticeable disturbance of the people who do not care for them.

Reform Through Legislation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently attention was called through the columns of your paper to the cost of nation-wide prohibition. Several women have replied to that article, claiming to know the cost of liquor license, in the shape of drunken husbands, deserted wives and children, and abandoned homes. Judging from their pleas, we have degenerated into a nation of drunken husbands and scrubbing wives, the favorite war cry of the suffering sisters.

The women who are crying for national prohibition because they are so unfortunate as to be burdened with worthless husbands forget that manhood is not created by the legislative route. They forget that they cannot make a man sober by law any more than they can make him religious by the same method. I. T. M.

New York, May 30, 1914.

"Where-tah."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the benefit of those who find a difficulty in pronouncing the name of Mexico's would-be Dictator, I would suggest that they pronounce it "whairtah" or simply "whertah," giving the proper aspirate to the first syllable "whair" or "where." This represents the pronunciation of "Huer" as near as possible. L. QUESADA.

New York, May 29, 1914.

OPPOSE CONTRACT LABOR.

State-Use System Supplies Enough Work for Convicts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article in regard to the Booher-Hughes bill to regulate interstate commerce in convict-made goods states that it is not possible to find employment for the prisoner the year round except under the contract system, as "farming and road building can only be done half the year and the other half cannot be occupied with simply supplying a few needs of institutions."

Stone-crushing, an adjunct of road-making, is carried on at the Wisconsin State prison all the year round; so is active work on the prison farm at Guelph, Canada, and the clearing of stump lands on a prison site on the northern shore of Lake Superior—surely the climate in this part of Canada is as extreme as in any part of the Union.

As to the manufacture of supplies for State institutions, no less conservative an investigator than William Church Osborn estimates a possible market in the State and municipal departments of New York State of not less than $20,000,000 a year and claims that, under efficient business management, the industries in the prisons could be so developed that "it is possible they would make the prison system self-supporting."

Mr. Osborn's contention is borne out by the testimony of William H. Whittaker, a prison official of twenty years' experience, who, at a recent hearing on the Booher-Hughes bill before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, stated that in past years he had opposed this measure on the ground that if contracts were abolished there would be no work possible for the inmates of the institutions. Mr. Whittaker's success in developing the industries of the District of Columbia Workhouse under the State-use system has changed his viewpoint and he declared emphatically at the hearing that "within the boundaries of every State the authorities can find employment for all prisoners under the State-use plan."

The National Committee on Prison Labor after two years of careful study could find no justification for the contract system and has placed itself on record as opposing "the contract system of convict labor and every other system which exploits his labor to the detriment of the convict." The committee is therefore actively supporting the Booher-Hughes bill and is firmly convinced that the passage of this measure will force in every State the assumption by the State of full responsibility for the employment of its convict wards, and lead to the working out of prison systems just to the prisoners and to the free members of society.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN,
Chairman, Executive Committee,
National Committee on Prison Labor.
New York, May 28, 1914.

RURAL HOLIDAY MAIL

Should Be Delivered Promptly by the Substitute Carriers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Another holiday is nearing—it falls on Saturday, too—and carriers on rural free delivery routes in the nation are entitled to a holiday. This means that people served on such routes must go without newspapers or mail from the delivery on Friday morning to that on the following Monday morning—seventy-two hours. This is a hardship in many ways, the one weak spot in our United States postal service.

It is perfectly proper for the hard-worked regular carriers to have their day off, but thousands in every State want their mail, and do not wish to wait seventy-two hours for it.

Under the old conditions, i. e., those of small villages or town Post Offices, it would have been easy for one neighbor to drive to the office during the hour it is open on Memorial Day and get the mail for his locality. Under the new régime, however, three or four small offices are eliminated, and service is from one central point in some large city office. Carriers drive over routes 24 or 28 miles long, so that it is manifestly impossible for patrons to get to the main office during the hours it is opened on that day.

Saturday is a busy day in the country; but with Sunday the rural folk have time to read, and the missing of papers and letters means a cruel and unnecessary deprivation. Again, merchants who depend on mail order business are heavy losers, since many city stores make a point of offering special Monday bargains. Then, too, letters held over 48 or 56 or 72 hours may contain messages of life or death, important business orders, et al.

Now, nobody would begrudge the regular carriers their holiday; but the whole people have some rights in the premises. Since no Congressman appears eager to win the plaudits and eternal gratitude of his constituents, it seems up to the newspapers to start a crusade to have this crying evil corrected. This can be done simply and easily. By all means give the men a day off, but let their substitutes—who won't balk at an extra day's pay—drive over their routes on the holiday. With the money the Post Office Department is making on parcel post it can well afford to stand the strain of having hundreds of thousands of patrons along rural routes served by this simple means. Heavy though the burden of rural taxes, it is safe to wager that if the Post Office Department considers itself too poor not a single suburbanite would demur paying out of his own pocket, to be able to secure his papers before the news had grown mossy, and his mail when it is of some use.

RURAL GRUMBLER.
Norwichtown, Conn., May 25, 1914.

Conan Doyle's Suffrage Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to protest against Conan Doyle's foolish statement as to the possibility of Englishmen losing their heads and all sense of decency and allowing the lynching of militant suffragettes. Quite evidently the attention of the ships' reporters turned this man's head and encouraged him to talk great nonsense. By this time he is doubtless heartily ashamed of himself, and if he isn't, then he ought to be. If he is the sort of person who would like to lynch women, I rather fancy Conan Doyle would be one of the last to take a chance and express in England, where the militants would immediately attend to him, the sentiments he thought profound enough for the American papers.

I'd like to assure Lady Doyle that there is plenty of militancy here, and that a lot of women will resent her light-hearted, perhaps I ought to say light-headed, remarks about her own countrywomen, who, at any rate, believe enough in their ideals to fight and suffer for them.

MARGUERITE REMINGTON CHARTER.
New York, May 27, 1914.

Capital Punishment Revolting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assuredly Mrs. Peola should not escape the death penalty because she is a woman, but because she is a human being, and no human being, regardless of sex, should be subjected to this atrocious, revolting, horrifying custom. How much longer must the community be sickened with such awful details as attended the execution of four men recently, when great stress was laid on the fact that the four were dispatched in less than thirty-nine minutes? Wonderful! Not disgraceful. S. HERBERT.

New York, May 27, 1914.

THE PRESIDENT'S CRITICS

Progressive's Protest Against Their Unreasonableness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am what is called a Progressive, (though I do not always know just what that means,) a very obscure and unimportant one, it is true, but still a Progressive. In even greater measure I am an adherent of Col. Roosevelt. I believe firmly in the mass of the Progressive policies and in the complete sincerity and power as a social agent of their protagonist. But I do not like the stupid and incontinent criticism of Woodrow Wilson that is filling the air these days. I do not like its premises nor its tenor. And I know that a great deal of it comes from Progressive quarters. More's the pity. Are we never to get the partisan collar wholly off our necks in this Republic? Or is that, like Senator Ingalls's purification of politics, an iridescent dream?

Consider the case of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Taft, with characteristic urbanity, and with that fatal optimism which made a tragedy of his Administration, shifted the Mexican load to Mr. Wilson's shoulders. The President has had to take the situation pretty much as it came to him, without chance to lay a foundation of his own. So much for that. What has come since? Rumors of war and war. The North Atlantic fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, a swift and bloody engagement in the streets of Vera Cruz. Then, raucous cries from the whole American countryside as to the indeterminate policy of the Government. Much of the racket seemed and still seems justified, whatever the motives of the criticism—justified up to a certain point. For it has fallen short in precisely this: that no individual, political body, or public interest as expressed in printer's ink has, to my knowledge, been able to point out for Mr. Wilson a practical or even a definite remedy for the situation south of the Rio Grande. And yet the chorus persists; the petty Mazarinades, in Congress and out of it, continue.

It seems to me that there should be a decency in these things; it seems to me that where we cannot solve we should be silent; it seems to me that we should, for a space at least, look a little beyond our noses, beyond party exigencies, and contemplate the motives and the fiercely pressing problems of Mr. Wilson; that we should, in short, apply a little of the tolerance of our common daily life to our present outlook in respect of that which confronts the President. If you would have the two sides of the shield, the two mental visions of the country today perfectly typified, examine the speeches made yesterday at Arlington Cemetery by Mr. Wilson and Speaker Clark. They form an admirable instance of the difference between nobility of sentiment and that strange sentimentalism which is our chief fault as a people.

Few question but that Mr. Wilson was unfortunate in attempting to translate a great party leader in the person of Mr. Bryan into the prime minister of a world power. Few deny now that many of the changes in our foreign service have been well-nigh inexcusable, or that an American Secretary of State should be a man of the world as well as a prince of peace. Few doubt but that mistakes have been made in our international policy. But with all that granted, a President of the United States, given that he is honest—and Mr. Wilson is almost movingly so—is entitled to be judged in the aggregate, with some of that perspective with which history marks the little deeds of men. And, what is more, he should be given such consideration by political opponents as well as by political friends.

GROSVENOR CLARKSON.
New York, May 31, 1914.

ONE-HORSE DISTRIBUTION.

Farmer and Consumer Would Be Benefited by a Terminal Market.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

George T. Powell, in a letter entitled "Bales and Bushels," printed in your issue of May 28, takes issue with Mr. Vanderlip in the statement that farmers are responsible for the attitude of Representatives in Congress who are hostile to large combinations of capital in business.

Mr. Vanderlip's remedy is "more bales and bushels to the acre, rather than more laws to the session." Mr. Powell's answer is that when the farmer can get a fair return for his produce he will produce any quantity needed. He states that in the handling of food supplies the city is as lacking in intelligent business methods as any community of farmers that may be found ten miles from any railroad in the country, and that the farmers' products are dumped upon docks and railroad platforms, where they lie for hours before they can be moved over the city, and, too, largely by one-horse power. Much of the products is injured and depreciated in value before they reach the consumer. Mr. Powell is right. The one-horse methods of distribution in the cities result in waste, delay, and high charges, which must be charged against the price paid the farmer, so that he gets very little for his work. This discourages him from producing more, and the dweller in the city suffers from lack of quantity and high prices.

Mayor Gaynor appointed a commission to formulate a plan to remedy those conditions. The report of this commission, recommending a wholesale terminal market for each of the five boroughs of the city, wherein all the railroads and boats bringing produce to the city could discharge their freight in large quantities, is now in the hands of the Board of Estimate for consideration. If this plan is adopted, the grievances of the farmer will disappear.

A few days ago the Vaterland was in our harbor, a vessel calling for an investment of capital amounting to $10,000,000. Without seeking to detract from the achievement by the German shipbuilders of such a magnificent vessel, I can say without fear of contradiction that a wholesale terminal market costing $10,000,000 will be of greater benefit to more people than the Vaterland is; yet the prospect of spending $10,000,000 for a market seems to stagger many people.

CYRUS C. MILLER.
New York, May 28, 1914.

THE LARGER VISION.

He is not lovely, the man of the dirty work:
Smudged is his face and bedaubed are his hands.
Point all you will at him, laugh to your fill at him
As at the place of his labors he stands.
Grimy he may be, but always he comes again,
Day after day, while the morning is new,
Slips down his galluses, spits on his callouses,
Picks up his tools—and does what is to do!

See where he rests, gazing far into vacancy;
What are the things that his reverie yields?
Comes there a thought to him save that is brought to him
By those his masters, whose tools he now wields?
They may dream dreams; still is he their artificer—
Of all their visions the clother he is.
What was ethereal he makes material—
May not the mightier vision be his?

LOUIS SCHNEIDER.

WALT WHITMAN HONORED.

Fellowship Holds Annual Meeting on His Birthday.

The old Hotel Brevoort, at Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, was the scene of the celebration of Walt Whitman's birthday by the Walt Whitman Fellowship yesterday. In the evening the members of the fellowship, which meets only once a year, but whose members declare they never miss reading snatches of Whitman's works each day, held a banquet at the hotel, and speeches lauding his works and theories were made.

In the afternoon Anna Strunsky Walling characterized Whitman as the "most universal of poets" and declared him the greatest of American poets. She joined the other speakers in deploring the absence of Horace Traubel, who has often been called "the second Whitman," and who is Whitman's biographer. Mr. Traubel is ill. It was the first of the meetings he has missed since the fellowship was organized twenty-one years ago.

His daughter, however, Miss Gertrude Traubel, was present, and entertained the audience with several selections on the piano. A precocious bell-boy learned the nature of the meeting and scurried out for an armful of copies of a Sunday paper containing an article which referred to Traubel as "the only American writer of the day." His supply was disposed of.

Mrs. Wyatt Eaton in her speech defended the nature of poets generally, and said that the reason they overlooked ordinary responsibilities was that their thoughts were too lofty to permit attention to minor details of life. She, too, eulogized the immortal Walt, but conceded that some of his poems "should be read while we are alone." She said she always kept his "Blades of Grass" beside her Bible. Mrs. Henrietta Rodman, the authoress, was the third speaker. Dr. Percival Wiksell read some of Whitman's poems between speeches.

The speakers at the banquet included Max Eastman, editor of the Socialist weekly, The Masses; Mr. Walling, who had spent the afternoon defending Bouck White in the Berkeley Lyceum, where his congregation met before he was arrested on a charge of breaking up a religious meeting; Mrs. Havelock Ellis, wife of the author; Charles Keeler, a Western poet, and James F. Morton, Jr., who several years ago was well known as an anarchist.

PANAMA CHARTS ISSUED.

Geodetic Survey Has Series for Canal and Its Approaches.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has anticipated the opening of the Panama Canal by the publication of a series of charts of the canal and its approaches. The general chart, known as No. 954, is on a scale of one-half inch to the nautical mile, and is in colors. This chart, besides its usefulness for purposes of navigators, will be of interest to tourists.

The soundings are given in feet. The tidal data is for mean low water springs in the Gulf and Bay of Panama and mean low water in the Caribbean Sea and Limon Bay. The mean higher high tide at Colon is only 1.2 feet above the tidal plans, and the lowest tide 2 feet below that plane.

At Balboa the range of tide is much greater, the mean higher high water being 14.5 feet above the plane of reference and the lowest 4 feet below it. The surveys on which this chart are based were made by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1905 and 1912, but surveys made by the Isthmian Canal Commission and information obtained from other sources have also been utilized. The lighthouses and buoys in the approaches to the canal are shown and their characteristics indicated. The elevations on land are given in feet above high water. The magnetic declination in this region is given as 4 degrees 25 minutes east in 1915, with an annual decrease of 1 minute.

Other smaller and not colored charts have been prepared by the survey giving more detailed data regarding the approaches. These charts are now on sale at the offices of the survey in Washington, and by agents at the principal ports of the country.

WORLD'S Y. W. C. A. MEETS.

Delegations Sail This Week for Conference in Stockholm.

The international conference of the Young Women's Christian Association will be held in Stockholm, Sweden, June 10-18. Large delegations from the United States will sail this week to attend. Delegations are now on the way from South America, Australia, Japan, China, India, South Africa, and Canada, and it is expected that every one of the eighteen countries having branches of the association will be represented.

Mrs. Montagu Waldegrave of London, Vice President of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, will be President of the conference, and will have associated with her the Hon. E. Kinnaird, daughter of the founder of the Y. W. C. A.; Miss Una Saunders of Canada, Miss Mabel Cratty, Miss Annie M. Reynolds, Miss Louise Holmquist, and Mrs. Harry L. Bremer of the United States. Other delegates going from here are Miss Irene Arms, Miss Harriet Broad, Miss Mary Corbett, Mrs. James S. Cushman, and Miss Caroline B. Dow of the National Board; Miss Catherine Halsey, Miss Jennie Hendrie, Mrs. C. M. Hobbes of Field Committees, and others representing every State in the Union.

The organizers of the conference have announced that the chief subject to be discussed will be "The Unfolding of the Free Plan for Woman in God's Purpose for the World," and this will be divided into sub-discussions on women in the family life, in the national life, in the life of the community, in foreign service, and the work of the association in national life and the training of leaders for Y. W. C. A. work.

B'RITH ABRAHAM'S GROWTH.

Has 720 Lodges and 200,000 Members—To Convene in Atlantic City.

More than 1,400 delegates from all parts of the country will attend the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, to be held at Atlantic City for three days beginning next Sunday. This is a Jewish fraternal organization, with nearly 200,000 members in 720 lodges. There will be marching clubs and bands accompanying delegations from cities as far west as the Pacific Coast and from the chief cities along the Atlantic.

The delegates will be welcomed at the steel pier by Mayor William Riddle and other officials of Atlantic City, and children of the Hebrew Institute will sing appropriate hymns. Grand Master Leon Sanders of this city and Secretary Max L. Hollander will present their annual reports.

In the year just ended the order has increased its lodges by forty and its membership by 20,000. It has disbursed nearly $1,000,000 in that time among the poor and sick of its members and various Jewish hospitals and orphan asylums and homes for the aged. In the twenty-eight years of its existence the order has paid to widows and orphans of its members more than $9,000,000.

FOR BRADLEY'S PLACE.

Kentucky Governor Selects J. N. Camden to Fill Senate Vacancy.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 31.—Gov. James B. McCreary announced last night that on June 16 he would name Johnson N. Camden of Woodford County United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator W. O. Bradley. Mr. Camden, it is stated, will accept the appointment and will also be a candidate for the short term, which will begin with the November elections and end March 4, 1915, when the regular six-year term of Senator Bradley's successor will begin. Former Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, Gen. Bennett H. Young, head of the United Confederate Veterans, and former Congressman David H. Smith, it is stated, will also be candidates for both the short and long terms.

Mr. Camden, who is Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, is a noted horse breeder, and son of the late United States Senator Johnson N. Camden of West Virginia.

CLOSING EXERCISES BEGIN AT COLUMBIA

Seniors of the University March to Chapel in Caps and Gowns for Baccalaureate Service.

2,000 MEN TO GET DEGREES

The Graduation Ceremonies for All the Departments Will Last Until Thursday Evening.

Columbia University began the celebration of its 160th commencement on Morningside Heights yesterday afternoon, when nearly 2,000 of the students who will receive degrees next Wednesday formed in line and in their caps and gowns marched across the campus to St. Paul's Chapel for the baccalaureate service. The faculty, trustees, and officers of the university in hoods and gowns followed the students into the chapel to the strains of Mendelssohn's march from "Athalie," played on the organ and on trumpets.

The search for truth and for an ideal of service, and the building up of a sane, rational, and enduring faith would insure knowledge of the best there was in life, the Rev. Raymond C. Knox, Chaplain of Columbia University, said in his baccalaureate sermon. He warned the students against letting the fever of the times, and absorption in business and pleasure, blind them to other things, and he urged them to study the Bible in the light of modern learning, free from the limitations of a former method, and with the same thoroughness that they would apply to the study of any other subject.

The prayer of President Johnson, first President of the college when it was known as Kings College, pronounced at the laying of the cornerstone of the college on Aug. 23, 1776, formed a part of the service yesterday. The students joined in its words: "May God grant that this college, happily founded, may ever be enriched with His blessing; that it may be increased and flourish, and be carried on to its entire perfection, to the glory of His name and the adornment of His true religion and good literature, and to the greatest advantage of the public weal, and to all posterities forevermore."

The graduating classes at Columbia will participate this week in a round of social and academic activities which will not end until the jubilee on the library steps on Wednesday evening. The class day exercises of the senior class of Columbia College will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and they will conflict with the baseball game a little later in the afternoon between Columbia and Syracuse. Those of the seniors who do not go to the baseball diamond after the class exercises will cross the quadrangle to Earl Hall for a Thé Dansant. At the same time a reception will be held at Teachers' College.

The early part of this evening will be devoted to the Phi Beta Kappa joint meeting, dinner at the Faculty Club, and an oration by George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, New York City. Then the Barnard and Teachers' College seniors will go to their class dances in the Earl Hall and Thompson gymnasiums.

Tomorrow will be devoted mainly to the seniors of Barnard College, who will celebrate their Ivy Day on the Milbank Quadrangle. The Jefferson Statue, at the south front of the School of Journalism Building, will be unveiled at 5 o'clock. In the evening "Campus Night" will be celebrated. This event, which was inaugurated last year, opens the campus to all Columb

PRESIDENT'S CHURCH IN A FINER HOME

Has Prospered with the Favor of the Chief Executive, Repeating Washington History.

MR. WILSON AT DEDICATION

Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo Expected at Capital Today from Honeymoon Travels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President, accompanied by Miss Margaret Wilson, assisted at the dedication of the new Central Presbyterian Church on Sixteenth Street today.

The congregation, of which the Rev. James H. Taylor is pastor, formerly occupied a modest place of worship on I Street, almost within the shadow of the Capitol. Since counting the President among its members, the Central Presbyterian has yielded to the tendency to move westward, and today occupies a commanding site two miles due north of the White House, in the vicinity of the French and Spanish Embassies and the fine homes of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, Mrs. John B. Henderson, and Mrs. Marshall Field.

When completed the President's church will be the frontier church of the Northwest and the most fashionable place of worship in that neighborhood.

The President attended this morning's service in white flannels, white shoes, and Panama hat, which comfortable style of dress may now be accepted as one of the fashions.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, with the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, all Presbyterians, attend the Church of the Covenant, on Connecticut Avenue. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan, of the same denomination, have joined the Washington Heights Church, on Columbia Road, just halfway between the Covenant and the new Central Presbyterian.

The enlarged membership and improved location of the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church follows a policy other churches in Washington honored by the presence of the Chief Executive from the time of James Madison and his successor, James Monroe who established the precedence of old St. John's, to Mr. Wilson's immediate predecessor, Mr. Taft. Dr. Butler, during the Taft administration "All Souls'" Church, at which Mr. Taft was a regular attendant, began the erection of their new place of worship on Sixteenth Street, while the Dutch Reformed Church on Fifteenth Street is regarded as by its congregation as the direct result of ex-President Roosevelt's membership. The Foundry Methodist Church has moved up by reason of Presidential preferment—once under President and Mrs. Hayes, and again to its present site with the aid of President McKinley.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo are expected to return from their honeymoon travels tomorrow, going direct to Mr. McAdoo's residence on Massachusetts Avenue.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels with their three sons and a party of friends, returned to Washington today in the Dolphin from Annapolis. This hour by rail journey occupies something like twenty-four hours when made via Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac.

Gen. and Mrs. Montgomery Macomb, lately arrived from the Philippines, have reached Washington and reopened their home on New Hampshire Avenue. They expect to remain in Washington the greater part of the Summer as Gen. Macomb is on duty at the War College.

Senator and Mrs. Jay Pitzman of Nevada entertained a large dinner company this evening at their suburban home.

Today's Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Constance Waldron Williams and John T. Terry, Jr., will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, and is to be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Williams, 37 West Forty-eighth Street.

Miss Ella Marion Lindley, the daughter of Dr. Charles L. Lindley of Lakewood, N. J., and William Edgar Baker, Jr., of this city, will be solemnized at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of Miss Lindley's parents' uncle, Cornelius Du Bois, 47 West Seventy-eighth Street. The Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin is to officiate.

Miss Eva Alfrieda Price, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore N. Price, and Elmer Stoutenburgh Holman are to be married this evening in the West 32nd Presbyterian Church, 105th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the reception will be held at 600 West 113th Street.

Miss Josephine S. Harries of 454 Riverside Drive and Howard E. Spaulding, also of this city, are to have their wedding today at Royal Oak, Md. Miss Harries is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Harries and a granddaughter of Col. James Bartlett of Eastern Shore, Md.

The marriage of Miss Helen Cecil Page, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Parker W. Page of Summit, and Huthven Wodell, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Wodell of New York, will take place today in Calvary Church, Summit.

Miss Morrison to Wed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mattie P. Morrison, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Morrison of 105 West Eighty-third Street, to Harold W. McGraw, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. McGraw of Madison, N. J. The wedding will take place at an early date.

Miss Fitz Gerald Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Geraldine Armstrong Fitz Gerald, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John F. Fitz Gerald of 451 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, to Edward Huntington Ethridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin A. Ethridge of Rome, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

Yard-Brandon Engagement.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 31.—Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Brandon of Montclair and New York have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Brandon, to David Dudley Field Yard of New York and Atlanta, Ga.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
for the relief of:—
RHEUMATISM
INDIGESTION
URIC ACID
GOUT
ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Bottled directly at the famous Spring at VICHY, France, from which it takes its name.
CELESTINS

OUTDOOR PLAY AT ARDSLEY.

"Robin Hood and His Merrie Men" to be Given on Club Lawn.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 31.—An outdoor performance of "Robin Hood and His Merrie Men" by the Frank Lea Short Players will be given at the Ardsley Club next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. It will be given on the lawn in front of the clubhouse.

Last night there were several dinner parties, followed by a dance. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Johnson, Mrs. B. A. Harned, Mrs. M. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Charles J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Walston Brown, Miss Eva Ingersoll Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fraser, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Millette, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Smith, Dreamin J. D. Sheffield, R. D. Westcott, R. R. Reid, Dr. T. M. Taylor, L. Drinkwater, Lewis Ayres, and F. B. Resor.

SOCIETY IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Great Exodus of Holiday Automobile Touring Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 31.—Hundreds of automobile parties, touring here for the Memorial Day holiday, departed this afternoon for New York. No previous Memorial Day brought so many visitors to Berkshire. All of the hotels were filled to capacity.

There was Sunday golf at the Lenox Club, a large number of persons playing during the morning under perfect golfing conditions, with excellent greens and keen mountain air.

This week will see important arrivals. Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, detained in town until now; Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. John S. Barnes, and Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster will arrive at their country places.

The Berkshire golf and tennis championships will be played at the Country Club, in Pittsfield. The Lenox Tennis Club will hold qualifying tournaments.

Mrs. William C. Ashwell and Thomas W. Ashwell, former cottagers, have arrived in Stockbridge from Plainfield, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Peabody are arriving tomorrow to visit Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wagner and Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Smith of New York are at Curtis Hotel.

Arriving at their Maplewood in Pittsfield today were Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Demott, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Morrell, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. J. Pell of New York.

Mrs. John Caldwell of Edgemere, Penn., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Brown Caldwell of Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, who had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana, have returned to New York.

Mrs. Frank E. Kernochan is a guest of Miss Gertrude Watson at Onota Farm, Pittsfield.

Mrs. Louis Chauvenet of St. Louis, en route to her Summer home in North Haven, Me., arrived tonight at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mrs. William R. Brown and Mrs. William Pomeroy of New York will arrive this week at the Maplewood for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Perkins, Jr., who have opened their villa in Lee, are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Perry.

Frederick S. Delafield, who passed the week end at Little Farm, has gone to Boston.

Mrs. Charles M. Pollock has arrived at her Pittsfield cottage.

Mrs. Glenn Thompson arrived yesterday in Stockbridge, and the Thompson Estate, Haildon Hall, was opened today.

Bishop Thomas F. Davies of Western Massachusetts is a guest of Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merill in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott Tuckerman, and Paul Tuckerman are visiting Miss Emily Tuckerman in Stockbridge.

Mrs. John Butler Swann and Lawrence and Charles Butler of New York are with Mrs. John Swann in Stockbridge.

Sir Henry Knight of London, who was at Curtis Hotel for the holiday, departed today for Boston.

Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, Dr. Lewis F. Frissell, Allen W. Evans, Henry James, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Beal of New York are at the Red Lion Inn.

SOCIAL NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Additional New Yorkers Arrive for the Summer Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post of New York are occupying their cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg have taken possession of their new residence on Gibbs Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McCready and family of New York are at Renfrew Park.

Mrs. George B. Satterlee and Miss Marion Satterlee of New York will arrive here tomorrow.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is occupying The Breakers.

Casino registrations include Stuart Duncan and Albert Hopkins of New York, H. A. Vale of Washington, R. W. Stevenson, Jr., of Long Island, visiting Robert Grosvenor, and Cyrus P. Brown, Jr., of Providence, visiting Otis Everett.

Senator and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman brought their luncheon guests from Providence today in their fast speed boat Shark.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren gave a luncheon at Sunnyfields Farm today for the guests Col. Charles Hayden brought from New York on his yacht Friday and for a few other guests.

Count de San Esteban, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy at Washington, will join his family here tomorrow.

The steam yacht Felicia, Jesse Metcalf, arrived from Providence today.

The marriage of the Rev. William L. Essex of St. Peter's Church, St. Louis, formerly of Trinity Church, Newport, and Miss Charlotte Nason, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nason, of this city, will take place at St. Ignatius Church in New York on June 11, at 11 A. M. The Rev. Edward Lee Read, curate of Emanuel Church, Newport, will perform the ceremony and celebrate the nuptial mass, with the Rev. Maxwell Ganter as deacon, and the Rev. Harold Johns of Iron Mountain, Mich., as subdeacon. The Falls Blauvelt of Niagara Falls will be best man.

Major and Mrs. Weston P. Chamberlain of Plattsburg Barracks, Otis Everett of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Bryan, and the Misses Bryan of Brookline, Miss Ethel Moore and J. Harrison Corbin of Boston, and Mrs. L. S. Kerr of New York are registered at the Muenchinger-King.

Several cars of horses and carriages for Edward B. McLean have arrived here. Mr. and Mrs. McLean and Master McLean will arrive shortly from Washington.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson has gone to Garden City to visit her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Neilson.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Incoming Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CARMANIA, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Adams, Leon B. Archer, Walter Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Barrett, W. H. Bass, Mrs. Arthur Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bisgerr, Mrs. J. M. Brand, Miss B. Brooks, Kennett W. Dunn, C. S. Dunning, Miss B. Fulton, Mrs. J. L. Griffiths, Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Hadley, Albert Halstead, United States Consul at Birmingham; J. C. Home, Mrs. A. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Love, E. Horton, Duke of Penaranda, Mrs. Isabel G. Schuyler, F. A. Storer, W. B. Vial, C. A. Walters, Major Ogilvy Williams, and Miss S. H. Woolley.

LORRAINE, (Havre.)—Miss Jane Fairfield, Miss C. Dossert, A. E. Forget, Miss Mary Hickey, J. J. Hobbs, M. McCord, W. F. Connor, Thomas Spivey, and Mgr. J. R. Rivarro, Archbishop of Guatemala.

ALICE BROWN WINS AMES PLAY CONTEST

New England Short-Story Writer Captures the $10,000 Prize Offered by Manager.

HER FIRST LONG DRAMA

"Children of Earth" Will Be Produced in the Fall—1646 MSS. Passed On by Judges.

Winthrop Ames, the theatrical manager and owner of The Little Theatre, last night announced that Miss Alice Brown of Boston had won the $10,000 prize offered by himself for the best play by an American author. The prize is the largest ever offered in an open contest for a play.

"Children of Earth" is the title of Miss Brown's play. It is a serious drama, and is the writer's first effort at writing a long play. She is 57 years of age. The judges of the contest were Mr. Ames, who is President of the Society of American Dramatists; Augustus Thomas, the playwright, and Adolph Klauber. Mr. Ames said last night that he would produce the play next Fall. A check for $10,000 has been sent to Miss Brown, who is a well known writer of short stories, and who has written several short plays for the stage.

Sixteen hundred and forty-six manuscripts were considered by the three judges, which prolonged the contest nearly a year beyond the time originally set for the announcement of the winner. In addition there were 1,000 manuscripts rejected because they did not come within the rules of the contest, which were that the competing authors must be residents of the United States, and, though no translations, adaptations, one-act pieces, or musical comedies were considered, dramatisation of novels and short stories could be entered, provided full rights to make such dramatisations had been secured. Each play submitted was to be signed with pseudonym only, and was to be accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing on the exterior the title of the play and the author's pseudonym and inclosing the author's real name and address. These envelopes were not opened until the judges made their decision.

Miss Brown was born in Hampton Falls, N. H., and her first fourteen years were spent in that neighborhood. She then went to a girls' seminary at Exeter, N. H., taught for a little while, and left teaching to write. Her first published volume, "Meadow Grass," a collection of short stories, brought her immediate recognition. Since then she has published a volume of poems, a book of essays on travel, a large number of short stories and several novels, the best known of which are "John Story of Thyras" and "Rose MacLeod."

Miss Brown now lives in Boston in the old Whipple house on Pinckney Street, frequented in E. P. Whipple's day by the literary men of older Boston. She has a garden in Newburyport, Mass., and a farm at Hill, N. H., and is said to love more than anything else "plays and gardening."

Miss Brown's prize-winning play is said to have a strongly dramatic plot. Its characters are the same rural New England types that have made her work famous not only at home but in England. She has been abroad several times, leisurely journeying, some of the time tramping, through England and Wales, and has also spent some time on the Continent.

For many years Miss Brown was on the staff of The Youths' Companion, and still is a contributor to that periodical.

STRANDED WITH "PHYLLIS."

New Musical Comedy in Trouble in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—Several score New York actors, actresses, and chorus girls are stranded here as the result of the failure of "Phyllis," a new musical comedy. Last night Charles Phillips of New York, manager of the show, and James Cunningham Gray, the author, a Back Bay man, husband of Grace Freeman, the actress, were arrested on the ground that they were about to leave the State without paying their bills. They were released after Phillips made a deposit. He now says he will bring suit against the Deputy Sheriff for false arrest.

The members of the company are anxious to compel the backers of the show to pay their salaries. The "angels" have already sunk $10,000 in the show.

Aborns Engage Josiah Zuro.

Josiah Zuro, a young conductor, who was chorus master for Oscar Hammerstein during his seasons at the Manhattan Opera House, has been engaged by Milton and Sargent Aborn for next season at the Century Opera House. He will begin at once there training the chorus for the first operas of the season. Mr. Zuro was born in Russia, and came to this country eight years ago. He studied at the Imperial Conservatory in Odessa and at the Munich Conservatory. His first engagement was at the Hamburg Opera as repetiteur, later chorus master and conductor of Sunday night concerts. Campanini made him chorus master at the Manhattan. He afterward conducted for "Hans, the Flute Player" and other light operas, as well as for some of Charles Frohman's musical productions.

Gaelic Society to Honor Moore.

The Gaelic Society will hold its annual Thomas Moore celebration tomorrow evening at its rooms in the Emmet Arcade, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Chief Magistrate William McAdoo will be the speaker of the evening. A programme of Irish music will be given by Miss Power, soprano; Raymond Meyerhoff, violinist, and Robert Gannon, accompanist.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Actors' Equity Association will hold its first annual meeting this afternoon at the Waldorf at 2 o'clock.

Anthony Comstock has been invited to become a first-night critic this evening at the Cort Theatre, when "The Escape," the play-to-drama, which deals with sex selection and eugenics, makes its first appearance before the New York public.

A. H. Woods has engaged Dorothy Nord, formerly of the team of Albert Von Tilzer and Dorothy Nord in vaudeville, for the prima donna role in "Mlle. Tra-La-La," now running at the Lyric Theatre, London. Her husband, Mr. Von Tilzer, has also been commissioned by Mr. Woods to write interpolations for the American version, and both will sail shortly for England to see the musical comedy.

The 1914 edition of "The Ziegfeld Follies" is to be produced tonight in the New Amsterdam Theatre. The members of the organization returned yesterday from Atlantic City, where the piece was exhibited last week. Immediately following the premiere the Danse de Follies in the Aerial Gardens, atop the theatre, will open.

It will be her farewell appearance in this country when Marie Tempest plays here next season in "The Wynmartens," the four-act comedy by Richard Henry Powell, which is her current vehicle at the Playhouse in London. Miss Tempest will begin her tour in New York under the direction of the Shuberts, and after her local engagement will visit Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and some of the other larger cities.

When the Winter Garden reopens Saturday night with the initial performance of "The Passing Show of 1914" the playhouse will present an entirely different and renovated interior. The orchestra has been rearranged in saucer shape, and Italian garden cupolas at the Seventh Avenue side have been fitted up and decorated with potted palms and circular geranium plots. A special new orchestra promenade runway, on which the chorus will perform a series of dance evolutions, will be constructed this week.

BONHEUR BACK WITH PLAYS.

Big Season Planned by French Drama Society—To Lease Theatre.

Lucien L. Bonheur, President of the French Drama Society, returned from abroad yesterday on the Lorraine and announced that he had completed arrangements for a season of plays in French in New York next Winter which make the plans the most ambitious ever attempted by the society.

Many new plays which have never been performed in this country in either French or English were obtained by Mr. Bonheur during his eight weeks' stay abroad, and a number of well known French actors were engaged to be added to the company which played here last Winter.

"I have succeeded beyond all our expectations," said Mr. Bonheur. "New York will have the pleasure of hearing the latest works of Bernstein, Brieux, Bataille, Donnay, Fabre, Edmund See, Porto-riche, Pierre Wolff, De Flers, and Caillevet, acted by a company of Parisian players, who will be here in the Fall. Mme. Yorska will still head the company, and be the artistic director. Jose Ruben has been re-engaged. Among the newcomers are Claude Benedict of the Vaudeville, Rose Mourrel of the Theatre Michel, Champdor of the Gymnase, and an ingenue, Mlle. Guerande, who was to create the principal part in Pierre Wolff's new play this Winter.

"Two or three prominent lecturers, among them Rene Blum of the Gil Blas and Paul Streozy, will be here to explain the classical and modern chef d'oeuvres to be given on students' days.

"Paul Poiret, the celebrated costumier, will furnish the costumes, and Camille Roger the hats. Everything will tend to give a French atmosphere—a foyer will be arranged where one of Paul Poiret's mannequins will perfume the ladies. But we will do without the ouvreuses and programme sellers that render theatres so disagreeable in Paris."

Before the Fall the French Drama Society expects to obtain a theatre of its own in New York. In addition the French company will be sent on a tour of the larger cities, and a season of several weeks will be played in New Orleans before the New York opening.

The question of Sunday night dress rehearsals for members of the society only, which were stopped by the police last Winter, will be taken up in the courts, and Mr. Bonheur expects to win a victory.

$115,728 FOR THE LAMBS.

4,200 Persons Attend the Final Gambol at the Hippodrome.

Forty-two hundred persons attended the final "gambol of the Lambs last night at the Hippodrome, and brought the total receipts for the fifteen performances given by the club in eleven cities up to the remarkable figure of $115,728. Of this amount, about $75,000 will be clear profit, and will go to the building fund of the club.

Last night's performance was on an even larger scale than the first performance at the Metropolitan Opera House a week ago last Friday night. Being Sunday, a large number of actors who were taking part in their own plays at the time of the first performance, were able to join in the minstrel first part, and there were some 300 well-known actors on the Hippodrome stage last night.

John Philip Sousa again led his band, and the great audience stood and sang "The Star Spangled Banner" many times at the conclusion of the minstrel to be on the stage a few moments at the show.

Raymond Hitchcock, who was only able Metropolitan performance, remained all through last night's entertainment made up in "black face," but with his blonde hair uncovered by a wig. Douglas Fairbanks, looking very prim and strange in burnt cork, was another added attraction.

On their whirlwind tour, the Lambs, traveling in a special train, appeared in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Wheeling, Rochester, and Buffalo. In each of the cities the Lambs, led by Sousa and his band, paraded from the train to the theatre.

EXPECT A NAVY PIPE LINE.

Oklahoma Oil Men Think U. S. Will Pipe Fuel to the Gulf.

Oil operators of the Southwest are confident that the Government will build a pipe line from the Oklahoma fields to the Gulf before long to get a more easily accessible supply for the navy's use. A special commission appointed jointly by the Navy and Interior Departments has investigated the matter on the ground, and has found sentiment in Oklahoma strongly in favor of the plan. Many Oklahoma operators think the Government should not only own and operate a pipe line, but should perform all the functions of producing, transporting, buying, selling, and refining petroleum.

The resolution calling for the investigating Commission mentions only the needs of the navy as the reason, but men on the ground think that this is only a part of the real motive, and that the plan is only the entering wedge for a decisive step inward Government participation in the oil industry. The navy at present uses only 4,000 barrels of oil a day, and the pipe line which is being considered will transport four times that much. Moreover, Oklahoma oil is not good fuel oil as it comes from the wells, and cannot profitably be used without skimming. This means that the Government will have to build a refinery if it is to provide its own oil for naval uses; and if a refinery, there must be a marketing organization for the by-products. To make this a paying proposition, it is said, the amount of crude oil handled would have to be much larger than the navy will require.

Among those who talked to the Commissioners during their stay in Oklahoma was Fred Lookout, principal chief of the Osages. This is the richest Indian tribe in the country and has a considerable interest in the Oklahoma oil fields.

AID FOR FARM COLLEGES.

New Law to Help State Schools Being Put Into Effect.

The first step in putting into effect the Smith-Lever co-operative agricultural extension law, approved by the President on May 8, which provides for the granting of federal funds to the State agricultural colleges to aid in diffusing useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, has been taken by the Secretary of Agriculture, who has written to the Governors of all States asking them to designate the college or colleges to which the funds provided by this act are to go.

The conditions of the act are that each State must duplicate the money above $10,000 a year appropriated to it by the Federal Government. The money raised by the State may come from the State, county, college, local authority, or individual contributions from within the State, for the maintenance of co-operative agricultural work.

The act, after providing that pending the inauguration of the work the farm management and farmers' co-operative demonstration work shall not be discontinued, defines the uses to which the Federal moneys shall be put in this way:

"That co-operative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise; and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State Agricultural College or colleges receiving the benefits of this act."

GRIFFITHS'S BODY HERE ON CARMANIA

Officers Lined Up in Dress Uniform as Consul General's Coffin Is Brought Ashore.

THEN PUT IN OPEN WAGON

Pallbearers Follow Afoot to First Presbyterian Church—Funeral Services This Morning.

The body of United States Consul General John L. Griffiths arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Carmania from London, where he died two weeks ago, and was accompanied by his widow and Mrs. Leslie Scott. The flags on the liner were at half-mast, and Capt. J. C. Barr and the other officers lined up on the lower deck in dress uniform when the coffin was carried out through a special gangway to the pier. It was covered with the Stars and Stripes, on which were placed a number of wreaths and clusters of roses and violets.

Greatly to the surprise of the mourners and honorary pall bearers, the coffin was placed in an open, one-horse express wagon to be conveyed from the Cunard pier, at the foot of West Fourteenth Street, to the First Presbyterian Church, on Fifth Avenue, where it will remain until the funeral services are held this morning at 11 o'clock. It will then be shipped to Indianapolis. The reporters at the pier were told that the coffin was in charge of the Federal Government until it reached Indianapolis.

As the wagon went a walking pace through Fourteenth Street to Fifth Avenue, followed by two of the honorary pallbearers on the sidewalk, passersby turned to gaze at the unusual sight of a coffin covered with the national colors and wreaths on an express wagon, and some thought it might contain the body of a soldier or sailor, who had been killed, or died, in Mexico. A representative of the undertakers, who had the funeral arrangement in charge, explained that the coffin was too wide to go inside any hearse in New York. When asked what the width was, he said it was thirty inches.

Among the relatives and friends who met the pier were Mrs. Griffiths and Miss Elizabeth and Miss Catherine Griffiths, sisters of the dead Consul General, who live at 18 West Twenty-fifth Street; Mrs. Mortimer Levering and Mrs. Nelson Robinson, sisters of the widow; Alfred Scott, former law partner of Mr. Griffiths in Indianapolis; A. F. Bell, ex-New Jersey State Senator; Nelson Robinson and David Costello. The pallbearers at the pier were George F. Parker, Richard Levering, and John Hays Hammond.

The funeral services are to be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Evans, pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, an old friend of the late Consul General, assisted by the Rev. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Secretary of State Bryan has designated William Phillips, First Assistant Secretary, and Lucius C. Roosa, United States Dispatch Agent here, to represent that department. President George McAneny of the Board of Aldermen will attend for the City Government, and S. S. Pratt, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, will represent the commercial bodies of the city. The Treasury will also send a representative.

Among the honorary pallbearers who will be present today at the services are Joseph H. Choate, Chauncey M. Depew, Alton B. Parker, George Wilson, Augustus W. Hamlin, the British Consul General, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Rear Admiral L. S. Billings, Major James B. Curtis, and Gen. L. T. Kleiner.

Organizations represented will include the Indiana Society, the State Bar Association of Indiana, the Indianapolis Bar Association, the Literary Club of that city, and the Republican State Committee of that State.

WILLIAM PHILP DIES.

Old Soldier Artist Passes Away in Kearny Soldiers' Home.

Special to The New York Times.

KEARNY, N. J., May 31.—William Philp, one of the oldest inmates of the Soldiers' Home, died this afternoon of Bright's disease at the age of 87 years. Mr. Philp had been in a critical condition for several days. He had expressed the hope that he would live until Decoration Day.

Mr. Philp enlisted in the First New York Mounted Rifles, Company F, as a private. After three years of service he was made a regimental Quartermaster under Gen. Butler for bravery. While acting as a messenger on an important mission Mr. Philp was shot in the left leg, and his leg was paralyzed.

After the war Mr. Philp continued his art studies, and for a time had a studio in Manhattan. In 1900 his health broke down and he entered the home. Before Christmas last year he painted several pictures which were distributed among his friends. Mr. Philp had a daughter, Mrs. Charles Vogelus of 120 Montgomery Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J. The funeral services will be held Wednesday at Trinity Church, Manhattan.

THOMAS M. ROBINSON.

Former President of New York Cotton Exchange Dead at 77.

Thomas M. Robinson, who served for two terms as President of the New York Cotton Exchange, died yesterday at the Long Island College Hospital. He was born in Washington, N. C., in 1837, and served in the civil war as a Captain in the Sixty-seventh North Carolina Infantry, receiving a commission as Major in a Virginia regiment just before the war closed. He had been a member of the New York Cotton Exchange since 1876, and had held all the principal offices in it.

In 1867 Mr. Robinson married Miss Mary Hoyt of North Carolina, who survives him with their five children, Henry C. H. and Joseph C. Robinson, Mrs. Anne C. Bonnie, Mrs. May W. Bellman, and Mrs. Eline B. Fewsmith. Mr. Robinson conducted his business under the name of T. M. Robinson & Co. at 15 William Street. His residence was at the Hotel Mohawk, Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

HARRY HOLLANDER, 41 years old, a member of the firm of A. Hollander & Sons, manufacturers of fur dresses and dyers, died on Saturday at his home, 18 Baldwin Avenue, Newark, N. J.

WILLIAM SCHLUMPF, 69 years old, a hotel owner and formerly in the silk business, died on Saturday at his home, 28 Cross Street, Paterson, N. J. He was in the silk business in this city until 1899, when he went to Paterson to manage a hotel, of which he afterward became the owner. He is survived by his wife and one son.

CHARLES F. WILLIAMS, a leading job printer of Albany, died at his home in Delmar Saturday. He was born in Albany 86 years ago.

Mrs. A. DELINE JERUSHA KIDD, daughter of Harmon Humpelly and widow of Col. Kidd, died in Albany Friday. She was born in Albany 91 years ago. Mrs. Kidd was a direct descendant of the Huguenots, who early settled in the neighborhood of Albany.

CHARLES MALCOM SLADE, 59 years old, one of the earliest cotton cloth brokers in this city, died yesterday at his home, Karlsruhe, Nepperhan Heights, Westchester County. He was born in Fall River, Mass., and was the son of the late Albion King Slade and Mrs. Mary B. C. Slade. He came to this city many years ago, formerly resided in Englewood, N. J., and removed to his late home about ten years ago.

BRENTANO'S Bon Voyage Boxes
Contain Best Books of the Day and Current Magazines and Periodicals.
Fifth Ave. and 27th St., N. Y.

DON'T WANT RIVER IMPROVED

Persons Living in Territory Potomac Drains Reject Government Offer.

Army engineers report to Congress that there is one section in the United States where the inhabitants do not care to have the Government improve their river facilities. As a rule, any part of the country that has a creek or run is always willing to allow the Federal Government to spend all the money it desires; but those living in the territory drained by the historic Potomac River, from Washington to Cumberland, Md., a distance of 195 miles, not only refused for the most part to attend the meetings held in several villages, but in one instance, at Harpers Ferry, the citizens sent to Washington a protest against the improvement on the ground that it would not do the town any good.

This is the modern answer of the representatives of one of the oldest transportation routes in the United States, for in the days of George Washington, and largely through his interest, the canal between Washington and Cumberland was planned as the main artery of commerce to extend into what was then known as the West. It was in 1772 that Washington, a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, obtained an act providing for the opening of the Potomac River from Tidewater at Washington to Cumberland by private subscription, but, as Maryland did not pass a similar act, nothing was done at that time.

In 1785, when the agitation for the improvement of the Potomac was resumed, largely through Washington's efforts, the Potomack Company was organized and construction begun. Some years later, in 1828, the present Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was constructed.

The canal is now being operated as a private concern and is shipping yearly from Cumberland to Washington about 70,000 tons of coal. The army engineers in their investigations found that the famous waterway, perhaps better known in its day than some of the present trunk lines of railways, has an indebtedness of more than $27,000,000. Suits aggregating $25,000,000, the balance of the indebtedness being judgments and claims. The engineers also gave it as their view that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is in reality in control of the canal.

"However that may be," says Col. W. C. Langfitt of the Engineer Corps, "it is a matter of fact that the rate on coal from the mines to Tidewater is $1.00 per ton, whether by all rail or rail and canal."

The Secretary of War, in view of all the facts, has recommended that the improvement be not made on the ground that the benefits resulting would not be commensurate with the great cost.

LARGE-KERNELED CORN NOW

Government Investigators Discover a Superior Product in Bolivia.

The Government plant bureau has obtained surprising success in growing corn with bigger kernels. By crossing different varieties of maize, kernels of greatly increased size have been obtained.

But recently the bureau has obtained from Bolivia a hitherto unknown kind of corn, which might well hail from Gulliver's land of Brobdingnag. Its kernels are fully twice the size of the largest produced in the United States, and its snow-white color and fine flavor are said to make it superior to our best American corn. Horace G. Knowes, our Minister to Bolivia found this corn and sent it to the plant bureau.

"A very important advantage it has over our American corn," says Minister Knowles, "is that it produces on the same number and length of ears from 10 to 30 per cent. more corn. Thus its yield would be about one-quarter more per acre than the average American variety. If it is possible successfully to introduce this kind of corn in the United States, it will have an enormous effect upon the total corn production of our country.

"Another great advantage it has is that it thrives in a climate similar to that of our Northern States; and possibly it can be grown in sections of our country where the Summers are too short for the American varieties. Another feature of this corn is its very fine texture. I believe it would grind into as white flour as corn flour if it would be far superior to the ordinary corn meal, and for many uses it would be equal to wheat flour."

In the meantime the Plant Bureau has succeeded in reducing the blueberry to cultivation simply by growing the plants from seed obtained from selected wild varieties. It has obtained blueberries nearly seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. This work has been done in the greenhouse, but it will be continued out of doors. Crosses between selected varieties have been made, and as a result thousands of promising hybrids are now growing in pots. The plants are brought into commercial bearing in five years from the seed; but a method of propagation newly devised and called budding produces plants eighteen inches to three feet high at the age of eighteen months.

DR. BISHOP'S FUNERAL.

Bishop Greer to Officiate at Services Today at Cathedral.

Bishop Greer will officiate at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at the funeral services of the Rev. Samuel Henry Bishop, general agent of the American Church Institute for Negroes, who died of cerebral hemorrhage at St. Luke's Hospital on Saturday.

Dr. Bishop was born in Williston, Vt., fifty-one years ago. He was graduated at the University of Vermont, and took his theological course at the Union Theological Seminary in this city. He was ordained a deacon and minister in 1891; served as assistant to the Rev. Arthur Brooks at the Church of the Incarnation from 1891 to 1892; as assistant to the Rev. Heber Newton at All Souls' Church from 1892 to 1893, and as rector of St. Andrew's Church, at South Orange, from 1893 to 1897. Thereafter he was rector of St. Stephen's Church in Colorado Springs, from which position he was appointed general agent of the American Church Institute for Negroes, which conducts a chain of schools for negroes throughout the South.

Dr. Bishop was a member of the American Oriental Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. He was the author of "The Words of the Christ," "Recent Changes in Theology for the Episcopal Church," "The Virgin Birth," and many other religious works.

The pallbearers at the funeral today will be George Foster Peabody, William Fellowes Morgan, A. S. Frissell, James H. Dillard, Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, Dr. Charles H. Leete, and Louis G. Myers.

Detective Sergt. Schroeder Dead.

Acting Detective Sergeant Henry W. Schroeder, who had been doing duty in the Seventeenth Inspection District in Long Island City, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, yesterday, following an operation for appendicitis. Schroeder had done excellent work in Long Island City during the time he was stationed there. Yesterday he appeared to realize he was about to die and he called in a couple of the doctors and nurses and said he wanted them to witness his will. His wife was in the hospital at the time. It was about a half hour after he had finished his will that the detective died.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHEN.—May 29, 1,930 85th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Cohen, a son.

FRIEDMAN.—May 26, Arverne, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Friedman, a daughter.

LIPSCHITZ.—May 26, 318 West 137th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Lipschitz, a daughter.

NEWMAN.—May 27, 855 West 160th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Newman, a son.

NEWMARK.—May 23, 928 8th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Newmark

Wm. A. Read & Co.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The stock market, gauged by the average level of prices at the week's close, moved last week into the exact position which it held at this time last year, but then prices were on the eve of dropping sharply, while present quotations represent a recovery from recently prevailing prices. The sharp contrast thus presented between the market position now and a year ago is in more ways than one an apparently accurate reflection of the difference between the general situation, financial and commercial, now and that which existed a twelvemonth ago. Since last year's low level of stock market values was reached on June 10, a good deal has occurred to correct the conditions which were responsible in large measure at least for the low prices recorded this month a year ago. The necessary correctives having been applied in a number of directions, it is not surprising to find the stock market and to some degree the financial community at large more or less indifferent to the continued day-to-day discussion of the very influences which account for the slackness in trade and the idleness of the security markets. Those markets are idle, but they have been displaying sturdy firmness.

The business community generally has hardly begun to feel any improvement, but attention is plainly centred upon the better things which are looked forward to with increasing confidence with no very serious proviso save only that natural conditions continue to favor a satisfactory farm output. That granted, it is felt in many quarters that existing adverse factors will hardly stand in the way of a substantial expansion in trade when the crop season has reached the stage at which it normally imparts increased activity to business at large.

Governmental activities of a kind to cause concern, or at least hesitation among business men, were topics of active discussion last week, but it was plain that the stock market at least had grown more or less indifferent to this sort of influence. This was all the more noteworthy inasmuch as this discussion was kept alive by the week's doings at Washington. These included the start of another railroad investigation, the proposal of still another such inquiry, the beginning of voting on the first of the anti-trust bills, and an address to business men received at the White House which was regarded as reflecting a disposition to ignore some plain facts of the business situation. Fewer manifestations of what Wall Street briefly describes as political interference with business than were presented last week served on previous occasions to cause a good deal of market unrest. They failed entirely to do so last week.

This was in part due to the belief which has been strengthened in recent weeks that such factors have been very largely discounted, and in part it was a reflection of the view that a turning point in the attitude of Government to business is not far distant. Beyond that not a few feel that the volume and profitableness of business this Fall and thereafter will depend much more on the crop output and on other fundamental economic conditions than upon what may or may not be done by Congress. Those who took this view very naturally paid more attention to the continued favorable advices regarding the Winter wheat crop and the generally satisfactory condition of the agricultural districts, barring the backwardness of some sections of the cotton-growing area, than to the Washington viewpoint that the depression in business is merely psychological, or to the proposals in Congress to enact still more laws for the regulation of business. The effect of the latter as a market factor is lessened by the belief oft expressed in the financial district these days that the complexion of Congress is likely to be changed by this year's elections.

As the view has gained ground that later this year bumper crops will be harvested, that business will be subjected to less vexation of political origin, that money will be abundantly easy and, with increasing confidence, will flow more freely into new undertakings, the stock market has resisted the adverse influence of continued manifestations of the very spirit in government which has aroused apprehension in the past and the unfavorable effect of the slackness of current trade. Many who a year ago or even a few months ago were not regarding the future at all hopefully feel today that the future is brightening considerably, although the present is still giving business much annoyance. If it be said that this is a mere change in viewpoint it must at the same time be recognized that this change in viewpoint has come about as a result of the fact that correctives have been applied and are being applied to the troublesome phases of the situation.

Even the disappointments of this period of readjustment have their offsetting advantages. Much chagrin was caused by the long postponement of the freight rate decision which is still awaited from the Commerce Commission. But that delay enforced upon the railroads economies which may have the result of making any increase which may be allowed by the commission more effective in building up the net income of the railroads than it would have been if granted before the railroads had made, as they lately have made, an earnest effort to cut down their expenses. And if the falling off in trade has the result of bringing about greater appreciation on the part of the Government of the needs of business and of the wisdom of preventing trade abuses by means which escape retarding the free flow of business, much will have been gained in a quarter in which business has suffered a good deal.

With the coming of such changes all favorable influences of specific financial application will become more potent and business and financial problems will become easier of solution. Some of these problems call for early treatment, and these are being helped by the mere anticipation of industrial improvement. Thus a good deal has been said of the part which a rate increase and the harvesting of big crops will play in working out the problems confronting the Missouri Pacific and the Boston & Maine, both of whose notes are now at maturity and to whose holders plans of extension of these obligations have been submitted. Much confidence was felt at the week's close that both of these plans would work out successfully, and that time would thus be gained for dealing more comprehensively with the finances of these two roads.

The gold movement to Europe which has run to substantial figures without, however, having exerted any material effect upon the money market position here was put under check last week by a sharp drop in exchange rates. This was in part due to the fact that bankers were tempted by the high price of exchange to draw finance bills despite the apparent loss in interest owing to London's rate, plus commission, being higher than the price of money here. The Bank of France has greatly strengthened its gold supply, and the Bank of England seems now in a fair way to gain back a large part of the gold which it has lost in recent months. By the gold which we have sent to Europe we have helped to ease the money situation abroad without putting any great tax upon ourselves.

LONDON QUIETLY SANGUINE.

Prospect of Easier Money Serves to Encourage the City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—The Stock Exchange was closed yesterday. The effect of the disaster to the Empress of Ireland on Canadian Pacific shares Friday was only sentimental and temporary.

The Bank of England this week added nearly one million pounds sterling to its stock of gold, and the prospect is for an easier condition in the money market in June, though the bank has lent large sums which will have to be repaid next month. The Stock Exchange nevertheless looked for easier money. Consols and other gilt-edged securities were firm in consequence.

New issues of capital in London in May amounted to £13,500,000, against £39,250,000 in May, 1913, and £28,000,000 in May, 1912. The small amount of new securities put out the last month was due to the absorption of funds in paying installments on numerous issues of earlier months. This is no more than a lull, and there are plenty of issues to be made after the holiday.

There has been much talk this week of negotiations for a new Brazilian loan which has made the outstanding bonds of that country very strong. The rate of exchange again moved in favor of Brazil.

The market should reopen on Tuesday in a spirit of quiet optimism.

BERLIN SLUGGISH, BUT GAINS.

Foreign Influences Cause a Week of Restrained Trading.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 31.—A week of sluggish trading ended with a somewhat better tendency. While Mexican prospects were regarded as brightening, the developments in Albania exerted a restricting influence, and the experimental mobilization of Russian reserves on an extensive scale chilled yesterday's market. Nevertheless, the Russian situation was regarded as more reassuring, and most Russian securities at the close were at a higher level. The market, however, was still concerned about developments at Paris.

The home industrial situation tended to encourage traders moderately, especially toward the close. Further advance in export steel prices and a good outlook for organizing various branches of the steel trade caused fair buying. The Boerse was also favorably influenced by the ease with which the monthly settlement was effected at the lowest rates for money in some years. The speculative position carried forward was also light, and money continued to be offered abundantly.

Canadian Pacific showed a strong improvement earlier in the week, on the reports of important oil finds in Calgary, which was also stimulated by active buying for London account. This slumped later on the news of the Empress of Ireland disaster. On reports that the property loss due to the sinking of the steamship was fully insured there was a strong rally.

Shares in steamship companies gained moderately. Gains were registered principally in the iron and coal issues. Electrical securities were fractionally higher. Imperial 3 per cents. rose briskly.

PARIS SENTIMENT BETTER.

Some Factors Unfavorable, but the Bourse Is More Cheerful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 31.—Basic conditions on the Bourse were unchanged at the week's close. Financial circles were puzzled as to whether the new Government loan about to be brought out will be subject to taxation, and also as to the amount. Officials held many conferences with bankers on the subject, but the utmost secrecy was maintained as to their import. Although the income tax on foreign securities comes in force on July 1, its regulations are not yet disclosed.

There was a slight general improvement in the market on Monday, Russian bank stocks only failing to respond. On Tuesday the rally was continued, strong support by the French banks forcing the bears to cover.

The improvement continued on Wednesday and Thursday, but there was less activity on the latter day, as the bears had all covered by that time and speculators were eschewing commitments because of the approach of the June bank holiday, immediately preceding settlement day. There was practically no market on Friday. Many securities were unquoted; copper shares declined slightly, owing to the unsettled condition of the New York market.

Rio Tintos and foreign securities were neglected. The banks gave no support to the market, and the whole list was weak and lower.

Though not officially announced, it is said that negotiations for the Brazilian loan are nearing a conclusion that will be especially satisfactory to French interests.

The gold reserve of the Bank of France is the highest on record. Discounts are unchanged and exceedingly cheap money is expected.

The market will be closed tomorrow.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Renewal		90	Six
	Call. Rate.	Days.	Days.	Mos.
May 26	1¾@2	1¾	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3½
May 29	1¾@2	1	2½@2½	2¾@3	3@3½
May 27	1¾@2	1¾	2½@2½	2¾@3	3@3½
May 28	1¾@2	1¾	2½@2½	2¾@3	3@3½
May 29	1¾@2	1¾	2½@2½	2¾@3	3@3½

	On Renew.	60	90	Six
Week's range:	Call. Rate.	Days.	Days.	Mos.
High	2	2	2¾	3½
Low	1¾	1¾	2½	3
Same week last year:				
High	3	3	4	5
Low	2	2½	3½	4¾
Year to date:				
High	10	4½	4¾	4¾
Low	1½	1¾	2	2¾
Same period last year:				
High	7	5¾	6¼	6
Low	2	2½	3½	4

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
May 25	2½	2 13-16	2½	2½
May 26	2 13-16	2 13-16@2½	2½	2½
May 27	2 13-16	2 13-16	2½	2½
May 28	2 13-16	2 13-16	2½	2½
May 29	2 13-16	2 13-16	2½	2½
May 30	2 13-16	2 13-16	2½	2½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4	Mar. 12, 1914
Bank of Italy	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	3½	Feb. 19, 1914
Bank of Russia	5	Apr. 1, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	4½	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	3½	Mar. 23, 1914
Bank of Bengal	5	May 1, 1914
Bank of Bombay	5	May 21, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Low.	60 Days. Close.	Close.	Cable. Close.
May 25	$4.8880	$4.8850	$4.8860	$4.80	$4.8905
May 26	4.8890	4.8870	4.8870	4.86¼	4.8915
May 27	4.8870	4.8850	4.8860	4.86¼	4.8905
May 28	4.8855	4.8835	4.8840	4.86	4.8880
May 29	4.8835	4.8825	4.8830	4.86	4.8870

Week's Range—	Demand.	60 Days.	Cable.
High	$4.8880	$4.86¼	$4.8915
Low	4.8825	4.86	4.8870
Same Week Last Year—			
High	4.8655	4.8815	4.8690
Low	4.8630	4.8295	4.8660
From Jan. 1—			
High	4.8880	4.8825	4.8915
Low	4.8535	4.82	4.8555
Same Period Last Year—			
High	4.88	4.8380	4.8870
Low	4.8570	4.8155	4.8630

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
May 25	Par	*25c	*25c	*20c
May 26	Par	*25c	*25c	*20c
May 27	Par	*25c	*30c	*20c
May 28	Par	*25c	*30c	*20c
May 29	Par	*25c	*30c	*20c

*Premium.

EXCHANGE IN LONDON—GOLD.

	Paris. M.	C.	Berlin. M.	P.	Madrid. Prem.	Lisbon. Prem.
May 25	25 19½		20 50½		5.35	18.00
May 26	25 19½		20 50		5.35	18.00
May 27	25 19½		20 50½		5.35	18.00
May 28	25 18½		20 50		5.25	18.00
May 29	25 17⅝		20 49¾		5.25	18.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s.	d.	American Eagles. s.	d.	Bar Silver. d.
May 25	77	9	76	4½	25 15-16
May 26	77	9	76	4½	26 1-16
May 27	77	9	76	4½	26⅛
May 28	77	9	76	4½	26 3-16
May 29	77	9	76	4½	26¼

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s
May 25	74½	85f 95c	76	87½
May 26	74 7-16	85f 30c	76	87½
May 27	74 11-16	86f 10c	76	87½
May 28	74½	85f 87½c	76	87½
May 29	74 15-16	85f 77½c	76	87½

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following table are given the stocks in which no transactions have occurred in the current year, together with the last price in 1913 at which a sale was made and the bid and asked price on Saturday last:

	Last Price.	Saturday Bid.	Asked.
American Coal	75	80	100
American Tobacco pf	99¾	..	..
American Water Works pf.	85	..	..
Associated Merch. 1st pf.	95	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	116¼	116¼	135
Central Coal & Coke	85¾	..	..
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	65	..	..
Consolidation Coal, Md.	102¾	..	..
Cuban-American Sugar pf.	90	..	84
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	85	..
Du Pont Powder pf.	93	..	85
Int. M. pf. vot. tr. cfs. ext.	58	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	7	4	8
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	45	38	..
Lake Shore	485	..	..
Michigan Central	170	..	190
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	102	92	100
New York Dock	8	5	20
New York & Harlem	365	..	..
New York State Rys.	86¼	..	..
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	195½	179	..
Philadelphia Co	87½	79	84
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	167	..	..
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stock cfs.	78	..	78
St. J. & Grand Isl., 1st pf.	45	..	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new cfs	30	..	..
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs	96¼	..	..
South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	102	50	100
S. Ry., M. & O. stk. tr. cfs.	72½	72	75
Toledo Railways & Light	2	..	..
Twin City R. T. pf.	135	125¼	..
U. S. Red & Refining	½	..	..
U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	78¾	70	87
Virginia Ry. & Power pf.	96¾	95¼	..
Vulcan Detinning	11¾	6½	11
Weyman-Bruton	235	215	300

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended May 30, 1914.

STOCKS. (Shares.)

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Monday	111,076	248,849	226,672
Tuesday	76,750	274,306	148,837
Wednesday	164,606	347,321	540,021
Thursday	130,982	190,511	
Friday	117,648		605,471
Saturday			331,687
Total week.	601,011	1,061,497	1,847,488
Year to date.	34,098,485	36,482,639	62,522,641

BONDS, (Par Value.)

Monday	$2,729,500	$2,874,500	$2,083,000
Tuesday	2,082,000	1,620,500	2,149,000
Wednesday	2,020,500	2,414,000	2,024,000
Thursday	1,404,500	1,719,500	
Friday	1,606,500		1,954,000
Saturday			871,000
Total week.	$9,926,000	$8,628,500	$9,081,000
Year to date.	819,016,000	240,418,000	358,986,000

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

	*May 30, '14.	†May 24, '13.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis. stocks	601,011	1,061,886	461,285
Bank stocks		101	101
R. R. & mis. bonds	$8,946,000	$7,128,500	‡$1,817,500
Gov't bonds.	134,500	142,000	7,500
State bonds.	816,500	43,000	‡773,500
City bonds.	629,500	1,315,000	685,500
Tot. all bds.	$9,926,000	$8,628,500	‡$1,297,500

*Five days. †Four days. ‡Increase.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway has sold to Harris, Forbes & Co. $1,440,000 5 per cent. equipment trust certificates, maturing semi-annually for twenty years. They are secured by equipment on which 10 per cent. is paid.

John W. James, Jr. has been appointed manager of the Standard Oil and unlisted security departments of Schmidt & Gallatin. Mr. James has formerly with E. Bunge & Co.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
INDUSTRIALS.					
400	Brit.-A. Tob.	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	..
1,700	B.-A. T., new	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	..
175	Int. R. T. cts.	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
20	Kelly S. Tire.	53	53	53	+ ¼
11,200	Maxwell Mot.	16	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
3,750	Max. M. 1 pf.	48½	45	45½	− 1⅜
6,300	Max. M. 2 pf.	20½	19	19¼	− 1¼
510	Nat. Cloak&S.	53	53½	55	+ 1
600	N. C. & S. pf.	97½	97½	97½	..
1,145	Puebla S. & R.	2½	2¼	2⅜	..
6,700	Riker & H.	9¾	9¾	9¼	+ ⅛
600	Savoy Oil	10	9	9	− ¼
800	Ster. G., w. i.	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
200	Tob. Prod. pf.	86	84	84	− 1
1,000	U.C.S.C. of A.	88¾	87¾	87⅞	− ⅛
2,900	U. P. S. Cor.	6¾	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
800	Way. O. & G.	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
3,850	Willys Overl.	81¼	78	79	+ 1
840	Willys O. pf.	95¼	94	94¼	+ ⅛
STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.					
8,600	A.-Am. Oil	17⅝	16½	17¼	+ ⅜
46	Atlantic Ref.	623	605	620	..
114	Buckeye P. L.	144	142	142	..
123	Contl'l Oil	237	222	237	+ 12
10	Crescent P. L.	50	50	50	..
10	Eureka P. L.	265	264	264	..
31	Galena S. Oil.	181	177	180	..
60	Indiana P. L.	138	134	134	− 4
159	Nat. Transit.	40	38	39	− 1½
29	N. Y. Transit.	282	269	282	+ 1
93	North'n P. L.	120	117½	117½	+ 1½
2,140	Ohio Oil	187	177	179	− 2½
319	Pierce Oil	85	80	80	− 5
515	Prai's O. & G.	473	450	471	+ 21
31	Solar Refin'g.	307	300	305	..
545	S. Penn. Oil.	307	298	302	+ 5
135	South. P. L.	226	219	224	+ 4
12	S. W. P. P. L.	150	148	148	..
1,075	S. O. of Cal.	334½	310	334	+ 24
403	S. O. of Ind.	496	460	495	+ 40
43	S. O. of Kan.	440	425	440	+ 14
26	S. O. of Ky.	282	270	282	+ 12
25	S. O. of Neb.	875	855	870	..
170	S. O. of N. J.	410	407	410	+ 5
775	S. O. of N. Y.	223	217¼	223	+ 7
53	S. O. of Ohio.	424	415	420	+ 7
88	Union Tank	87½	86	87	+ ⅜
514	Vacuum Oil	226	218	225	+ 7
7	Washing'n Oil.	50	49	50	..
MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.					
4,700	Con. Gas	8⅜	8 5-16	8 11-16	..
950	Union Pac	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜	− ⅛
MINING.					
1,600	Boston Mon.	9½	8½	9⅜	+ ⅛
1,450	Braden Cop.	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
440	Buffalo Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
400	Can. Copper Corp., w. i.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ 1 1-16
2,000	*Can. Gold S.	7¼	7¼	7¼	− 1
250	*Carl. Cobalt.	67	65	65	− 4
1,300	Copper Range	1⅝	1½	1 9-16	..
1,800	Con. Ariz. S.	7-16	½	7-16	+ 1-16
875	Crown Res.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	− 1-16
4,800	*Ely Con.	2½	2¼	2½	− ⅛
2,500	*Florence	52	53	52	− 1
100	Gold Hill	½	½	½	− 1-16
10,700	Gold. Con.	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	..
110	Greene-Can.	33	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
9,000	*Greenwater	6¾	6½	6¾	− ⅛
12,400	*Jumbo Ext.	25	23	25	+ 1½
2,450	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
1,900	La Rose Con.	1 7-16	1⅜	1½	..
1,640	*McK.-Dar.	75	70	73	− 3
200	Mines of Am.	3½	3	3	..
1,200	*Nevada Hills	33	32	32	− 2
1,500	Nip. Mines Co.	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
100	No. Butte D.	25	25	25	..
400	Ohio Copper.	23	22	22	..
13,200	*Ore	18	11	12½	− 1
1,500	Pan. Smeltera.	½	½	½	..
1,510	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅞	1⅝	1 13-16	+ 1-16
4,300	Stewart	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛	− 1-16
6,500	*Tono. Merger	57	55	56	..
210	Tono. Mining.	6 11-16	6⅝	6⅝	..
11,600	West E. Con.	90	84	87	+ 3
6,400	*West E. Ext.	4½	4	4	− ½

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$600	Canada Cop. deb. 6s.	65	62	65	+ 3
72,000	Can. P. 6% notes	104¼	103⅜	104⅛	+ ⅛
26,000	Chile C. 7s.	110½	106	110	+ 4
216,000	C. G. cv. 6s.	115	114⅜	114⅝	..
5,000	Cuban n. 6s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
27,000	Mo Pacif. 5%, w. i.	95	94	94	− 1
10,000	Mo. Pac. 6s, when iss.	96	95	95	− 1
25,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1964	102	101⅞	102	+ ¼

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High	Low.
May 25	96½	96	..	..
May 26	96¼	95¼	94	93½
May 27	95⅝	94⅝	..	..
May 28	95⅞	95⅞	..	..
May 29	96⅛	95⅝	..	..
Week's range	96⅛	95½	94	93½

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
May 25	98	97½	87⅝	87	86⅝	86
May 26	98½	98	87⅝	86¼	86½	85½
May 27	99	98	86⅞	86¼	86	85⅝
May 28	1.00	99¼	87⅝	87⅛	86¼	85⅝
May 29	99½	98⅞	87½	86⅝	86⅝	85⅝
Week's rge.	1.00	97½	87⅝	86½	86⅝	85½

CORN.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
May 25	70½	69½	68¼	67¾	68½	65¾
May 26	72	70⅝	68¼	67	68½	65¾
May 27	71½	70	68	67⅛	68½	65⅝
May 28	70¾	69⅞	67⅞	67¾	65⅞	65⅝
May 29	74	70½	68¼	67¾	66¼	65⅝
Week's range.	74	69½	68¼	67	66½	65½

OATS.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
May 25	42¾	41	40	39½	38⅞	38⅞
May 26	42⅞	42¼	40¼	39½	39	38⅝
May 27	42½	41⅜	39⅝	39¼	38⅝	38⅛
May 28	41¼	40	39½	39¼	38½	37⅝
May 29	40¾	39	39¾	39⅝	38¼	38
Week's range.	42⅞	39	40¼	39½	39	37⅝

Provisions.

LARD.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
May 25	10.00	9.87	10.15	10.05
May 26	9.85	9.75	10.02	9.90
May 27	9.80	9.77	10.00	9.92
May 28	9.80	9.72	9.97	9.90
May 29	9.72	9.67	9.87	9.85
Week's range.	10.00	9.67	10.15	9.85

RIBS.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
May 25	11.25	11.20	11.32	11.30
May 26	11.20	11.10	11.27	11.17
May 27	11.20	11.12	11.27	11.20
May 28	11.17	11.07	11.25	11.15
May 29	11.10	11.02	11.15	11.10
Week's range.	11.25	11.02	11.32	11.10

PORK.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
May 25	20.17	20.00	19.85	19.77
May 26	20.17	19.22	19.80	19.65
May 27	20.07	19.73	19.80	19.70
May 28	20.05	19.75	19.77	19.65
May 29	19.82	19.72	19.70	19.60
Week's range.	20.17	19.72	19.85	19.60

COTTON.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.
May 25.	13.88	13.45	12.88	12.70	12.38	12.20
May 26.	14.00	13.85	12.99	12.87	12.54	12.39
May 27.	14.13	13.93	13.07	12.94	12.73	12.53
May 28.	14.46	14.20	13.31	13.07	12.79	12.66
May 29.	14.36	14.20	13.32	13.00	12.85	12.54
W's rge.	14.45	13.45	13.31	12.70	12.79	12.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended May 30, 1914.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Alaska G. M.	23¾	23¾	27¾	23¾
4,140	Amal. Copper.	73	73⅞	72¾	73⅛
450	Am. B. Sugar.	22¾	23¼	22¾	23
540	Am. Can	28	28	27¼	27⅝
10	Am. Car & F.	51	51	51	51
10	Am. Cot. Oil.	42	42	42	42
1,300	Am. Ice Sec.	31⅝	32⅜	31¼	32
480	Am. S. & Ref.	64	64¼	63	63⅜
320	Am. S. Ref.	106	106⅜	106	106⅛
80	Ana. Copper.	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32¼
90	A., T. & S. F.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96⅜
230	Balt. & Ohio.	92⅜	92⅜	91¼	91¼
210	Beth. Steel	42⅞	43	42¼	42¼
920	Brook. R. T.	92⅜	93¼	92⅜	93¼
20	Cal. Petrol'm.	21¼	21¼	21	21
2,930	Can. Pacific.	194¼	199¼	194¼	195⅜
120	Cent. Leather.	35½	35½	35	35⅛
1,000	Ches. &

We deal in

Chalmers Motor Car Co. Stock
Lozier Motor Car Co. Stock
Packard Motor Car Co. Stock
Reo Motor Car Co. Stock

CHANDLER BROS. & CO
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
111 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 8450 Rector

Cleve. Auto. Mach. Co. Secur.
Woodward Iron Co. Secur.
Westinghouse Mach. 6s, 1940
South. & North. Ala. 5s, 1963
Milwaukee Gas 4s, 1927
Pyrene Manufacturing Co.
Didrichsen & Co.
Tel. John 3626. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

H. AMY & CO.
44 & 46 Wall Street, N. Y.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange
Stocks & Bonds Bought and Sold for investment, also carried on Margin.

We regret to announce that Mr. John W. James, Jr., has this day retired from our firm.
E. BUNGE & COMPANY.
New York, June 1, 1914.

Franklin TRUST CO.
Main Office, 166 MONTAGUE STREET
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK
ACTS IN EVERY FIDUCIARY CAPACITY

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

The Franklin Society 4½%
Founded 1888. Under supervision of New York State Banking Department. You can open a savings share account with $1 or more. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

DUTY ON DAMAGED GOODS

Must Be Paid Unless Articles Are Abandoned by Importer.

An attempt by the American Express Company to secure an appraisal of goods damaged in transit to this country for the purpose of determining their value for dutiable purposes failed Friday when the full board of appraisement to the United States General Appraisers affirmed Judge Cooper's decision in the original reappraisement proceedings. As the tariff laws have stood since 1890, importers receiving merchandise in a damaged condition have had no other option than to abandon such goods or pay the full duties as invoiced abroad at the time of shipment when the merchandise was in prime condition.

In the case just decided the express company acted as forwarder for a Fifth Avenue firm of costumers. The merchandise consisted of women's cotton and silk wearing apparel, which apparently was shipped from Paris in good condition, but was damaged by water during an unusually rough voyage of the steamship La Lorraine, which arrived here from Havre Feb. 28 last. The goods were entered at the invoice price and were passed by Appraiser Higgins as entered. While the Appraiser did not make any notation on the invoice respecting the condition of the articles, the testimony showed that they were damaged to at least the extent of 50 per cent. of their invoice value.

The importer abandoned one-tenth of the merchandise to the Government, but went before the reappraisement division with the contention that the balance of the goods should be appraised in order to find the market value of the merchandise in the country of exportations at the date of shipment.

The Board of Reappraisement affirming Judge Cooper, sitting as a single General Appraiser, holds that the importer cannot be granted relief. In the first place, Section 2,928, which was cited by counsel for the express company, provides that the goods must be appraised before entry, which was not done in this case, while secondly, the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Government against Phelps, held that this section refers only to goods taken from a wreck, which contingency has not occurred in the present case.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 29, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. pf..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	42	45
Albany So 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	81	83
Do pf. ($50)	1,661,500	1½	Q	May 1, 14	46	48
Am. L. & Tr.	13,919,301	2½(b)	Q	May 1, 14	337	342
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 14	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	June 1,14	61½	63
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	82½	84
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,400,000	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	46	50
Do pf	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	71	73
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	73½	75
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	22¼	23¾
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do pf.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Ariz. Power..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	10
Do pf.	850,000	..	..	.....	32	40
Ashev. L.& P. 1sts.f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R.. tax ex	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,14	96½	98½
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	60	70
A.-Alk. 5s,'35	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	83	88
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89¼	91
Do ref. ex. 6s, '37.....	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	99½
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	..
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
B. & L.E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	100	101½
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107	108
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
C.M.L.& P. pf	1,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	55	65
Do 6s, '40..	1,800,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	80	90
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,407,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '90..	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	95
Ch.L.H.& P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102¼
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 7% pf....	425,000	..	..	.....	85	90
Do 1st 5s,'53	4,130,000	..	..	.....	84	86
Col. R., & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do com.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	82	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	May 1, 14	59	61
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	80½	82
C. G. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	9,245,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	89½	90
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,14	73½	74½
Do 1st 5s,'33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	103⅜
C. P. (Mich.) 5s, '30	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	6,857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	89
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,539,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	67	70
El. B. & S. pf	4,800,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	98¼	100
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	½	..	Dec 30,13	20	30
Do pf.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,14	75	80
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	75	80
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	75	78
Fed. L. & T. Co. 1st l.cv. 5s,'32	4,750,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	67	70
Ft. Smith L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15,13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,348,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
G. & El. Sec. Co. pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	120
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	80	82
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l.cv. 5s,'32	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
G. W. Power 5s, '46	19,645,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Guan. P. & E. Do pf.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 30,14	60	70
Helena Lt. & R. 1st 5s,'25	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82½	85
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	475,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49 rcts...	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	63¾	64½
J.C.,H.& P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	77⅝
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	18	20
Do 6%nts.,'12, ext. at 7%..	9,407,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	37	39
Kan. City Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st 5s,'13	5,478,000	3½	S	M. & S.	89	90
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95
K. G. & E. pf	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	90
Do 5s of '22	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	98	100
Lincoln Gas & Elec....	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L. R. Ry. & L. E. 1st 5s,'33	2,250,000	..	..	.....	..	30
L.A.G.& E. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	..
Minneapo. G. E. 6% notes	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	97½
Mobile E. pf.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	98	99
Do 1st 5s, '46	852,500	1¾	Q	My 15, 14	88	92
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 16,14	88	92
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	1,036,000	..	..	.....	92	95
Do con.5s,'53	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 14	80	85
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Do ref.5s,'58	3,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,'2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	83
N. I. Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,796,000	3	S	F. & A.	50	51
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78¼	79
N.G. & E. pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,14	60	63
N. St. Power Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	17	19
N. T. Tr. 5s.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,14	75	77
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,500,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	100	101½
Ont. P. stock	2,630,000	1¼	Q	J. & J.	87	90
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,868,000	1¼	Q	June 1,14	*78	80
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s,'28	8,214,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	98
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	98
Oswk. P. & W.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99
Por. G. El. 5s	1,500,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg. 5s, '30	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101½
Pub. S. C. 5s	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	20,047,370	1½	Q	Mar 30,14	104½	105
Do pf. ($50)	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	$40	$45
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	$45	$50
Roch. R. & L. 5s tax ex. N.Y.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	18	21
Roch. Syr. & E. 5s, '45...	5,191,400	..	..	.....	72	74
Rock. L. & P. 5s	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	73	76
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	4,832,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Sc. Bds. Pow. 5s, '30	3,620,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	95
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	70
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	62½	70
Seran. El. 5s.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Seattle Elec. con 5s, '29.	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	98
Sea. Ltg. 5s..	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed.. Do pf.	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 14	76	80
Do gen.5s,'39	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,14	93	97
S. W. U. Cor.	12,309,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
So. Power 5s	15,000,000	¾	S	June 1,14	28	34
Spok. & Inland E. 5s..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 5s, '51	3,956,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Do pf. ($50)	9,343,150 11,764,950	2	Q	Mar 16,14	$25	$27 $24

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 29, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	914,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	67½	69
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	80	82
Un. E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92¼	93½
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	.....	73	75
Do 1st pf...	7,707,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	74	76
Do 2d pf....	2,120,200	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	68	69
United Util..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	97½	101
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	16½	17½
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	94
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	87½	91
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	June 1,14	83½	85
Do cn. 4s, '51	10,642,350	2	S	M. & S.	82½	83
West'n Pow. Do 6% cm.pf	14,670,000 6,000,000	..	..	.....	15½ 59	16½ 61
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. April 1. b—Incl. 3% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Buff. Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Do 5s, '47...	5,805,000	2½	S	A. & O.	40	45
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '53		..	..	.....	92	95
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Cities Serv..	15,718,380	½	M	May 1, 14	86	88
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	M	May 1, 14	72	74
Col. G. & E. 5s, '27	19,001,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn. 5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do deb. mg. 5s, '30..	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,600	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	June 1,14	130	133
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	58	64
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98½
Mich. Lt. pf..	2,144,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	95	100
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
N. Y. G. & C. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	96	98
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	97
Pac. G. & E. Do pf.	32,109,300 10,000,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15,13	46	47
Do 1st 6s...	800,000	1¼	Q	My 15, 14	81	83
Port. G. & C.	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	98
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	103
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99⅛
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,159,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90½	101
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col tr. 5s, '35...	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	97½
Wash'ton G..	2,600,000	V	V	V	76½	77½
Do 5s, '60..	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105⅝	106
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	4%
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s,'55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	355	370
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	410	420
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	149	153
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	465	480
Col.-Knick...	2,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31,14	430	..
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 14	1010	1020
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	..	June 1,14	135	145
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	79	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,14	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	405	420
Farm. Loan & Tr. Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 14	1100	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	3e	S	Jan 2, 14	210	220
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,13	235	250
Fulton	500,000	7f	S	Jan 2, 14	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Mar 31,14	545	555
Hamilton ...	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 14	270	285
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15,07	100	112
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	135
Kings Co....	500,000	4	Q	May 1, 14	570	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co..	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	150	155
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	115	125
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	360	375
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	130	138
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	125	135
New York...	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,14	595	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,13	975	1000
People's Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	June 1,14	270	280
Tr. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,14	397	407
Union	8,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	370	385
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	410	420
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 14	1070	1075

b—Incl. 2% extra
e—Also a Christmas div. of 2%, payable Dec. 23, 1913.
f—Incl. 2% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Brit.-Am.	18,146,502	2½a	..	Mar 31,14	22⅜	22½
Conley Foil..	625,000	5	Q	Mar 16,14	280	300
John. T. & M.	300,000	3	Q	Mar 20,14	125	175
J. S. Young..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	125	135
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,14	195	200
P. R.-A. T...	1,999,400	5ac.	Q	Mar 5, 14	240	250
R. J. Rey'lds	7,625,000	3ac.	Q	Apr 1, 14	265	275
Tob. Pr. pf..	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	84	86
United C. S..	27,162,000	1½	Q	My 15, 14	88	89
Un. C. S. pf..	4,527,000	1¾	Q	Mar 16,14	111	115

a—Interim dividend.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 29, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)...	$4,495,794	1	Q	My 15, 14	38	39
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,805	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	49½	51½
Am. Chicle..	6,000,000	2b	M	My 20, 14	192	194
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	97	98
Am. Graph's.	3,627,550	4	S	May 7,13	..	30
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	My 15, 14	..	70
Ast. V'n'r Mls. & Dk. 6s,'41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Autosales G. & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	16	20
Bab. & Wil'x	3,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	58	60
Bliss, E W, Co	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	98½	99½
Do pf.	1,250,000	1¼	..	Apr 1, 14	87	92
Bord. C. M..	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	116	122
Brad. Copper	21,264,000	4	S	Feb 15,14	112	113½
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 14,14	104½	106½
Brad. Copper	6,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅞	8
Do 6s	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	160	165
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	130	132
Cen. Fire'ks.	1,488,400	..	..	1907	6	7
Do pf.	1,283,900	3½	S	Feb 20,14	40	50
Childs C....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 10,14	122	130
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10,14	102½	104
Com'ing-Tabulating Rec.	10,457,300	1	Q	Jan 15,14	30	32
Do 6s	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	74¾	75½
Contin. Can..	8,000,000	..	..	.....	36	40
Do pf.	5,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	87	90½
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	13½	15
Do pf.	3	..	..	Aug 1, 13	54	56
Int. Nickel..	38,031,500	2½	Q	June 1,14	117	118½
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 14	104½	106½
K. C. S. Yds.	8,250,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	51	55
Do cv. 5s, '20	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 30,14	83	84½
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,576,000	2½	Q	Apr 18,14	165	170
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, '32..	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	98
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3⅝	4
Mex. Mot. Co.	12,907,682	..	..	.....	14⅝	14⅞
Do 1st pf..	12,329,136	..	..	.....	44½	44⅝
Do 2d pf....	10,177,136	..	..	.....	19	19½
Merg. Lino..	12,799,200	3a	Q	Mar 31,14	216¼	216¾
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36..	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	88	92
Nat. Cloak & Suit Co.....	12,000,000	..	..	.....	53	56
Do pf.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	97½	97¾
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1	Q	Apr 15,14	75	78
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	95	98
Proc. & Gam.	12,480,000	4	Q	My 15, 14	574	..
Do pf.	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15,14	180	200
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	1	..	Oct 1, 13	19	24
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	94	98
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	88	91
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	175	182
Do 6s cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	105	106½
Saf. C. H. & L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	104	105½
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	331	334
Sterling Gum	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	190	..
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	..	Mar 1, 14	5⅝ 40	6⅝ 45
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	92	94
Un. Pr. Shar.	350,000	..	..	.....	5⅝	5¾
West. Pac. 5s	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	56	59
Willys-Ov'l'd. Do pf.	20,000,000 5,000,000	1½ 1¾	Q Q	May 1, 14 Apr 2, 14	78 94	79 96

*Ex dividend. a—Incl. ½% extra. b—Incl. 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS, WEEK ENDED MAY 30

Range for Year 1913. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1914. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Dividend Paid.	Pc.	Period.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	COMPANY.	—Week Ended May 30.— First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Clos'g a Ye'r Ago.	Week's Net Change.	Sales, W'k Ended May 30.
160	110	108	Mar. 18	91	Feb. 20	June 1, 1914	1½	Q	$12,000,000	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	101	101	101	101			
24⅝	18	28⅝	May 18	20⅜	Jan. 6				7,500,000	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞		— ⅛	50
9	7⅝	14¼	Feb. 20	8⅝	Jan. 6				24,966,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.				11			
43	40	49	Jan. 26	41	May 14				15,700,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.							
65⅝	57	78⅛	Feb. 4	68¼	Apr. 25	May 25, 1914	1½	Q	153,887,900	Amalgamated Copper Co.	72⅞	73¼	72¼	72⅝		— ½	26,350
99	90	97½	Jan. 2	91	Jan. 8	Apr. 15, 1914	1	Q	18,330,900	American Agri. Chemical Co.				54			
50¼	19⅝	28½	Jan. 22	19⅝	Apr. 25	Nov. 15, 1912	1½	Q	27,112,700	American Agri. Chemical Co. pf.				94¾			
86	65	73¼	Jan. 26	66	May 4	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	15,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co.	22½	25⅛	22¼	24⅞		+ 2⅞	4,200
136⅜	127⅜	146⅞	Feb. 20	129½	Jan. 12	Mar. 31, 1914	1¾	Q	4,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.				87			
46⅛	27	35⅛	Jan. 27	22⅞	Apr. 20	Mar. 31, 1914	2	Q	5,000,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co.				70			
129½	80½	96	Jan. 24	87¼	Apr. 24				41,233,300	American Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf				87			
59⅜	36½	39½	Feb. 4	44⅛	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	41,233,300	American Can Co.				136½			
117	108	118	Mar. 9	114	Jan. 20	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	American Can Co. pf.	27½	28	27¼	27½			
87	60¼	68	Jan. 26	60	Jan. 5	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co.	90	91	89¾	90¾		+ ½	3,010
100¼	80	86¼	Mar. 24	83	Apr. 28	Jan. 1, 1914	3	SA	20,553,500	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	51	51¼	50¾	51		+ ¼	1,060
57⅝	33¼	106	Jan. 16	102¼	Apr. 22	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	10,726,700	American Cities pf.	117⅝	118	117⅝	118		+ ¼	1,400
98	92½	97⅝	Mar. 30	94½	Jan. 15	June 1, 1911	2½	Q	2,500,000	American Coal Products	65¼	65½	65½	65½		+ 1	280
166	95	110¼	Jan. 24	100	Jan. 9	June 1, 1914	3	SA	20,207,100	American Coal Products pf.	85½	85½	85	85			225
5⅛	3½	5¼	Feb. 6	4	Apr. 16	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	10,198,600	American Cotton Oil Co.	105	105	105	105			262
28¼	15⅝	25⅝	Feb. 6	18⅞	Apr. 25				18,000,000	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41½			135
27⅜	17	32⅜	Feb. 20	24	Jan. 2	Aug. 15, 1905	1		11,274,100	American Express Co.	96	96	96	96			100
12⅛	6⅞	11⅞	Jan. 23	9⅜	Apr. 24	July 20, 1907	1⅝		12,545,300	American Hide & Leather Co.	104	108	104	108			5
33⅜	20	31⅛	Jan. 16	26⅛	May 25				19,045,100	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜		+ 3½	400
44½	27	37¼	Jan. 31	28	Apr. 24	Sep. 1, 1908	1¾		16,750,000	American Ice Securities Co.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼		— 1	100
106	94	102½	Mar. 23	96	Jan. 2	Aug. 26, 1908	1¾		16,750,000	American Linseed Co.	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10			9,450
13	5¼	9¼	Jan. 26	6	May 29	Apr. 21, 1914	1¾	Q	25,000,000	American Linseed Co. pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½			300
28¼	14⅜	50¾	Jan. 24	42	Jan. 3				25,000,000	American Locomotive Co.	32½	32½	31⅞	31⅞		— 2⅞	100
74⅝	58½	71⅛	Feb. 4	57	Apr. 25	May 2, 1914	2	SA	5,743,100	American Locomotive pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼		— ⅝	305
107	97	105	Jan. 27	97½	Apr. 25	Mar. 16, 1914	2	SA	8,839,300	American Malt Corporation	6⅞	6⅞	6	6		— ⅝	125
86	79½	85	Jan. 19	79⅝	Apr. 28	June 1, 1914	1¾	Q	50,000,000	American Malt Corporation pf.	45	45	45	45		— 1	300
193	150	172	Jan. 31	157	Apr. 28	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	64⅛	64⅜	63	63⅛			10
105	100	105⅜	May 27	99⅞	Apr. 25	Apr. 1, 1914	3		30,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf	100⅞	101	100⅞	101		+ ⅜	6,800
40½	25	37⅝	Feb. 16	28	Jan. 6	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	11,001,700	American Smelting Sec. pf., B				101⅞		+ ⅜	313
118	99¾	109⅞	Jan. 24	97	Mar. 12	Apr. 2, 1914	1½	Q	3,941,000	American Snuff Co.				81¼			
116⅝	110⅛	113⅞	Jan. 7	107⅞	Mar. 31	Apr. 2, 1914	1½	Q	16,218,000	American Snuff Co. pf., new				165			
66⅛	59	55	Feb. 10	50	Feb. 10	June 1, 1914	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Steel Foundries	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾		+ ¾	100
140	110	124¼	Jan. 30	117⅛	Jan. 7	Apr. 15, 1914	2	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co.	32	32	32	32			
204¾	200	256	Mar. 23	215	Apr. 25	June 1, 1914	5	Q	14,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	105⅞	106	105¼	106		+ 3½	100
106⅝	96	108	May 27	101⅜	Jan. 7	June 1, 1914	1½	Q	344,457,600	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	112¼	113½	112¼	113½		+ 1	2,550
23⅛	15	20⅜	Jan. 28	13½	Mar. 4	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	40,242,400	American Tel. & Tel. Co.				59			520
82	74	88	Jan. 28	72½	Mar. 4				51,821,600	American Tobacco Co.	121¾	122¾	121¾	122¾		+ 1	
82½	11⅞	17⅜	Jan. 23	10	Apr. 22	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	20,000,000	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	229	229	229	229		+ 1	1,600
41½	30⅞	38¼	Feb. 3	30¼	Apr. 22	Apr. 1, 1913	1		40,000,000	American Woolen Co.	108	108	108	108		+ 1	125
120	99	113⅞	Jan. 8	99	May 8	Apr. 15, 1914	75c	Q	12,500,000	American Woolen Co. pf.				103¼			145
43¼	22¼	43	Jan. 29	14½	Apr. 28	Oct. 1, 1913	1		108,312,500	American Writing Paper pf.	76	76	76	76			
106⅞	90¼	100⅝	Jan. 29	43	Jan. 29	Apr. 15, 1914	1	Q	9,990,000	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	12¼	12¼	12	12		— ½	130
102¼	96	101⅝	Feb. 9	97½	Jan. 13	June 1, 1914	1½	Q	40,000,000	Assets Realization Co.	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32¼		— ⅛	400
133⅜	112	126	Jan. 23	116	Jan. 3	Feb. 2, 1914	2½	SA	195,717,000	Associated Oil Co.	15⅝	16	15⅝	16		+ ⅜	2,300
						Jan. 10, 1914	3½	SA	114,199,500	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.				43			200
53½	36½	52¼	Mar. 5	38½	Jan. 7				67,558,000	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	96¼	97¼	96¼	97			
103½	100¾	105	May 25	102½	Jan. 9	Jan. 1, 1914	1	SA		Atlantic Coast Line.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100		+ 1¼	2,350
106⅝	90⅝	98⅜	Jan. 26	87¼	Apr. 24	Jan. 2, 1914	3½	SA	20,000,000	BALDWIN LOCOMO. WORKS.	123½	123¼	123½	123½			200
88	77¼	88⅝	Jan. 27	77¼	Jan. 6	Mar. 2, 1914	3	SA	20,000,000	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.				121			10
1⅝	1	1¼	Feb. 10	½	Apr. 24	Mar. 2, 1914	2	SA	152,314,800	Baltimore & Ohio.	47½	47½	46	46			
41½	25	44¾	Mar. 11	29½	Jan. 2	Dec. 31, 1907	12½c		60,000,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	109	109	109	109		— 2	1,000
74	62¼	86	Mar. 11	68	Jan. 10				8,831,980	Batopilas Mining	92½	92⅝	91¼	91¼		— ¼	100
92⅜	85¾	94¼	Mar. 6	87½	Jan. 3	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	14,902,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	81	81½	81	81½		— 1½	6,200
187⅞	120	130	Jan. 24	121	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	14,908,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞		— ⅛	205
		46¼	May 29	39	May 29	Apr. 2, 1914	1½	Q	66,014,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	42⅝	43	42	42½		+ ⅛	500
		91	May 20	89¼	May 28	May 1, 1914	1	Q	17,999,000	Brooklyn Union Gas.	85	85	85	85		— ⅝	3,900
6¾	6⅛	8⅝	Feb. 2	6½	Apr. 14	May 1, 1914	1¾	Q	6,000,000	Brown Shoe Co.	92¾	93⅜	92½	93½		+ ⅝	700
116	100¼	108⅝	May 14	108⅜	May 14				3,900,000	Brown Shoe Co. pf.	127	127½	127	127¼		— ¼	15,320
31	25	29	Jan. 27	26	Jan. 13	Feb. 16, 1914	3	SA	7,000,000	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co.	46¼	46¾	39	39			229
						June 1, 1914	¾	Q	10,500,000	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh.	89½	89½	89½	89½		— 1½	600
5⅝	16	30⅜	Feb. 6	18	Jan. 2				14,647,200	Butterick Co.				7			125
86	45	68	Mar. 20	50⅜	Jan. 2	July 1, 1913	1¾	Q			27	27	27	27			
63	58½	61⅛	Jan. 15	60	Apr. 20	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	14,070,800	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM				108⅜			100
266¾	204	220½	Feb. 6	186¼	Apr. 27	Feb. 2, 1914	1½	Q	12,350,500	California Petroleum pf.	21	21¼	20⅝	20⅝			
103⅝	90¼	95¼	Jan. 16	80½	Apr. 20	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q	15,000,000	Canada Southern	58½	58½	58	58		— ½	375
30½	17	36⅞	Mar. 23	25⅞	Jan. 14	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	259,977,600	Canadian Pacific				11			
97¼	88	107¼	Mar. 4	94⅞	Jan. 6	Feb. 2, 1914	2	SA	11,757,000	Case (J. I.) Threshing Machine pf	194⅝	199	187	194½		+ 3	195
362	275	320	Jan. 2	310	Jan. 12	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q	39,509,200	Central Leather Co.	87	87	87	87			100
110	100	106	Jan. 30	105	Jan. 19	May 1, 1914	2	Q	33,279,200	Central Leather Co. pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35	35			21
80	57½	68	Jan. 22	48⅝	May 9	Apr. 8, 1914	1½	Q	27,436,800	Central of New Jersey	100⅞	101	100⅞	101		— ¼	2,355
18	7½	11¼	Jan. 6	9	May 9	Mar. 31, 1914	1	Q	10,000,000	Central & South American Tel.				320			250
25⅜	17⅛	19	Jan. 22	12	Apr. 6	Feb. 15, 1910	2		62,793,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	53	53	53	51⅞			
17⅞	10⅜	14½	Jan. 23	11	Apr. 21	Jan. 16, 1911	2		16,757,800	Chicago & Alton				52			3,725
35	23	36½	Mar. 18	27⅛	Jan. 7				19,487,600	Chicago & Alton pf.				9			
116¼	96⅜	107⅜	Feb. 4	94¼	Apr. 25				48,188,900	Chicago Great Western.				12½			
143	131½	143	Feb. 6	134½	Apr. 25	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA	43,815,700	Chicago Great Western pf.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜			
128	123	136⅞	Feb. 14	128	Jan. 2	Mar. 2, 1914	3½	SA	116,855,400	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	35	35½	35	35			800
188	137¼	150	Jan. 24	170	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	113,274,900	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	100½	101⅜	100¼	100⅝		+ ⅛	1,013
125	119¼	130	Jan. 22	125	Mar. 30	Apr. 1, 1914	2	Q	130,121,700	Chicago & Northwestern	138	138	138	138			5,620
150½	130½	132	May 2	132	May 2	Feb. 20, 1914	3½	SA	22,390,100	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	132	132¾	132	132			15
47⅝	30⅜	44	May 2	37	Apr. 24	Feb. 20, 1914	3½	SA	18,556,200	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O.				175			2,000
54	34⅞	40	Jan. 2	25	Apr. 13	Mar. 31, 1914	75c	Q	11,256,800	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. pf.				128			
94⅜	60	70	Feb. 9	54¾	Apr. 20	Sep. 1, 1910	2		4,335,200	Chino Copper				132			
		79	Feb. 13	68½	Feb. 25	July 21, 1913	1¼		47,056,300	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	41¾	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜		— ⅛	3,700
41½	24½	34⅜	Feb. 14	101¼	Apr. 22	May 1, 1914	1	Q	10,000,000	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	30	30	30	30			100
153	150	140	Apr. 18	140	Apr. 18	Apr. 15, 1902	1¾	Q	18,000,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co.	52½	52½	52½	52½			100
29	28½	28½	Jan. 27	20	Mar. 9	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	SA	8,000,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co. pf.				60			
69	62	62	Jan. 28	38½	May 16	Dec. 31, 1912	1		34,233,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼			100
65⅛	55	55	Mar. 26	33¾	May 19	Oct. 1, 1913	2		2,000,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	28	28¼	27⅞	28		— ¼	100
142⅝	125⅛	139½	Jan. 24	127¼	May 21	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q	31,000,000	Colorado & Southern				31			500
17⅞	7⅝	13⅛	Jan. 31	7¾	May 23				8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝			100
70¼	61¼	72	Jan. 29	60	Mar. 25	Apr. 15, 1914	1¼		8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼		— ¼	125
77	74	80	Jan. 29	80	Jan. 20	Dec. 15, 1913	3	SA	99,816,500	Consolidated Gas Co.				33			
100⅛	91¼	99⅜	Feb. 3	91¾	Jan. 2				49,777,300	Corn Products Refining Co.	128½	128⅜	127⅞	128		— ⅛	132
167	147⅛	159½	Feb. 3	145½	Apr. 22	June 1, 1914	1¾	Q	29,826,900	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	9	9¼	9	9			
445	380	405	Jan. 27	388	Jan. 6	Mar. 20, 1914	2½	Q	2,997,800	Crex Carpet Co.	64⅝	64⅝	64	64		— ⅝	1,243
23½	13⅜	19¼	Jan. 31	10¼	Feb. 25	Apr. 20, 1914	2½	Q						80			520
41	23	31⅛	Feb. 4	19	Apr. 28				37,828,500	DEERE & CO. pf.							
		3	Apr. 30	3	Apr. 30	Jan. 15, 1911	2½		42,503,000	Delaware & Hudson	94	94	94	94		— 1	100
80⅝	67¼	*113	Apr. 21	*112½	May 19				42,277,000	Delaware, Lack. & Western	151⅝	151⅝	150	150			
21⅜	9⅜	73	Jan. 30	72	Jan. 17	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	38,000,000	Denver & Rio Grande	398	398	397	398		— 1¼	100
8	4	6	Feb. 26	4	Apr. 27	June 1, 1914	1½	Q	49,778,400	Denver & Rio Grande pf.				398			725
16¼	10	11	Jan. 26	9	Apr. 20	Oct. 31, 1912	½		4,285,100	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	19⅝	20½	19⅝	20½			370
									13,476,100	Detroit Edison				167			
82½	20¼	32½	Jan. 23	25⅜	Apr. 25	Feb. 20, 1907	2		12,500,000	Detroit United Ry.				3			500
49½	33½	49⅜	Jan. 27	40⅛	Apr. 25	Apr. 9, 1907	2		30,815,700	Distillers' Sec. Corporation				*112½			
41	28¼	40¼	Jan. 23	35	Jan. 2				12,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	14⅜	15	14⅛	15			500
						Jan. 15, 1909	1½		10,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.				110			
18	11	15	Jan. 27	7⅛	May 2	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q	112,378,900	ERIE				106¾			
44	33	43	Jan. 27	31¼	Apr. 20				47,892,400	Erie 1st pf.	29½	29¼	28⅞	29			
									16,000,000	Erie 2d pf.	44½	44½	44	44		— ⅝	6,000
18⅝	17⅝	180	Jan. 23	160	Apr. 27	June 1, 1914	1¾	Q	6,000,000	FEDERAL MINING & SMELT.				37¼			753
109⅞	105	109	Apr. 21	107½	Feb. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	12,000,000	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.				74			
187	129⅝	150⅝	Feb. 20	140	Jan. 3	Apr. 15, 1914	2	Q						85			
40	25	99	May 27	87¾	Jan. 2				10,857,000	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.							
81¾	70	95	Feb. 19	77¼	Jan. 5	May 1, 1914	3½	SA	13,749,400	General Chemical Co. pf.							
68	15⅛	28⅞	Apr. 17	19⅝	Jan. 17	Feb. 15, 1913	1		101,388,300	General Electric	109⅝	109⅝	109	109			
105¼	73⅝	91	Feb. 3	79⅜	Jan. 2	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	16,024,500	General Motors	148	149½	148	149		+ 1¼	1,300
132⅜	115½	134⅜	Feb. 4	119	Apr. 25	May 1, 1914	1¾	Q	14,341,900	General Motors pf.	84	99	84	99		+ 8¾	11,950
128	116⅝	131⅛	Feb. 10	129	Jan. 20				60,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	93¾	95	93¼	93½			6,800
41¼	25¼	39¼	Jan. 19	29¼	Apr. 27	Nov. 25, 1913	50c		30,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25¼			600
62¾	40¾	57½	Apr. 2	44⅜	Jan. 8	Apr. 1, 1914	87½c	Q	230,907,000	Great Northern pf.	89	89	89	89		— ½	1,400
									1,500,000	Gt. Nor. pf. sub. rcts., full paid	124⅛	125¾	124⅛	124⅝		— ⅛	1,400
87	80	*84	Mar. 7	*80	Apr. 14				20,391,800	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.				131⅞			2,285
96	90	*96	Mar. 7	*92	Feb. 5	May 16, 1914	2½	SA		Guggenheim Exploration	33¼	33¼	31½	32¼		+ ⅛	2,350
180	150	165	Feb. 4	150	Apr. 24	May 16, 1914	3	SA	15,000,000	HAVANA EL. RY., L. & P.	54½	54½	53⅝	53¾		— ½	1,400
113	109	115	Mar. 26	110	Jan. 13	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q	15,000,000	Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf.				47			1,300
120	99	127	Jan. 31	125	Jan. 24	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	4,000,000	Helme (G. W.) Co.			*80	81½			
120	100⅝	120¾	Mar. 14	113¼	Apr. 29	Mar. 31, 1914	2	SA	3,941,000	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.			90				
						May 25, 1914	65c	M	11,000,000	Hocking Valley			159				
									25,116,000	Homestake Mining			113½				
128⅞	102¾	115	Jan. 26	107	Jan. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA			117	117¼	117	117¼		103⅞	
19½	13⅞	18½	Mar. 24	15⅛	Jan. 7				100,296,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL							28
19⅝	12⅞	16⅜	Jan. 24	13¼	Apr. 25				14,459,160	Inspiration Consolidated Copper.	110⅜	112½	110⅜	111¼			
65⅝	45	63⅜	May 6	58	Apr. 25				60,419,500	Interboro-Met. vot. t. ctfs.	16⅞	17	16⅞	17			115
58	58	58½	Mar. 30	58½	Mar. 30				16,955,900	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	14½	14¾	14⅜	14⅜			1,400
39	5	10	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 8				28,784,100	Inter.-Met. pf. vot. t. c.	62	62¾	61¾	62		+ ⅛	2,111
90	26	36	Jan. 26	22	Mar. 23				7,520,000	International Agricultural Co.				14			3,020
111¾	96	113½	Jan. 22	100¾	Apr. 25	Jan. 15, 1913	3¼		12,955,600	International Agricultural Co. pf.				61¾			
110¾	95½	118⅛	Mar. 4	113⅜	Jan. 3	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾		39,997,700	International Harvester, N. J.	107	108⅜	107	108¾		+ ⅝	
114⅜	111	112	Jan. 22	100	Apr. 24	June 1, 1914	1⅝		29,993,400	International Harvester, N. J. pf.				25			
128	6½	126	Feb. 13	114¾	May 15	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	39,966,800	International Harvester Corp.	106	106	106	106			100
48⅝	32⅛	41	Jan. 31	33½	Apr. 20	June 1, 1914	1¾	Q	29,991,600	International Harvester Corp. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½			1,000
18½	4⅞	9⅞	Jan. 20	6¼	Jan. 29				17,442,900	International Harvester Corp. pf.				113		+ 1	
70	15⅞	29	Jan. 19	16	May 29	Apr. 15, 1914	¼	Q	22,339,700	International Paper Co.				99⅝			300
20¼	13⅜	17¼	Jan. 21	7	Jan. 17	Apr. 1, 1905	½	Q	17,762,500	International Paper Co. pf.				91¼			100
13	7	13⅝	Apr. 17	13¼	Apr. 17	Feb. 1, 1913	1½		11,350,000	International Steam Pump Co.				36			
						May 1, 1909	1½		31,537,300	International Steam Pump Co. pf.				88			
78	53½	74½	Apr. 14	65½	Jan. 30	Apr. 1, 1914	1	Q	2,422,700	Iowa Central	16	16	16	16		— 2½	150
28⅝	27⅜	30	Jan. 31	23	Apr. 25									16			
56	46	62	Jan. 23	57	Apr. 25	Apr. 15, 1914	1	Q	13,510,000	KANSAS CITY, FT. S. & M. pf.				13½			
94	77	91	Mar. 14	80	Jan. 15	May 1, 1914	1¼	Q	30,000,000	Kansas City Southern.	78	78	73	73		— 1	100
110	106½	108¾	May 18	106	Mar. 12	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	21,000,000	Kansas City Southern pf.	26⅜	27¼	26¾	27¼		+ ¼	900
83	58	105	Mar. 3	99	Jan. 13	Jan. 2, 1914	2	QJJO	4,000,000	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	60½	60½	60¼	60¼		— ½	200
102	97					Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	2,750,000	Kayser (Julius) & Co. 1st pf.				94			
49¾	29⅞								4,981,600	Kresge (S. S.) Co.				98			
104⅝	90¾	40	Jan. 26	32	Apr. 20	Jan. 31, 1913	1		1,778,800	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.				88			
11	7	101	Feb. 4	93	May 2	Mar. 16, 1914	1¾	Q						95			
35	16	21¼	Jan. 28	17	Apr. 3				35,000,000	LACKAWANNA STEEL CO.				102⅝			
168⅜	141¼	156¼	Jan. 23	132¼	Apr. 21	Jan. 15, 1908	1	Q	10,700,000	Laclede Gas Co.							
203	195	231	Mar. 4	191¾	Apr. 6	Apr. 11, 1914	1½	Q	11,840,000	Lake Erie & Western.	97⅛	97⅛	96⅜	96⅝		+ ⅝	95
49⅜	36	36	Feb. 5	28	Jan. 15	June 1, 1914	3	Q	11,840,000	Lake Erie & Western pf.				32			
39⅞	21	38	Jan. 26	26	Jan. 15	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Three Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes, Due June 1, 1914,

OF

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company

Time for Deposit of Notes Extended to June 1st, 1914

Referring to the Railway Company's offer of extension as contained in its notice dated May 13, 1914, the Board of Directors announces that the **holders of more than eighty per cent.** face amount of outstanding notes have agreed to extend. The Board of Directors, however, do not consider that the number of notes deposited warrants them in declaring the Extension Agreement definitive, but as such a large majority of the notes have acquiesced in the extension, the Company has extended the time for the further deposit of notes so that the same may be deposited **on or before June 1st, 1914, with the Union Trust Company of New York.**

As this date is the date of maturity of the notes, it is important that noteholders desiring to extend should deposit their notes at once. It is incumbent on the Railway Company on said date to determine whether or not sufficient notes have agreed to extend in order to make such extension agreement definitive or to rescind the same.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Dated, May 29, 1914.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT
CONVERTIBLE 4% BONDS.

Notice to Holders.

Holders of Convertible Bonds issued under the First Refunding Four Per Cent. Gold Mortgage of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated July 1st, 1902, are hereby notified that the period within which such bonds may be converted into Capital Stock of the Company EXPIRES WEDNESDAY, JULY 1ST, 1914, AT 3:00 P. M.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
By C. D. MENEELY, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City

Coupons and Dividends due in June are payable at this office on and after June 1st, 1914, as follows:

Albion Gas Light Company
Armour and Company
Braden Copper Mines Company
Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. 4½% Gold Notes, Principal only
Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. 5% Gold Notes, Principal only
General Electric Company
Johnstown, City of, (Water Bonds)
Midland Terminal Railway Company
Millard Lumber Company
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 6%
Napanee Water Works Company
New Castle City Water Company 5%
People's Street Railway Company
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, Series F
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Company, General Series A
Sharon Railway Company
Scranton, City of
JUNE 17TH, 1914.
Village of North Pelham
JUNE 30TH, 1914.
Churchill's 7%

Dividends
JUNE 1ST, 1914.
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Company Preferred
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Company Common
Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company
F. W. Woolworth Company Common
JUNE 16TH, 1914.
Conley Foil Company
JUNE 17TH, 1914.
Johnston Tin Foil & Metal Company

THE MONTANA POWER COMPANY.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
A quarterly dividend of one-half of one per cent. (½%) has been declared upon the Common Stock of The Montana Power Company, payable July 1, 1914, to holders of Common Stock appearing of record and entitled to share in dividends at the close of business on June 16, 1914.
WALTER DUTTON, Treasurer.

THE MONTANA POWER COMPANY.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of The Montana Power Company, payable July 1, 1914, to holders of record of Preferred Stock at the close of business on June 16, 1914.
WALTER DUTTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS. | DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company

Member New York Clearing House Association

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company

55 CEDAR STREET

On and After June 1st, 1914

Akron & Barberton Belt R. R. Co...1st 4s	Norfolk, Conn., Sewer.....4s
Bellingham Bay & Brit. Col. R.R.Co.1st 5s	Nyack, N. Y., Water.....4s
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. Co....2nd 5s	Oswego, N. Y., Water.....4½s
Butte Electric & Power Co.....5s	Overpeck Township, N. J.....5½s
City Gas Co. of Norfolk, Va.....1st 6s	Pineville, La., Public Imp.....5s
Consolidated Telephone Co.....5s	Prescott, Ariz., Water (June 15).....5s
Corinth, N. Y., Sewer.....4½s	School City, Fort Wayne, Ind.....4s
Elberton, Ga., Sewer (June 25)....4½s	Spring Lake, N. J.....5s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works.....4s	South Orange, N. J., School.....5s
Englewood, N. J., School.....4½s	South Porto Rico Sugar Co. Coll. Tr..6s
Essex County, N. J., Bridge.....4s	Suffern, N. Y., Water.....3½s
Essex County, N. J., Road.....4½s	Sullivan, Ind., Water.....5s
Fulton, N. Y., Water.....3.40s	Swift, Louis F. and Edward F., Joint & Several 1 Yr. Reg. Notes (June 2d).5s
Griffin, Ga., City Hall, St. & School.4½s	Syracuse, N. Y., Local Imp.....4s
Henderson, N. C., Street (June 2nd)..5s	Tampa, Fla., Refunding.....5s
Huntington Railroad Co.....1st 6s	Tampa, Fla., Park.....5s
Huntington Land & Imp. Co.....6s	Tampa, Fla., Street & Sewer 5s, City Hall
Lockport, N. Y., Water.....4s	Tampa, Fla., Bridge.....5s
Long Island Railroad Co. General....4s	Tampa, Fla., Imp.....5s
Long Island Railroad Co. Debenture...5s	Territory of Arizona Building.....5s
Long Island Railroad Co. Stewart Line.4s	Thomasville, N. C., Water Wks. & Sewer.5s
Memphis, Tenn., Series No. 6.....6s	Toledo, O., St. Imp. 4s and various others
Millburn, N. J., Sewer & Town Hall..4½s	Township of Franklin, N. J., Road Imp.4s
Monroe, Ga., Water Works.....5s	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. Series "F".4s
Monroe, La., Improvement.....5s	Washington Ry. & Elec. Co. Consol'd...4s
Montauk Water Company.....1st 5s	Yuba Electric Power Co.....1st 6s
Mutual Electric Light Co.....5s	
Northern Cal. P. Co. Cons. Rfdg. & Con. 5s	

BRANCHES

Broadway at 73d St. | 125th St. at Eighth Ave.

SECOND AVENUE TRACTION COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Coupons due June 1, 1914, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after maturity on presentation at the office of Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.
25 Broad Street, New York, May 22, 1914.
A regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) will be paid July 1, 1914, to first preferred stockholders of record at close of business June 20, 1914.
JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad Street, New York, May 22, 1914.
A regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid July 1, 1914, to Preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. June 17, 1914.
LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB
Debenture Bond Coupons, due June 1, 1914, will be paid at the club office, Central Park South, New York City.
MARTIN S. PAINE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.
37 Wall Street,
New York.

The undersigned beg to advise that they have this day formed the firm of

WOOD, STRUTHERS & CO.

to do a general business in investment securities.

J. Walter Wood
Robert Struthers, Jr.
Duncan Struthers
(*Member New York Stock Exchange*)

June 1st, 1914.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY,
165 Broadway, New York, May 28th, 1914.
DIVIDEND NO. 24.
The Finance Committee of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 24th quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) per share, being at the rate of seven and one-half per cent. (7½%) per quarter on par value, payable June 30th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 5th, 1914. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M., June 5th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., June 10th, 1914.
C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.
No. 149 Broadway, New York, May 22, 1914.
The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share, on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on July 10th, 1914, to the Preferred Stockholders of record on June 13th, 1914. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed.
G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CARIBOU COBALT MINES CO.

A dividend of 2½% upon the capital stock of the Caribou Cobalt Mines Company has been declared, payable on June 30th, 1914, to shareholders of record on June 15th, 1914.
RICHARD T. GREENE, Secretary.
New York, May 29th, 1914.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.
New York, May 26th, 1914.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and one-half per centum (1½) on the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable on July 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, June 9th, 1914.
J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The stockholders of the American Car and Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at its offices, No. 248 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, June 25, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.
WM. M. HAGER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., June 9, 1914, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., &c., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 6688: Repairing buildings, etc., at the Naval Radio Station, San Juan, P. R.—Sch. 6779; Liners.—Sch. 6780: Carpets and rugs.—Sch. 6787: Anthracite and bituminous coal.—Sch. 6802: Cotton drill.—Sch. 6803: Handkerchiefs. —Sch. 6804: Provisions.—Sch. 6808: Handhole plates and dogs, syringes, condenser tubes. Applications for proposals should designate the schedule desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster General, U. S. N. 5-19-14.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, until 2 P. M. Tuesday, June 16th, 1914, for furnishing the Commissary of the Panama Rail Road Company with eggs in accordance with terms and conditions set forth in circular which may be obtained at the office above mentioned.

PROPOSALS FOR SLICKERS.—DEPOT Quartermaster's Office, 26th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, May 29, 1914. Sealed proposals will be received here until eleven o'clock A. M. June 30, 1914, for furnishing at this depot 14,500 slickers. Information on application. Colonel THOMAS CRUSE, Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, June 2, 1914, for Contract 124, for the construction of nine concrete-stone and brick superstructures at and near the Ashokan reservoir, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, New York. The largest of the buildings is approximately 62 feet by 41 feet by 46 feet, and the smallest 19 feet by 31 feet by 18 feet. The substructures or foundations of the buildings have been built, and The City will furnish and erect the roof cover for the buildings.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and pamphlets of contract drawings, can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., JUNE 1, 1914.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 M. June 15, 1914, and then opened, for Wire Fence to be erected at Fort Wadsworth. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Wire Fence," and addressed to Quartermaster.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The Past Seven Months They Have Exceeded Expectations.

Collector Malone yesterday gave out a statement showing that the receipts from customs duties at this port under the first seven months' application of the new tariff have exceeded all expectations. The collections for the period named under the act of 1913 aggregated $112,228,681.90, compared with $120,881,691.30 in the corresponding seven months a year ago. The decrease is only $8,653,009.40.

Commenting on these figures, the Collector said: "It will be recalled that Congress in providing for the present tariff, estimated that the loss in revenue from this source would be between $45,000,000 and $50,000,000. If the remainder of the country has done as well proportionately as New York, it will be seen how far below the estimate the difference will be. In other words, the revenue from the present tariff will far exceed anticipations.

During the seven months' life of the new tariff as covered in the Collector's report, it is shown that entries of all kinds increased 48,545 over the same period last year. The increases by classes are: Consumption, 19,045; withdrawal, 25,140; warehouse, 1,811, and immediate transportation entries, 3,704. These statistics naturally indicate an increase in the total volume of imports brought here compared with the same period one year ago. The total entries of all kinds under the new tariff period are set down at 597,563, while in the corresponding period under the old act, they were 549,018.

Mr. Malone said that while there is a very large increase in the volume of business to be handled at this port, it has been done with materially less expense in collecting the revenue. This cost for the seven months under the new law is stated to be $2,662,852, while the corresponding period under the old act called for an outlay of $2,746,816. The decrease in the cost under the new tariff is $83,984. During the period of 1912-1913, an average number of 3,373 persons were employed, while in the same period, 1913-1914, the average was 3,254, or an average of 119 less employes. The present rate of cost of collection at this port is .02128.

Change of Dress in China.

"The spread of European-style clothes among the Chinese is unquestionably growing," says Consul E. L. Neville, Antung, China, in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports. "All Chinese officials wear frock coats and evening dress on formal occasions. It is also customary for merchants and other business men to keep foreign clothes in reserve. It is now possible to find tailors in any city of importance in China. I am told, and the local Chinese tailors are authority for the statement, that their business has doubled in the last two years. Certainly the number of tailors has increased greatly of late years."

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR APRIL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for April—

Rail Operations.

Revenues.	Amount.	Increase.
Freight	$10,175,958	*$897,649
Passenger	2,971,112	194,832
Express, mail, and other transportation	864,943	44,205
Non-transportation	158,538	*1,115
Total	14,170,552	*859,727
Expenses.		
Maint. of way and struc.	1,737,108	*223,294
Maint. of equip.	2,759,261	*481,353
Traffic	172,185	*32,449
Transportation	5,161,744	*212,379
General	394,563	40,112
Total	10,224,864	*1,009,344
Railway tax accruals	587,020	1,953
Oper. exp. inclu. taxes	10,812,484	*1,007,411
Net revenue	3,358,067	347,683

Auxiliary Operations.

Total revenue	497,271	9,075
Total expenses	622,378	*45,741
Net revenue	†125,107	*154,816
Railway oper. income	3,232,959	402,500

Miles of line operated, 4,043, on April 30, 1914.
*Decrease. †Deficit.
Jan. 1 to April 30, 1914.
Rail Operations.

Revenues.	Amount.	Increase.
Freight	39,515,085	*3,595,783
Passenger	11,064,591	*36,912
Express, mail, and other transportation	3,472,425	220,924
Non-transportation	602,463	*28,218
Total	54,654,566	*3,434,989
Expenses.		
Maint. of way and struc.	7,776,029	*262,021
Maint. of equipment	11,800,990	*1,151,048
Traffic	702,017	*91,149
Transportation	21,939,738	*317,854
General	1,568,587	125,748
Total	43,628,284	*1,696,306
Railway tax accruals	2,361,002	25,512
Oper. exp. inclu. taxes	45,989,286	*1,670,793
Net revenue	8,665,300	*1,764,196

Auxiliary Operations.

Total revenue	1,818,008	*155,801
Total expenses	2,467,820	*184,337
Net revenue	†649,811	*128,535
Railway oper. income	8,015,488	*1,735,640

Miles of line operated, 4,024, on April 30, 1913.
*Decrease. †Deficit.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for April—

Rail Operations:

Revenues:	Amount.	Decrease.
Freight	3,040,096	669,104
Passenger	795,196	*88,887
Exp., mail & oth. trans.	350,876	14,415
Non-transportation	34,085	4,426
Total	4,220,244	649,059
Expenses:		
Mt. of way & structures	630,761	414,670
Mt. of equipment	886,005	111,047
Traffic	80,265	2,660
Transportation	1,649,254	333,210
General	172,778	*55,945
Total	3,419,064	805,650
Railway tax accruals	276,217	*24,222
Op. exp., inc. taxes	3,695,282	781,428
Net revenue	524,962	132,368

Auxiliary operations:

Total revenues	63,552	7,220
Total expenses	69,868	6,615
Net revenue	†6,315	1,605
Railway op. income	518,649	*130,763

Rail operations:
Jan. 1 to April 30, 1914.

Revenues.	Amount.	Decrease.
Freight	11,816,563	2,323,149
Passenger	2,969,292	*58,896
Exp., mail, & oth. trans.	1,431,929	86,745
Non-transportation	172,750	*3,493
Total	16,390,535	2,348,506
Expenses:		
Mt. of way & structures	2,263,151	1,199,028
Mt. of equipment	3,468,454	559,647
Traffic	313,249	24,295
Transportation	6,996,766	779,312
General	563,564	*127,425
Total	13,605,187	2,434,857
Railway tax accruals	1,064,313	101,097
Op. exp., inc. taxes	14,669,501	2,338,760
Net revenue	1,721,033	14,745

Auxiliary operations:

Total revenues	250,871	18,200
Total expenses	289,614	2,638
Net revenue	†38,742	15,571
Railway op. income	1,052,291	80,816

*Decrease. †Deficit.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM—East and West of Pittsburgh for April—

Lines East:

	Amount.	Decrease.
Total op. revenue	$19,948,046	$810,618
Tot. op. exp., including railway tax accruals	15,708,623	1,504,008
Railway op. income	4,239,422	*693,474

Lines West:

Total op. revenue	$8,654,568	$737,068
Tot. op. exp., including railway tax accruals	7,706,104	1,444,240
Railway op. income	948,464	*707,172

Lines East and West:

Total op. revenues	$28,602,615	$1,547,687
Tot. op. exp., including railway tax accruals	23,414,728	2,948,834
Railway op. income	5,187,886	*1,400,647

January 1 to April 30, 1914.

Lines East:	Amount.	Decrease.
Total op. revenues	$75,221,684	$4,900,017
Total op. expenses	65,941,657	2,504,888
Railway op. income	9,280,026	2,455,129

Lines West:

Total op. revenue	$34,889,145	$3,324,673
Total op. expenses	30,872,444	3,884,750
Railway op. income	3,966,701	*560,076

Lines East and West:

Total op. revenue	$110,060,829	$8,284,691
Total op. expenses	96,814,101	6,389,638
Railway op. income	13,246,728	1,895,053

IMPORTS OF ART WORKS.

Distinctions Made by the Present Tariff in the Matter.

The complicated art provisions of the Tariff act of 1913 having resulted in much confusion at the different ports in the classification of various articles, the Treasury Department has made an attempt to construe the provisions of Paragraphs 376 and 652 with a view to bringing about greater uniformity in the administration of these sections of the law. Paragraph 652 provides for the free entry of original paintings, sculptures, or statuary, including not more than two replicas of the same, and, after defining the terms, says they shall not include articles of utility or articles made wholly or in part by stenciling or other mechanical process. Paragraph 376 places a 15 per cent. duty on certain art works.

The department has taken a typical importation as the occasion for placing constructions on the paragraphs for the guidance of customs officials throughout the country. John L. Vandiver imported at Philadelphia a copy in plaster of a Borghese vase said to be on exhibition at the Louvre. The article was advisorily returned by the Appraiser as a manufacture of plaster of Paris at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 369 of the present act. The importer claimed the copy to be properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 376, as a copy, replica, or reproduction of the vase in question.

The Collector, not being sure of the correctness of the Appraiser's return, wrote to the department asking for advice. He asked for specific instructions, and propounded three questions for the department's consideration. These questions were: Does a copy, replica, or reproduction of a statue have to be made by the artist who made the original to be dutiable under Paragraph 376? Does it have to be made of the same material as the original? And does it have to be made of the same dimensions as the original? Assistant Secretary Malburn, in reply, says:

"Construing the two paragraphs together, the department is of the opinion that the two replicas or reproductions provided for in Paragraph 652 must be by a professional sculptor, and must be of the same material and of the same size as the originals, but that such copies, replicas, or reproductions must be in themselves works of art. Said paragraph provides only for 'works of art, including statuary, sculptures, or copies, replicas or reproductions thereof.' All of your questions should therefore be answered in the negative.

"The department is further of the opinion that in view of the express provisions of Paragraph 652, excluding from that paragraph articles of utility and articles made wholly or in part by a mechanical process, the articles so excluded would fall within the provisions of Paragraph 376, notwithstanding that they may be articles of utility or made by a mechanical process further than that necessarily incident to the working of metal, terra cotta, wax, or plaster, provided such articles rise to the dignity of works of art." Otherwise, he says, the articles would be dutiable under Paragraph 369 or other appropriate paragraphs of the tariff act.

So many questions of classification affecting the two paragraphs are arising at the different ports, that it is probable the provisions will have to be construed by the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court, if not eventually by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Market for Thrown Silk.

The demand on the thrown silk market has quieted down somewhat, according to the report of John Dunlop's Sons. While there is still considerable inquiry for early shipments of organzine, the demand is not as keen as it was in the early part of the month. Prices remain stationary, but some concessions are made for Fall deliveries.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; P. L. Beardon, silks, dress goods; F. A. Sheram, notions, jewelry, gloves; 148 W. 23d; Latham.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods; hardware; 854 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; F. M. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; W. R. Clark, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walder, cloaks, suits, dresses; 33 Union Square.
BROCKTON—Fraser D. G. Co.; T. B. Townsend, wash goods; Broztell.
CHICAGO—The Twelfth Street Store; Charles Mayer, jobs men's suits, boys' wash suits; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; G. C. Fleming, domestics, linens, white goods; 116 W. 32d; Wallick.
CHICAGO — Philipsborn Outer Garment House; Mr. Wright; waists, suits, dresses, Fall catalogue; 132 W. 21st.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, jobs waists; 95 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. S. Littlefield, white goods, linings, linens; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
DALLAS—Harris-Lipsitz Co.; C. H. Rice, furn. goods; 75 Leonard.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; O. A. Blesser, carpets, rugs; 214 Church.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; J. D. Reagan, toilet goods, drug sundries, notions; 71 W. 23d.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, waists; Mme. Christen, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; J. R. Berkson, jobs silk, wash dresses, suits; 95 Madison.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; H. L. Alden, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker; Grand.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; G. Mueller, jobs, seconds; 43 Leonard.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—M. Klein, furs; Albert.
MONTGOMERY—C. J. Swenney, floor coverings, draperies; McAlpin.
NEW BEDFORD—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; J. A. Donphonias, dress goods, silks, white goods; Grand; 116 W. 32d.
NORFOLK—Willis-Smith-Crail Co.; J. Willis, Jr., carpets; York.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; E. L. Merrill, carpets, rugs; 214 Church.
PROVIDENCE—J. Misch; C. Cohen, cloaks, suits, dresses; 33 Union Square.
READING—Lord & Gage; W. H. Buck, carpets; 214 Church.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; I. H. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; S. Weill, piece goods; 200 5th Av.; Netherland.
SANDUSKY—B. & M. Co.; B. A. Schultz, jobs, Spring coats, suits, dresses; 1,161 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Addison Cloak Co.; S. Gilston, ladies' waists, dresses, skirts, children's dresses; 138 W. 28th.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; S. Block, hats, untrimmed; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; A. Steedman, linens, white goods, hdkfs.; 258 Church.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. M. G. Hoitt, ladies' wear; 215 4th Av.
WORCESTER—C. Misch; S. Ellas, cloaks, suits, dresses; 33 Union Square.

Business Notices.

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALESMAN.
House dress salesman wanted by a nationally prominent manufacturer for larger cities of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia; want an experienced man in this line in above territory; fullest particulars in first letter. Address in strictest confidence, Box E 263 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
Waist salesman for well-known line of voile waists, $9 to $24, to cover Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia; we have an established trade to turn over to hustler; must have long experience in this territory. First letter must contain full information about applicant. Address in strictest confidence, Box E 262 Times Downtown.

COATS for ladies and misses, for immediate delivery, at very low prices. Closing out sale. ZORN & SCHONBERGER, 1,021 Gran St., Hoboken, N. J. Telephone 2137 Hoboken

We have two large buyers in town who are ready to buy from one to one hundred dozen wash shirts for spot cash. Come, with samples, to 36 West 28th St., first floor.

Wanted—Small space in office, from Canal to 14th St., $3 to $5 per month. E 268 Times Downtown.

Exclusive jobbing house now looking at Fall line of silk and cloth dresses. 7th floor, 137 West 35th St.

A jobber is ready to look at Fall samples of silk and serge dresses. Call at Room 500, 38 East 21st.

Job suits, misses' and juniors', wanted. L. W. Fellows, Mgr., 21 Union Square, West.

Jobs wanted.—Dresses, all descriptions; any quantity; write for particulars, B 11 Times.

CLOSES EXPRESS OFFICES.

Bigger Says Parcel Post Will Make Others Follow U. S. Co.

J. S. Bigger, Foreign Manager of the United States Express Company, returned yesterday on the Cunarder Carmania from a three months' trip through Europe with his wife. He said that while he was away he received instructions by cable to close up all the European offices of the company and by June 30 the foreign business of the company would be wound up and two hundred employes out of work.

Mr. Bigger, who has been 22 years with the express company, in commenting upon the parcel post said that up to the present time it was operating on a 50 per cent. efficiency basis, and that when it arrives at the 100 per cent. efficiency stage other express companies will have to retire the same as the United States Company had been compelled to do.

99 Per Cent. Honest.

Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company, makes the following comment on recent business and financial developments: "In times of general prosperity—to which many factors contribute—the public usually selects one man or thing as the whole show. Times of depression the limelight of public indignation centres upon one victim. It is much easier to hold public office during an upswing of a financial cycle than when prosperity is on the toboggan. Just now those who deal in securities are busy explaining why the public must pay more for some of them. Eugene Field explained quite convincingly that the headache was never due to the large cold bottle but always to the small hot bird. I wonder whether those who really buy securities to hold are suffering most from the small hot bird of corrective legislation, or from the large cold dose of unsavory financing. Which ever it is, we will soon get it out of our system, and realize that our country is not that an occasional spree cannot permanently blind us to the fact that 99.9 per cent of the nation's business is conducted by men who are trying to make an honest living."

The Sicilian Almond Crop.

According to Consul A. W. Weddell, who is stationed at Catania, Eastern Sicily, the outlook for the forthcoming almond crop in that district is not so good as it was thirty days ago. A great deal of the fruit has fallen from the trees, because of sirocco and the cold, the consequence of which has been seen only recently. Besides, in certain sections the prolonged dry weather is making itself felt unfavorably. Providing there are early rains, a good crop may be expected, but it will not be a bumper yield.

DOUBLE DUTY IMPOSED.

And This on Goods from One Part of Canada to Another.

A decision by the United States Court of Customs Appeals in the case of Gardner Cornett of Vanceboro, Me., reveals a queer mix-up whereby an importation was taxed on entry by both the American and Canadian customs. It seems that some goods were carried from St. Stephen, N. B., to St. Croix, in the same Province, traveling en route through the United States. The invoice shows shipment from Montreal to Mr. Cornett at Vanceboro, Me. A bill of lading attached to the invoice names the same destination, and adds "Care of Customs Officer, Lowellton, Me."

Entry for consumption was made at Lowellton. The record also shows exportation of the goods from Lowellton after a consumption entry had been made. The merchandise, while at the latter place, was shifted from one Canadian Pacific car to another, and next showed up at the Port of McAdam, N. B., where entry was made, and Canadian duties assessed and paid.

It was claimed by Mr. Cornett, the importer, that the goods had been entered for consumption in this country by clerical error, as the merchandise was intended for Canadian entry. The character of the alleged error not being made plain at the trial, Judge De Vries holds that no relief can be granted.

Shoes Higher in England.

According to Consul S. M. Taylor of Nottingham, England, retailers of boots and shoes, have, in the last three months, advanced prices on certain grades as much as 50 cents a pair. The heavier grades are the ones most affected. The retailers say that the increased cost of the raw materials is the reason, and that either the prices had to be advanced or the material cheapened. There have been some wage increases, but these have been slight.

"Exports of leather to the United States, so far as this district is concerned," Mr. Taylor continues, "are increasing, while exports of skins, both calf and salted sheep, are declining. Exporters of hides explain this by saying that the removal of the duty on manufactured leather gives an advantage to the British leather manufacturer over American manufacturers in competitive prices, and the increase in American trade increases the demand for skins here with a corresponding decrease in the demand for skins in the United States."

SUED IN MOTHERS' QUARREL

Mrs. Martin Asks $2,500 Damages from Neighbor.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 31.—Asserting that a neighbor caused to be published an article intended to spread the belief among other neighbors that she was a "low, mean and contemptible person," Mrs. C. C. Martin, President of the Woman's Improvement League of Bradley Beach, has instituted proceedings to recover $2,500 damages for the alleged defamation of her character by Mrs. A. M. Geraty.

Differences between the women arose, it is said, after a bitter quarrel involving their children. Mrs. Martin's suit is based on an advertisement, published in a weekly newspaper, which reads:

"Notice: Mrs. Martin is cautioned that action will be brought against her if she scolds of bulldozes my daughter Ruth which she did last Monday at a certain private school in Asbury Park. Bradley Beach people seem to quietly submit to the ravings of this woman but we do not intend to.

"A. M. GERATY."

The Martins and Geratys live opposite each other on Third Avenue. The action will be tried before Judge John E. Foster in the Common Pleas Court at Freehold.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United Sates of America is now taking a referendum vote among its constituent members on the Interstate Trade Commission bill, which is before Congress. In response the Merchants' Association of this city has put in its votes against the proposition.

The eighteenth annual convention of the International Association of Manufacturing Photo Engravers will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria beginning next Monday and continuing until Wednesday evening. Addresses, technical lectures, and discussion, sightseeing tours, and a banquet are among the features outlined for the occasion.

On Saturday the National Piano Manufacturers' Association will hold a convention at the Hotel Astor. There will be morning and afternoon sessions, followed by a banquet in the evening.

A conference and public hearing will be held in the Assembly Room of the Merchants' Association on Wednesday at 3 P. M. on the subject of sidewalk obstructions. Borough President Marks, at whose instance the hearing has been arranged for, will be present to get the views of merchants and shippers.

The Merchants' Association has decided to remain neutral on the Stevens bill for price fixing because of the wide difference of opinion among its members on the subject.

WASH GOODS SALE

THE GREATEST SALE OF WASH FABRICS held in many years will begin TOMORROW, TUESDAY, and continue the rest of this week. Large clean-ups from the most noted mills, together with our entire stocks of Colored and White goods, will make this Sale an event rarely, if ever before, equaled in this market.

In conjunction with the Wash Goods Sale great bargains will be offered in Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Curtains and Summer Draperies, Parasols, Men's Furnishings, Ladies' Neckwear and other lines.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY

WORTH AND CHURCH STREETS -- NEW YORK CITY
No Goods at Retail.

SAFES AT COST

We Defy Competition
On Any Size Safe

As we are about to close our 23d St. store, we are selling safes at cost. Don't put the safe question off till tomorrow. It may be too late. Act now. Call early for best selection. Catalogue on request. Our factory and other stores will continue as usual.

Cary Safe Co., 147 W. 23d St. Tel. 6881 Chelsea.

ASTRACHANS DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED
WILL CLOSE AT HYDROL, 27 W. 26th.
BIG REDUCTIONS

PICTURE FRAMES Oil Paintings Mouldings
Manufacturers' Agent and Importer.
JOHN DRESCHER, 296 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE
WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1914,
At 10:30 A. M., at our Salesroom,
46-50 WOOSTER STREET, N. Y. CITY,
We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
For account of whom it may concern,
Entire Salvage Stock of
HARRY GOLDSTEIN, Jobber,
473 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY,
Inventorying about $12,000, consisting of Misses', Children's and Infants' Silk, Percale, Lawn, Lingerie and Colored DRESSES,
SACQUES, SLIPS, PETTICOATS, KIMONOS and GAMPS, Ladies' NIGHT GOWNS, PETTICOATS, CHEMISES, DRAWERS,

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Causes specially set for hearing on this date:

N Y Trust Co<Bermuda Atl Line, In re Bryant, (pet. of Block.)

Equity calendar:

Bowers Rub Works<Strong M & S Co.
Page<Stark.
Steitz<Bing.
Cook<Auto Fire Prot.
Fenton<Farson.
A-E Nathan Co, Inc<Meyer.
Am Car & F<Bettendorf Axle Co.
Edison<Cont Chem.
Karl Kiefer Mch<Heyman.
Harrett<Thompson-S.
Karl Kiefer Mch<Unionwerke. A G.
Evans<Hall Prtg. Pr.
Hohlfeld<N Y Coach Bed.
Ruinart<Richards.
Videl<So Am Secur.
Am Ever Ready<Interstate Elec Nov.
Brown<Mech & Metal Nat Bank.
Bertini<Greenwich Bk
Adair Mch Co<Achesen Harden.
Nye<Pathe Freres.
Epstein<Dryfoos.
U S Electro Galv<Russell, &c, B & N

Col Metal Box Co<Halpert.
Macy<Brown, (Tea Board.)

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Rudolph Hoffman, Alfred Misttola, Isaac Krititzky, Jacob Scheinblum, Joseph C Levy, Chester H. Raines, Joseph Leone, William Simon, Alfred Husch, John K. Pearce, Meyer Kaminsky, Jackson & Suiser, S. & S. Aiman, Hertz & Wechsler.
Under objection:
Pauline Cheifetz, Hyman Cohen, Jacob Wiener, Herman S. Licht, Meyer L. Fernald, Miller & Ross, A. Schnoerer & Sons.
Adjourned cases:
Arthur Cohen, Abraham Franckman, Rudolph Hirschhorn, Tenney Chadderdon, Jacob M. Sidenberg.
Involuntary case: Petition A. Bolognesi Co.
Motions:
K. Bischoff & Co., Lyttle, (5th Nat B'k,) K. Samuels & Bros., Lang & Lang, Julius Schottman,

Asaro Realty Co., Max Davidoff, G. E. Smith, Lang & Lang, Brennan Bros & Co., Freund & Glassier, Cargil R'lty Co., Samuel Kass, Joseph D. Hart, S. Levin's Sons & Co, L. & S. Appell, Solomon Beards, Alert Const Co., Rabinowitz Bros., N Y State Const Co., Joseph Kopold, James Pedlow, Julius Schattman, Bryant & Block, A. Schnoerer & Sons, Cantrell Clothing Co., B. Gradinger, Zuckerman & Nadles, Cargill R'lty Co., W. C. Davis & Co., Utility P & P Co., M. I. Hall & Co., Frederick H. Mills, Frank Kaufman, John A. Auger, Willard C. Baldwin, Isidore Pilser, Frederick Sackett, W. H. Maybeck & Co., Irving Sirkus, Belmont Apt Hotel Co,

PART III.—Whitaker, Quinn<CNY.
Wolf<Carpenter.
Bennett<Davidoff.
Webb<Hemperley.
Tracey<Oliver & Burr
Reimer<3 Ave R.R.
Clark<42 St R R.
Moelter<Kimbel.
May<Hamb Am Line.
Zimmerman<Ullman.
Jennings<Thomas & B
Billick<Bronx Gas.
Cazzola<O'Brien.
Armonni<same.
McVicker<Joline.
Schnell<I R T.
Weyrauch<Schwarz.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inquest—McCarter<Nielson.
Fogel<NY Rys.
Heath<same.
Goldwater<G'wich Bk.
Dornstreich<Carpenter Vehicle Co.
Pluemacher<Levy.
Reichstadt<Halstead.
Coyle<I R T
Varcoe<NY Rys.
Feehan<same.
Nafzi<I R T.
Gallagher<NY Rys.
Petterson<I R T.
Villas<NY Mailing.
Blair<Solomon.
Griffin<Elty.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
David<Simonson.
James Butler<West St RR.
Levine<Miller.
Murtha<Deimel.
Flynn<Rogers & Hagerty.
Goldman<Schrenkeisen
Gagliano<CNY.
Lewkowitz<Huthner.
Wrenn<Cutting Larson.
Mansfield<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Cohen<Rosenthal.
Wirt<Kennedy.
Kirby<G Reis & Co.
R Bruns<CNY.
H D Brous<same.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Delaney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inquest—Foster<McPartland & O'Flaherty.
Crumley<NY Rys.
Roganetzky<Rosenfeld
Torossian<B El RR
Finerman<Sheffield Farms.
Kennedy<Hudson Nav
McDermott<Rich
Light RR.
Gifs<Simon.
Wittner<Hudson.
Safflon<Harsland.
Anthony<Col College.
Slavin<Roddi.
J C Rankin & Co<Birdsays.
Carroll<Cons Gas.
Vito<Manheimer Street.
Van Dyck<Ev Journal

PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Haward<Margolies.
Phirack<Greystone Holding Co.
Doherty<Kenn & Well Const Co.
Guinan<Crum.
Myers<NY Rys.
Dunn, Jr<Ruppert.
Naga<Libman Con.
Mfg N Bk<Salaway.
Cinque<L'Araldo Italiano Pub Co.
Same<Same.
Lemen<Evans Wall<Merkert.
J Sills<Hotel Rector.
W Sills<Same.
Stabiner<Klein.
Wine<Bear Lithia.
Wortman<Asch.

PART X.—Ford, J.—At 10:15.
Magdoska<Washburn Wire Co.
Crosby<Koscherak.
Marx<Delany.
Brenner<Kohnweiler.
Murphy<New Eng L. Silberstein<Gilmour.
Quell<L I R R.
Caplan<Gillette Co.
Hauptman<N Y Edison Co.
Gilson<A McMullen.
Amann<United Book
Washburn<Avery.
Browne<3 Av Bridge.
Volkommer<Obermeyer & Liebman.

PART XI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Walsh<Goodwin Mfg.
Epstein<Wynamaker.
Wybrecht<Schock.
Guarino<CNY.
Kempinski<Uris Iron Works Co.
Brown<Newman.
Yucht<N Y Rys.
Steine<same.
Watt<Cons Gas Co.
Lynn<Lieberman & S.
R Eliasberg<B'bridge.
M Eliasberg<same.
Pashinsky<Am El RR
Shapiro<Wang.
Foster<Kramer Con.
Thielker<Wahlig.
Petchesky<Northside Coach.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Devlin<Donald.
Harvey<CNY.
Halstead<Terry & Tench Co.
Kraus<Lasky.
Heber<B Q Co RR.
Benjamin<Thompson.
P Sammon<McMullen, Sons & T.
J Sammon<same.
Hyman<Barrett.
Foley<Dunsbach.
Kalischer<Leyser Greene.
Dempsey<Oceanic St Navig.
Rahilly<Union Ry.
F Kahn<Schenck.
I Kahn<same.
Cerker<Postal Tel.
Bonwit<Auto Club.
Heffman<Bronx Boro Bank.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Marshall<Tiffany & Co
Bowen<Bowen.
Chincken<C B A.
Sorenson<Sorenson.
Rosenberg<Waldo.
Lawson<Ward.
Dowse<NY Yacht, L & S Bldg.
Shober<Royal Ins.
Homenway<Schmidt, Somerville<Read.
Beach<American Pal Car Co.
Collins<CNY.

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
In re Dale.
Solomon<Brotherhood of Painters &c. Poss<Poss.
Kaubler<Waldo.
Katz<Katz.
Blosveren<Cohen.
Moch Co<Secur Bank.
Mills<Natl Surety.
Bean<Gray.
Mark<Wener.
Same<J Wener & Co.
Same<same.
Same<Wanamaker.
Rattray<Hazard.
Stadler<Everard's Br.
Dunn<Wackes.

PART XVI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
In re Mason<McKay.
Bridger<Bridger.
McKnight<McKnight.
Elliott, Jr<Paine.
Haney<Lehigh Val. Struct S.
Jacobs<White.
NY Art Pub<Mason Henry Press.
Beck<Echo Amus.
Rafter<Piser.
Redcliffe<Fowler.
Lord<CNY.

PART XVII.—No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Jones<Woodin.
Richardson<McDermott & Hunnigan.
Fuller<Lederle.
Ulvade Cont Co<CNY.
Peoples Surety Co<Ludington's Sons.
Kurinsky<Hamburger.
Bloodgood<Rosen.
Amster Bldg Co<Mesa.
O'Connell<Gildersleeve & Son.
Roberts<Reinitz.
Chapman<Amer P Car
Tobin<Clark.
Scanlon<Carrollan.
Ryan<CNY.
Gribbon & Sons<Enterprise Cloak.
Farley<Buttner & Gaur Trust Co.
Wiener<Meyer.
Neuwirth<Lantry.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, J.—Will for probate.
Henry Reynard.
Ebenezer Bailey, Patrick Cummings, Mary B Williamson, Patrick P Keogh.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—Contested wills.
Bridget McDermott, Sarah A Knight, Wm H MacDermott, Mary A Murray, Thomas Whelan, Henry T Cutler, Edward O Hoffman, Silas Hubbell, Bessie Swift, Sybilla E Wille, David Nussbaum, Elizabeth Goebbels, Mary S M Bryant, Edith C Dunlop, Anna Abbele.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Seabury, Page, Bijur, JJ.—For hearing of motions and orders of City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
nt Mer Mar<O'Brien.
Benton<Langford.
Lene<Rosenstein.
Ellis<NY & L I RR.
Schoenman<Lauseer.
Amann<Un Booking.
Hearst<Assoc Press.
Parber<Farber.
In re Tibbett & Corlear Av.
DuPont, de N, &c<Candler.
Wittmann<Meng.
A J Smith Co<Clark.
Watson<Stanton, Jr.
Maynard<Radcliffe.
Bernard<McMahon.
Content<Robertson.
Underhill<Volk.
Hoblon<Street.
In re CNY (Ham Pl.)
Caldero<Kamenstein.
Flint<Tuttle.
Libman Con<Oltarsh Iron Works.
Taylor Pack<Balitko.
Same<same.
Watson<CNY.
Reed<Liffer.
Carpenter<Com'l Nat Bk of Wash'n.
Goldstein<I R T.
McAvoy<Press Pub.
W H Wright & Son<Claughen.
Neuman<Int Mer Mar.
Karl<Karl.
Calambos<Spitzer.
Hoergel<Linch.
Albany Sav Bk<Isaac Rity.
Git<Gilmon.
Printograph Sales<Am Mailing.
Meyers<Wells & N.
People<Trusciante.
Printograph Sales<Am Mailing.
Weinger<Weiger.
McCormick<McCal'm.
Glavey<Am Meter.
Same<same.
Scheler<Goldberg.
Snydacker<Threshold Rity Corp.
Eyck<Official Inform Bureau.
Lien Inv Co<Wildey.
Henshaw<same.
Skeels Coal Co<Baker.
Hendricks<Fiumefreddo.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business—At 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Messiah Home<Rogers, Jr.
Miller<Miller.
Ludinger<Ziegler.
Shanly<Ryan.
McCaul<Lonetska.
Spencer 3d<Spencer.
Emmet<Labriola.
McNamee<Chenoweth.
Same<same.
People, &c<NY Parcel Dispatch.
Volckmann<Frost.
Conklin<Martha Bldg.
Frankel<Farm L & T.
Wartels<Augenblick.
Richards<Robin.
Scammell<Goldan.

PART IV.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.; Part V.—Case on; Part VII., Erlanger, J., case on.
Demurrers:
Lowenstein<Title Ins.
Medrath<Francolind.
Faber<Defender Con.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Connolly Auction<Racciglia.
Horner<Lawrence.
De Cordova<Sanville.
Levitt<Griswold.
Stover<Gamewell F A Tel.
Windsor Const<Griswold.
Same<Ruland.
Levitt<same.
Zinc Corp<Assets R. Rd Ind Trust<same.
Grenfell<same.
Be Can & G Inv<same
Hvanhoe Gold<same.
Charter Trust<same.
ins Corp<same.
ind & Gen Tr<same.
Canadian Agcy<same.
Stone<Schwartzreich.
Fleischman<Steele.
Braumann<American Preferred causes:
Lenox Sand<Janusch Mfg.
Levine<28th St & 7th Av Rity.
Morgenstern<Morgenstern.
Met Life<Heinze.
Brandt<Ziegler, Jr.
Same<same.
Sullivan<Rosson.
General calendar:

London<Framberg.
Pfeffenschneider<Y M H A.
Sciabalia<Ill Surety.
Cohen<same.
Powell<Kitchen.
Sears<Sears.
Husson<Husson.
Banks<Banks.
Fishman<Halperin.
Katzman<same.
Turevsky<Lipkin.
Heinze<Allison.
NY Co N Bk<Peckworth.
Same<same.
Gortikov<Gortikov.
P & L Con Co<Silverstein.
Westergren<Pockworth
Lawrence<Morris.
Same<same.
Morris Pk Est<Fabricant.
Same<same.
Van Buren<Van Bur'n
Kropper<Gottesman.
Tilton<Gans.
Hinkle Ir Wks<CNY.
Hellman<Saul.
Master Amus<Master Mind.
Pastor<Public Bank.
Movinsky<Novinsky.
Seab Nat Bk<Gregory.
Faulkner<Marcus.
Snell<O'Rourke.
Cohen<Lekather.
Samios<Samios.
Glasco Ice Co<Huntoon.

Trial Terms.

PART II.—Newburger, Steel<Ill Surety.
Security Bank<Harris Tobacco.
Erie RR Co<Hilla, Jr
Bank of Metropolis<McLeish.
Michaels<Fox.
Nat Surety Co<Brenchard.
Cromwell<Heinze.
Finkelstein<Hyde.
Singer S Mach<Verplanck.
Knick Dist Co<Licata
Litzenberg<Cole.
Yanelli<Delke.
Schnitzer<Freed.
Nat State Bank<Howard.
Mann Leasing Co<Davidson.
Spitzberger & Sons Co<Brundage.
Rosenberg<Cassar.
Wright Fur Co<Isaacs
Weiner<Wait.
Mackie<Jonson.
Dickinson<Meadows.
Baker<Robertson.
German Sochdal.
Harris<Baron.
Lautner<Nat Surety

J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Chalmers<Nat C Register Co.
Rosen<Bradley Con.
Fleiss<Packs.
Bernstein<Wendel.
Forester<Met Iron.
Boylan<Mail & Express Co.
Menage<Pratt.
Wiechers<Stern.
Donowitz<NY Rys.
Silberbush<Prudential.
Weinstein<Steindler.
Buckholz<Alstadter.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Crosney<Gilman.
Reilly & Bro<Stokes.
Tullis<Verna.
Mandola<Eierler.
Brown<Morris P'k Es.
Slate<Blumenfeld.
Eneman<Deutsch.
Aldrich City Co<Miller.
Burns<Spiegel.
Royall<N B'k of No. Hudson.
Spain<Gluck.
Hilands<Jackson Co.
Mayor<Weinstein R.
Schoen<Shoen & Sarkady.
Gavigan<Moore.
Heckinger<Fox.
Weiss<Joseph.
Gittelman<Shuloff.
Tunnel Adv Co<Morris Pk Est.
Wedeking<Am Paper.
Valletta<Campis.
Cohen<Schiff.
Lloyd<McIntyre.
Valletta<Samio.
S Herzog & Sons Co<Greenberg.
Nemstate<Greenberg.
Meyer<Federman Co.
Nesbitt<Elisberg.
Cowles<Ireland.
Holfeld<Casselberry.
Prevat<Kraemer.
Hyman<Drezwell Co.
Wayland<Hulett.
Spitzer<Greenberg.
Hart<Gersten.
McLaren<Fitzhugh Smith.
Geizler<Gossett.
Hart<Wilson Co.
Walper<Halpert.
Heps<Am Fidelity.
Hydrex Silent Exhaust Co<Home Ins.
Schaffer<Pressure Lighting Co.
Hirmer<Reynolds.
Horowitz<Cleson Mfg.
Alema, Rity, &c, Co<Coolidge.
King<Mintz.
Siegling<Docter.
Hagerman<Taubenfeld.

PART III., Lynch, J., clear; IV., O'Dwyer, J., clear; V., Smith, J., clear; VI., Finelite, J., clear; VII., Ranson, J., clear; VIII., Delehanty, J., clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J. Matter of N Y Life Ins Co—Andrew J Shipman. Barry<Fitzgerald—Powell Crichton. Clark<Kirkland—Joseph L Ryan.
SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J. Ellis<Hartley & Thomas Co—Henry A Friedman.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J. Mutual Life Ins Co<Beth David Hospital—Jos D Kelly.
SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J. Herman Brill<Louis Abramowitz — Warren Leslie. Samuel Kempner<Newratz Co (2)—Joseph H Harris. Samuel M Fechheimer<L & D Const Co (2)—Maxwell Davidson. Greenwich Sav Bank<Jacques Frell—Thomas Shiels. Margaretta E Griffith<Simon Doctor—Thomas Shiels. Edwd L Coster<Bertha Kaufman—Thomas Shiels.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION. — Jenks, Burr, Thomas, Carr, Rich, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.

In re CNY (Bragaw St.)
In re CNY (opening, &c, Bragaw St.)
In re acc of D S Woolley.
Baumah & Co<A Baumann et al.
Grafton<Ball.
Linzee<Frankfort Ins
Lehrman<Lehrman.
People, &c, ex rel O'Brien<Whitney et al.
People, &c., ex rel Platt<Whitney et al.
People, &c, ex rel Larkin<Creelman et al.
People, &c, ex rel Griffen<Creelman et al.
People, &c, ex rel Effinger<Hennessey et al.
Seamon<CNY.
Bohr<Connor.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Litigated motions.
Spence<Wood et al.
Sager<Sager.
In re Simon Nager, Jr., Inc, (4 acts.)
Berlin<Berline.
Bird<Collet et al.
Zelkus<Fla East Coast Rwy.
Manger<Manger.
Rosenbaum<Rosenb'm.
In re Hochman (Weinstein.)
Tolman<Gillespie et al.
In re Robinson (Schuchhardt.)
Downs<Downs.
Alacocque<Prudden.
In re Finnerty (Welsh)
In re Peoples Surety
Seibert<McArdle.
In re E 18th St (Ryland)
Home Bank of Bklyn<Burkhardt.
Same<Sullivan.
Kopp<Richy Brown & Donald, Inc.
Kelly<P Ryan Con.
Kearns<Degnon Contr.
Rabinowitz<MacArthur Bros Co.
Bialistozki<Bialistozki

SUPREME COURT.—Trial Term.—Part I.—Jaycox, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Manning, J.; Part VII., Blackmar, J.

Kirwan<E El R R.
Mahr<B H R R.
Musto<B H R R et al
Zacharchook<Mason & Hanger Co.
Lauer<B H R R.
Soloff<Nassau R R.
Seaman<Nassau R R.
Walsh<Nassau R R.
Dunne<B H R R.
Scherer<Fitzgerald.
Zeeman<Seligman.
Wilson<B H R R.
Kolmel<Metzger.
Steinberg<B H R R.
Doyle<Em'n Sug Ref.
Alston<Morse Dry Dock Co<B H R R.
Shanley<Walsh.
Farley, Comr &c<Rummel & ano.
Morse Dry Dock Co<Cont Am Growers.
Jensen<Berger.
Eisen<Nassau R R.
Jones<Erie R R.
Larsen<Nassau R R.
Portman<CNY.
Lang<Noll.
Bulger<Neuschler.
Hook<Hock.
Kavanagh, as Trus, <CNY.
Schroeder<Eiflein et al.
Schrader<Hirschman.
Callahan<Nichols Cop.
Closs, an infant, <Ocean Elec Ry.
Maher<C I & B RR.
Stanezak<Nat Sug Ref
Flaherty<Bk of Sav.
Behncke<Hartford F Ins.
Serviss<B H RR.
Maturo<Ford Motor

Campbell<same.
Stenson<Island Lbr.
Brower<Dale Amuse.
Gunderson<Bushey.
Piccolo<B H RR.

Highest number reached, 2,618.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Derks<Pullman Co.
Bradbury<Sanderson.
In re Sheehy.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials.—Brady, J.
Holiday<Holiday.
Lassman<Knierlem.
Landers<Reimer.
Larkin<Farrell.
Williams<Williams.
Briggs<Briggs.
Garnier<Garnier.
Feldman<Feldman
Pege<Pege.
Maggio<Maggio.
Strauss<Strauss.
Gunning<Gunning.
Beroza<Beroza.
Patzke<Patzke.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Cohen<Cohen.
Trester<Trester.
Hollacher<Hollacher.
Roeth<Roeth.
Landauer<Landauer.
Miller<Miller.
Freed<Freed.

TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estate of Irving Meyer.
Estate of Margaret Agnes Shannon.
Wills for probate.
Margaretha Peel, Elizabeth O'Brien.
TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S.—Contested wills.
Mayer Siff. Nora Crockett.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Brady, J.
Meeks<Perna, et al—John P Dunn.
Gebelein et al<Dumproff et al—Peter L Mullaly.

Receiver Appointed.

BRONX COUNTY.—Brady, J.
Eben Demarest<Antonio Cimillo—Thomas F. Quinn.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Scudder, Garretson, JJ.
Schott<U S Print Co.
Smith<NY & Q E L & P Co.
Gnecco<Pedersen.
Bode<Welchselbaum.
Kahl<Edgewater Saw Mills Co & ano
Schantz<Nassau Gas et al (2 Acts.)
Ries<Bowden.
Schoendorf, as admx, <O'Grady & ano.
Walter<B H RR.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Zimmer<NY & Q Co Ry Co.
Reilly<same.
Kossmann<Merkt & ano (2 Acts.)
Stubings<NY Rys (2 acts.)
Holmes<B H RR
Rooney<Same.
Engelhardt<Lake.
Pflieger<NY & Q E L & P Co.
Schlereth<NY & Q E L & P Co (2 Acts.)
Geoghegan<NY & Q Co Ry.
McCarren<Same.
Clayton<Davis (2 Acts.)

Highest number reached, 525.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Morschauser, J.
Purdy<Tuttle.
O'Heir<Wood, Plains.
Farrington Tile<Has'n
Assets Coll'g<H'riman
Mt Vernon<Brett.
Hayden<Pitt.
Empire City Racing Assn<Lozaro.
De Pasquale<United Cigar Stores.
Keller<Van Guild Sec

Tuesday's calendar will consist of the next fifteen cases, and so on until the calendar is exhausted.

Surrogate's Court.

Probate of wills.
Phoebe C Hanley. Sarah A Giron.
Executor's accounting.
Ervin Saunders.
Discovery proceeding.
Elisabeth Lefurgy.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., and La.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; light variable winds.

E. Tex.—Cloudy, probably showery Mon. and Tues.; moderate to fresh e. to s. e. winds.

W. Tex.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues.

Utah—Showers Mon.; Tues. cloudy.

Okla.—Cloudy, probably thunder showers Mon. and Tues.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; not much change in temperature.

Ohio—Showers Mon.; Tues. cloudy; moderate to fresh s. winds.

Ind.—Showers and cooler Mon.; Tues. fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon., somewhat lower temperature in n. and c. portions; Tues. probably fair; moderate n. and n. w. winds.

L. Mich.—Cloudy Mon., preceded by showers in s. portion. Tuesday fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

U. Mich. and Minn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light variable winds.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. w. winds.

Ia.—Fair Mon.; cooler in s. e. portion. Tues. fair.

Mo.—Cloudy Mon.; somewhat lower temperature in n. e. portion. Tues. cloudy.

N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Generally fair Mon. and Tues.

Kan.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., probably showers in s. portion.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES before leaving for the country should give orders to their newsdealers to have their favorite morning newspaper sent on, or telephone Bryant 1000. Daily and Sunday, 75 cents per month. Daily alone 50 cents per month.—Adv.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—La Fetra, J. Litigated motions.—At 10 A. M.
Hippe<Hart.
Lowell, &c Co<Beach.
Epstein<Goldsmith.
Lowitt<Ill Surety.
McDonald<Wells.
Farmer Co<Holzw.
Yaunsen<Krikawa.
Klugman<St Martin.
Smith<Berry.
Joseph<Potter.
Davidson<Leavitt.
Strathmann<Sullivan.
Jacobson<Goldberg.
Blyer<Duder.
Muller<Cushman.
Astor<Clement.
Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes<Day.
Raskin<Kemelhor.
Hughes<Shapiro.
Bass<Epstein.
Schapiercer<Taplitz.
Coffey<Thompson—F.
Kinney<Bergoffen.
Olman & Rothstein<Piqueron.
Woodman<Westm Ter
Barkovitz<Nor British &c Ins.
Murray<Algil.
Brookheim<Blou.
Kuferman<Batchelor.
Greenaway<Barrett.
Smasht<Friedland.
Severgh<Gusenholder
Smith<Berry.
Younsen<Krikawa.
O'Reilly<Schwartzr'ch
Paller<Herskowitz.
Shapiro<Schwartz.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Potosky<G East Cas.
Donnelly<Waldo.
Dwyer<Same.
Marx<Same.
Weinberg<Bauer.
Weinstock<Hyman.
Paris<Iraci.
Evans<N Marina L.
Herman<N Y Rys.
Frankenstein<same.
Rosenfeld<L I R R.
Same<same.
Ryan<461 4 Av.
Gaffi<Barrett.
Kliegman<Lyding.
Same<same.
Lynch<Gillette.
Rosenberg<N Y Rys.
Yudowitz<Hudson Steel.
Dinoff<same.
Sacks<Gates.
Deluca<Unterg'g, &c.
German<Kappel.
Poller<Herskowitz.
Webb<Hemperley.
McNulty<Kuser.
Elsenbach<Levy Bros. Realty Co.
Broadway Trust Co<Brigante.
Menage<Pratt.
Wiechers<Stern.
Donowitz<NY Rys.
Silberbush<Prudential.
Weinstein<Steindler.
Buckholz<Alstadter.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Crosney<Gilman.
Reilly & Bro<Stokes.
Tullis<Verna.
Mandola<Eierler.
Brown<Morris P'k Es.
Slate<Blumenfeld.
Eneman<Deutsch.
Aldrich City Co<Miller.
Burns<Spiegel.
Royall<N B'k of No. Hudson.
Spain<Gluck.
Hilands<Jackson Co.
Mayor<Weinstein R.
Schoen<Shoen & Sarkady.
Gavigan<Moore.
Heckinger<Fox.
Weiss<Joseph.
Gittelman<Shuloff.
Tunnel Adv Co<Morris Pk Est.
Wedeking<Am Paper.
Valletta<Campis.
Cohen<Schiff.
Lloyd<McIntyre.
Valletta<Samio.
S Herzog & Sons Co<Greenberg.
Nemstate<Greenberg.
Meyer<Federman Co.
Nesbitt<Elisberg.
Cowles<Ireland.
Holfeld<Casselberry.
Prevat<Kraemer.
Hyman<Drezwell Co.
Wayland<Hulett.
Spitzer<Greenberg.
Hart<Gersten.
McLaren<Fitzhugh Smith.
Geizler<Gossett.
Hart<Wilson Co.
Walper<Halpert.
Heps<Am Fidelity.
Hydrex Silent Exhaust<Home Ins.
Schaffer<Pressure Lighting Co.
Hirmer<Reynolds.
Horowitz<Cleson Mfg.
Alema, Rity, &c, Co<Coolidge.
King<Mintz.
Siegling<Docter.
Hagerman<Taubenfeld.

PART III., Lynch, J., clear; IV., O'Dwyer, J., clear; V., Smith, J., clear; VI., Finelite, J., clear; VII., Ranson, J., clear; VIII., Delehanty, J., clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J. Matter of N Y Life Ins Co—Andrew J Shipman. Barry<Fitzgerald—Powell Crichton. Clark<Kirkland—Joseph L Ryan.
SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J. Ellis<Hartley & Thomas Co—Henry A Friedman.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J. Mutual Life Ins Co<Beth David Hospital—Jos D Kelly.
SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J. Herman Brill<Louis Abramowitz — Warren Leslie. Samuel Kempner<Newratz Co (2)—Joseph H Harris. Samuel M Fechheimer<L & D Const Co (2)—Maxwell Davidson. Greenwich Sav Bank<Jacques Frell—Thomas Shiels. Margaretta E Griffith<Simon Doctor—Thomas Shiels. Edwd L Coster<Bertha Kaufman—Thomas Shiels.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION. — Jenks, Burr, Thomas, Carr, Rich, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.

In re CNY (Bragaw St.)
In re CNY (opening, &c, Bragaw St.)
In re acc of D S Woolley.
Baumah & Co<A Baumann et al.
Grafton<Ball.
Linzee<Frankfort Ins
Lehrman<Lehrman.
People, &c, ex rel O'Brien<Whitney et al.
People, &c., ex rel Platt<Whitney et al.
People, &c, ex rel Larkin<Creelman et al.
People, &c, ex rel Griffen<Creelman et al.
People, &c, ex rel Effinger<Hennessey et al.
Seamon<CNY.
Bohr<Connor.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Litigated motions.
Spence<Wood et al.
Sager<Sager.
In re Simon Nager, Jr., Inc, (4 acts.)
Berlin<Berline.
Bird<Collet et al.
Zelkus<Fla East Coast Rwy.
Manger<Manger.
Rosenbaum<Rosenb'm.
In re Hochman (Weinstein.)
Tolman<Gillespie et al.
In re Robinson (Schuchhardt.)
Downs<Downs.
Alacocque<Prudden.
In re Finnerty (Welsh)
In re Peoples Surety
Seibert<McArdle.
In re E 18th St (Ryland)
Home Bank of Bklyn<Burkhardt.
Same<Sullivan.
Kopp<Richy Brown & Donald, Inc.
Kelly<P Ryan Con.
Kearns<Degnon Contr.
Rabinowitz<MacArthur Bros Co.
Bialistozki<Bialistozki

In re Peoples Surety Co (Case.)
Frey<Manning.
Willis Rogers, Inc<Brown.
Crafton<NY Rwys.
Barraco<Bono.
In re Griffin.
Fischer<Peri.
Stearns<Stearns.
Radclyffe<Dugmore<Gr Neck Shores Co.
Robinson<Davidow et al.
In re Johnson & ano.
Decker<Decker.
Welsburg<Applebaum.
Cottrell<Cottrell.
Prospect Home B & L<D'Andria et al.
People<Mintz.
Bath Un League Club.
Somerville Est & Arv Pk Dev<Arverne-by-the-Sea et al.
Hart et al<Lancaster Sea Beach Impt.
Ziegler et al<Park Lawn Bldg & Rity.
In re Schachner ((Oescher.)
People ex rel Skelley<Skelley.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial Term.—Part I.—Jaycox, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Manning, J.; Part VII., Blackmar, J.

Kirwan<E El R R.
Mahr<B H R R.
Musto<B H R R et al
Zacharchook<Mason & Hanger Co.
Lauer<B H R R.
Soloff<Nassau R R.
Seaman<Nassau R R.
Walsh<Nassau R R.
Dunne<B H R R.
Scherer<Fitzgerald.
Zeeman<Seligman.
Wilson<B H R R.
Kolmel<Metzger.
Steinberg<B H R R.
Doyle<Em'n Sug Ref.
Alston<Morse Dry Dock Co<B H R R.
Shanley<Walsh.
Farley, Comr &c<Rummel & ano.
Morse Dry Dock Co<Cont Am Growers.
Jensen<Berger.
Eisen<Nassau R R.
Jones<Erie R R.
Larsen<Nassau R R.
Portman<CNY.
Lang<Noll.
Bulger<Neuschler.
Hook<Hock.
Kavanagh, as Trus, <CNY.
Schroeder<Eiflein et al.
Schrader<Hirschman.
Callahan<Nichols Cop.
Closs, an infant, <Ocean Elec Ry.
Maher<C I & B RR.
Stanezak<Nat Sug Ref
Flaherty<Bk of Sav.
Behncke<Hartford F Ins.
Serviss<B H RR.
Maturo<Ford Motor

Campbell<same.
Stenson<Island Lbr.
Brower<Dale Amuse.
Gunderson<Bushey.
Piccolo<B H RR.

Highest number reached, 2,618.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Derks<Pullman Co.
Bradbury<Sanderson.
In re Sheehy.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials.—Brady, J.
Holiday<Holiday.
Lassman<Knierlem.
Landers<Reimer.
Larkin<Farrell.
Williams<Williams.
Briggs<Briggs.
Garnier<Garnier.
Feldman<Feldman
Pege<Pege.
Maggio<Maggio.
Strauss<Strauss.
Gunning<Gunning.
Beroza<Beroza.
Patzke<Patzke.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Cohen<Cohen.
Trester<Trester.
Hollacher<Hollacher.
Roeth<Roeth.
Landauer<Landauer.
Miller<Miller.
Freed<Freed.

TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estate of Irving Meyer.
Estate of Margaret Agnes Shannon.
Wills for probate.
Margaretha Peel, Elizabeth O'Brien.
TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S.—Contested wills.
Mayer Siff. Nora Crockett.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Brady, J.
Meeks<Perna, et al—John P Dunn.
Gebelein et al<Dumproff et al—Peter L Mullaly.

Receiver Appointed.

BRONX COUNTY.—Brady, J.
Eben Demarest<Antonio Cimillo—Thomas F. Quinn.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Scudder, Garretson, JJ.
Schott<U S Print Co.
Smith<NY & Q E L & P Co.
Gnecco<Pedersen.
Bode<Welchselbaum.
Kahl<Edgewater Saw Mills Co & ano
Schantz<Nassau Gas et al (2 Acts.)

COST OF LIVING NOT HIGH HERE

That Is, for Working People, as Compared with Other Cities in the East.

WHAT FOOD FIGURES SHOW

Data Compiled by the Merchants' Association's Industrial Bureau on the Subject.

In order to counteract a widely-prevalent impression among workmen of the high cost of living here, which militates against the establishment of factories in this city, the Merchants' Association's Industrial Bureau has prepared a report based on the figures of retail prices recently issued by the Government. These figures show the actual selling price of things to eat and drink on Dec. 15, 1913, in representative stores in different cities. Neighborhood stores were selected and not "downtown," chain or cut-rate ones.

In the Government's report forty cities are compared. The Merchants' Association's Bureau, however, takes up only fourteen in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, because there is no point in comparing this city with Portland, Ore., or Atlanta, Ga., those places not being industrial. Similarly, the largest cities in the Middle West being more fortunately situated for their food supplies are not taken into account, though the staple food commodities are only slightly higher here, because the persons to be affected are only those who wish to establish factories in the East.

The places that are considered, however, include every city in New England and the Middle Atlantic States for which figures are given in the Government report. The conclusion reached is "that, as a matter of fact, New York City furnishes foods to workingmen's families at a rate cheaper than the average Eastern city." Ten different articles are taken into account. These are sirloin steak, chuck roast, hens, lard, flour, corn meal, storage eggs, creamery butter, sugar and milk.

Taking these things all together, the total cost of a single unit of these commodities in this city is $2.51, while the average for the fourteen cities is $2.59. This is approximately three cents on every dollar in favor of this city. In only three cities is the total expenditure less than here. These are Baltimore and Richmond, because of their nearness to Southern truck gardening districts, and Buffalo, which is the transshipping point for through shipments from the West. The maximum high cost is in Boston, where it takes $2.71 to buy what can be had for $2.51 in New York. Newark, N. J., though close by, shows a cost of seventeen cents higher than this city, presumably because the foodstuffs are distributed from here instead of coming direct.

Except for Baltimore, Richmond and Buffalo, the meats mentioned are cheaper here than in any of the other places. The minimum difference, found in Scranton, is 10 per cent., and the maximum in Providence, where they are one-third higher than in this city. Except for Newark, the cost of lard is higher here than in the other cities, although this difference is slight, except at Buffalo, where it amounts to 1½ cents a pound. The cost of flour averages something over 2½ cents more elsewhere than here, while corn meal is about one-third of a mill a pound higher here than in most of the other places, though cheaper than in Boston, Fall River, Manchester or Newark. Eggs and butter cost a little more, but sugar is cheaper here. The cost of milk is one-fifth of a cent higher here than the average for other cities.

It is estimated that approximately 45 per cent. of the income of the average workman's family is spent for food, 14 per cent. for clothing and 20 per cent. for rent. Clothing, it is stated, is probably cheaper here than in any one of the other cities with which comparison is made. Rentals compare well with those in the nearby districts.

Considering everything, the conclusion is reached that "a factory family will be benefited rather than handicapped by removal to New York City."

Raw Silk Conditions.

In raw silk the Japan market continues quiet, with a stock of only 3,500 bales. Prices are becoming more attractive, and a revival of business is expected shortly, according to advices received by A. P. Villa & Bros. In Canton the weather is ideal for the new crop, and reelers who for some time have entirely withdrawn from the market are a trifle more anxious to obtain business. The Shanghai market is very quiet, and quotations, with the exception of Tussahs, are practically unchanged. Milan also cables that conditions for the new crop are most favorable. Reelers are very firm in their pretensions, and good lots of old silk are very scarce. In New York business remains fairly active.

English Uniform Prices Higher.

English manufacturers of uniforms bid fair to lose some business because they want higher prices for their product. Tenders for uniforms for the London municipal employes range from 15 to 60 per cent. higher than last year's figures, and it is said in English papers that as a result the London County Council proposes to buy the cloth direct from the manufacturers and get it made up.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

13,146. COTTON PLANTERS.—A foreign business man is of the opinion that he can do a good business in the sale of Am. cotton planters.

13,147. SHOE POLISH, SHOE LACES, AND SHOE STRINGS.—An important agent in a European city would like to hear from mfrs. and exporters of shoe polish, shoe laces, and shoe strings.

13,148. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, STATIONERY, AND LEATHER.—A resident abroad has applied for the names of Am. mfrs. of agricultural implements, writing paper, stationery supplies, and leather for harness and shoes.

13,149. TOOLS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.—A well-established firm in a European city would like to hear at once from mfrs. of tools and kitchen utensils, and is anxious that catalogues, price lists, discounts, and terms of sale, in fact all information, be sent at once with first communication in order to avoid delay.

13,150. LEATHER OF VARIOUS KINDS.—A business organization in the United Kingdom has received inquiries from its Continental headquarters for quotations for glace kid and glace leather imitation of sheep and lamb and split calf leather.

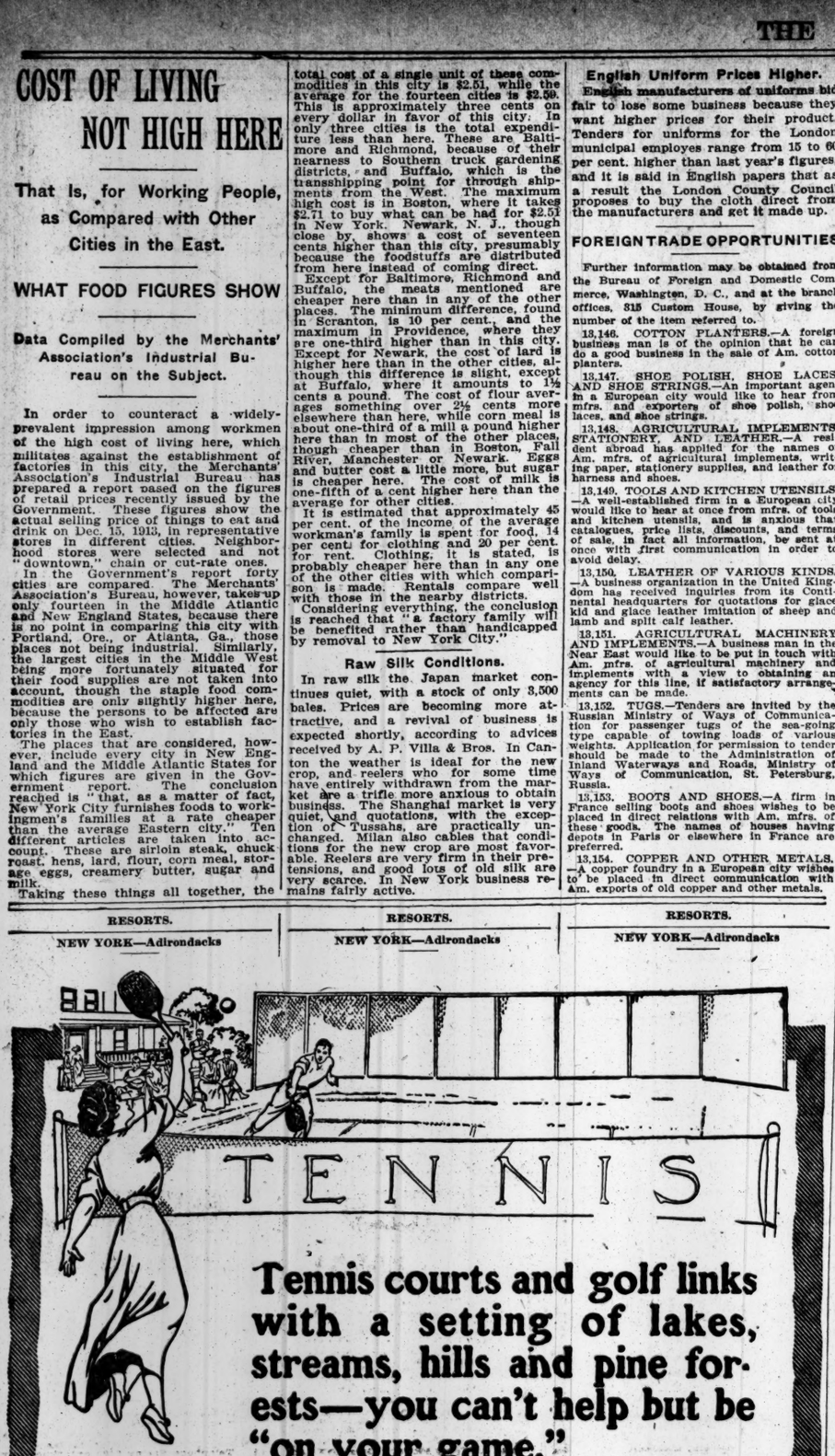
13,151. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.—A business man in the Near East would like to be put in touch with Am. mfrs. of agricultural machinery and implements with a view to obtaining an agency for this line, if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

13,152. TUGS.—Tenders are invited by the Russian Ministry of Ways of Communication for passenger tugs of the sea-going type capable of towing loads of various weights. Application for permission to tender should be made to the Administration of Inland Waterways and Roads, Ministry of Ways of Communication, St. Petersburg, Russia.

13,153. BOOTS AND SHOES.—A firm in France selling boots and shoes wishes to be placed in direct relations with Am. mfrs. of these goods. The names of houses having depots in Paris or elsewhere in France are preferred.

13,154. COPPER AND OTHER METALS.—A copper foundry in a European city wishes to be placed in direct communication with Am. exports of old copper and other metals.

RESORTS. NEW YORK—Adirondacks



Tennis courts and golf links with a setting of lakes, streams, hills and pine forests—you can't help but be "on your game."

There are all the indoor amusements, too, or cool verandas for just contentedly taking your ease

Whatever your favorite amusement, you'll find it at its best in the

ADIRONDACKS or 1000 ISLANDS

Let Us Plan Your Vacation

If you will tell our Travel Bureau in a general way the number in your party, about the amount of money you want to spend, what you most like to do, we will propose one or two trips for your consideration, with complete information, and send descriptive booklets. Or, if you know just exactly where you want to go, let us know and we will give you all information.

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Mt. Kineo House

On Moosehead Lake

A picturesque inland sea, surrounded by high mountains. On all sides the virgin woods and

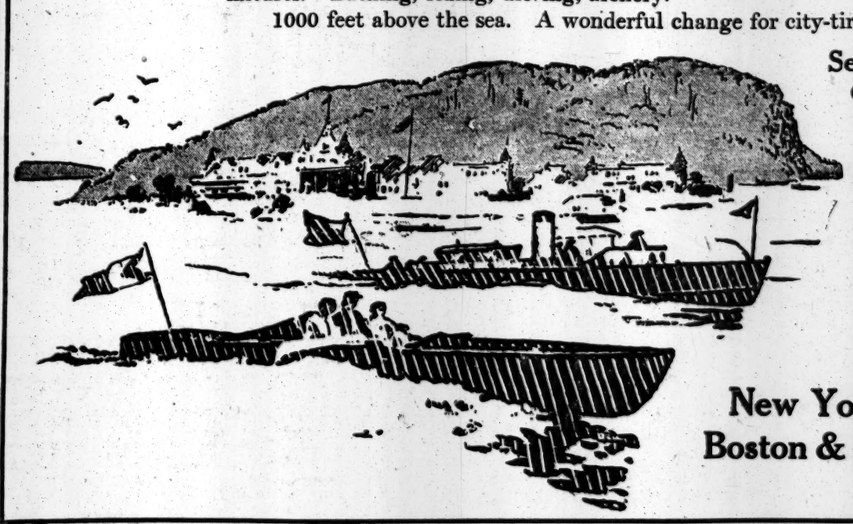
BIG OUT-OF-DOORS

And in the midst of it this luxurious hotel, equal in service and cuisine to the world's best.

Here you have the finest game fishing in America, or explore the wilderness, or canoe on marvellous rivers. You return to the comfort and gayety of the hotel, to dinner by a famous chef, to music and dancing.

There is also every summer sport. The motor-boat regattas attract high-powered boats from everywhere. The yacht club is the largest on inland waters. Golf and tennis tournaments are fixtures. Bathing, riding, driving, archery.

1000 feet above the sea. A wonderful change for city-tired people.



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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Situated directly on the ocean front, with a view of the Beach and Boardwalk from all public lobbies and many guest rooms. American Plan. Capacity 600. Always Open.
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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing. Reservations now being made for Summer.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

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DIAMOND SPRING INN,
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ONLY 1 HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW HOTEL BRESLIN
On Lake Hopatcong, P.O. Mt. Arlington, N. J.
NOW OPEN—THE IDEAL MOUNTAIN HOTEL; ELEVATION 1,400 FT.; CATERING TO DISCRIMINATING PATRONAGE; 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites—in offering special inducements to those desiring excellent accommodations at moderate rates. Orchestra, dancing, boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, saddle horses, Cafe and Grill. Auto coaches meet trains Lake Hopatcong Station, D., L. & W. R. R. Booklet. Auto maps. JUNE IS PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE. PHONE 1, HOPATCONG. G. FRANK COPE.

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Modern and Beautiful
Cottage System Opens June 16, New Hotel July 1.
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Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
New York Representative, FRANK T. KEATING, 589 Fifth Av. Telephone 8654 Murray Hill or Plaza Hotel.

THE COLONIAL,
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Opens May 30; near ocean and lake. Misses Vanderhoof & Reynolds.

The Shoreham Fine location. Modern appointments.
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PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.
The Kittatinny
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Now open. Season May to December. Superior in its appointments, cuisine and service. Special May and June terms. Write for booklet and auto map. Motorists accorded same terms as other guests. Chas. H. White, owner and proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mount Pocono.
MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PENNA.
Enlarged, modernized. Private baths, bells, grand orchestra, dancing. FREE GARAGE. OPENS JUNE 20TH. Booklet. For road map and rates address W. F. & H. M. LEECH.

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PARK HOTEL, WINSTED, CONN.
The place to spend your Summer vacation; all home cooking; everything fresh from the country; beautiful location; facing park; rooms with bath; electric and gas lights.
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TOKENEKE INN, Rowayton, Conn.
Within commuting distance of New York; no mosquitos; tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing; open May 30; references. Telephone 1528 South Norwalk.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.
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MOUNT KINEO HOUSE
Moosehead Lake, Maine.
Cottages and Bungalows to rent, fully furnished, $400 and up. Kineo Annex now open. Hotel opens June 27. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Sailing, Canoeing, Fishing. Daily Parlor, Sleeping and Dining Car Service Boston and New York to Kineo. Send for Booklet.
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NEW ENGLAND—New Hampshire.
BRETTON WOODS
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
The Mount Pleasant Open June 18 to Oct. 1.
RALPH J. HERRIMEN, Mgr.
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D. J. TRUDEAU, Mgr.
NEW YORK OFFICE—543 5TH AV.

NEW ENGLAND—Vermont.
Equinox House
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.
OPEN JUNE 15 TO OCT. 15.
New York Office, "THE LORRAINE," 5th Avenue and 45th Street.

NEW ENGLAND—Rhode Island.
New Watch Hill House
Also THE COLONIAL
Watch Hill, R. I., A. E. Dick
MOST PERFECT SEASHORE RESORT.
EVERY ROOM WITH WATER VIEW.
Open early in June; always cool; no flies or mosquitoes. Surf and still water bathing. Modern Dancing. 18-hole Golf Course. Golf School now in session. White service throughout. New York Office, 1,180 Broadway. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4745.

SUMMER CAMPS.
Camp Red Cloud
SILVER LAKE, SUSQUEHANNA CO., PA.
A Summer camp for boys, in a magnificent 800 acre tract, including a beautiful lake surrounded by vast primeval forests. Altitude, 1,800 feet. Chief Counselors: Mr. Henry A. Marting, Yale, 1914; Mr. Oliver J. Hart, Hobart, 1913. Consulting Councilor: The Rev. J. Townsend Russell. Address Camp Red Cloud, Silver Lake, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 18,866.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. WAGNER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William G. Wagner, the bankrupt herein, has filed his petition, verified May 11, 1914, praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors, whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Honorable District Judges at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 8th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, May 29, 1914.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 18,434.—SAMUEL COHEN and HENRY MELMAN, individually and as copartners trading as COHEN & MELMAN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Cohen and Henry Melman, individually and as copartners trading as Cohen & Melman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 17, 1913, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitions should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 26, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN WEISS and CHARLES KATZ, individually and as members of the firm of WEISS & KATZ, bankrupts.—No. 18,-864.

Notice is hereby given that John Weiss and Charles Katz and the firm of Weiss & Katz, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 18th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 28th, 1914.

NO. 19,148.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SUSSMAN SHIDLOVSKY, trading as S. SHIDLOVSKY & CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1914, the said Sussman Shidlovsky, trading as S. Shidlovsky & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1914, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 29 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANCIS J. KELLY, individually and as member of the firm of KELLY & WHITE, Bankrupt.—No. 18,868.

Notice is hereby given that Francis J. Kelly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 20th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 25, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ARTHUR G. BEAR, individually and as a member of the firm of BEAR & JAFFE, Bankrupt.—No. 18,304.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur G. Bear, individually and as a member of the firm of Bear & Jaffe, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 8th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 29, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE SILBERSTEIN and LOUIS J. ALBERT, individually and as copartners under the firm name of SILBERSTEIN & ALBERT, Bankrupts.—No. 19,876.

To the creditors of Isidore Silberstein and Louis J. Albert, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Silberstein & Albert of the City, County and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of May, 1914, the said Isidore Silberstein and Louis J. Albert, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Silberstein & Albert were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the eleventh day of June, 1914, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, May 26th, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TRAVERS VALE, Bankrupt.—No. 19,846.

To the creditors of Travers Vale of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1914, the said Travers Vale was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the eleventh day of June, 1914, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, May 20th, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ROBERT H. SEXTON, Bankrupt.—No. 19,004.

Notice is hereby given that Robert H. Sexton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 21st, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York on Monday, July 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 29th, 1914.

NO. 19,165.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of I. HAMMER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1914, the said I. Hammer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1914, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 29, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19,505.—JULIUS L. LEVY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius L. Levy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 18, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 25, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM WEINSTOCK, Bankrupt.—No. 19,820.

To the creditors of Abraham Weinstock of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1914, the said Abraham Weinstock was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the eleventh day of June, 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, May 20th, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CORGIL REALTY COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—No. 19,891.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that real property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Albert Falck, the Trustee herein, at public auction, under the rules and practice of this court, by L. J. Phillips & Company, Auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, Nos. 8,208-8,210 Third Avenue, County of Bronx, City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property to be sold is as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Bassford Avenue as legally opened, distant measured along the same ninety-five and fifty-two hundredths (95.52) feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East 182d Street, or Fletcher Street, as legally opened, with said westerly side of Bassford Avenue, running thence northeasterly along said westerly side of Bassford Avenue, fifty-six and seventy hundredths (56.70) feet; thence westerly parallel with said northerly side of East 182d Street, or Fletcher Street, seventy-one and eighty-eight hundredths (71.88) feet; thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Washington Avenue as it formerly existed fifty-five and eighty hundredths (55.80) feet; thence easterly parallel with said northerly side of East 182d or Fletcher Street, sixty-one and seventy-three hundredths (61.73) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw the said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.
New York, May 28, 1914.

JACOB P. HOHENSTEIN, Attorney for Trustee, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMERICAN DESIGNING & REPRODUCING COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, June 4, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 4 White St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dies, patterns, machinery, fixtures, &c. Inspection June 2 and 3 from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOSEPH L. EGAN, Receiver.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 115 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York—No. 18,815.—ALEXANDER ROSENSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander Rosenstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 19, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of June, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 25, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19,297.—H. LEWIS MACK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that H. Lewis Mack, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 27, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 25, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of YOUMANS, Bankrupt.—No. 19,872.

To the creditors of Youmans of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of May, 1914, the said Youmans was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the eleventh day of June, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NEW YORK—Long Island.
Hotel Nassau
LONG BEACH
LONG ISLAND.
Directly on the Ocean.
40 MINUTES OUT
L. I. R. R. from Penn. Term. or Flatbush Av.
Special Spring Rates.
Grill Open. Music, Dancing.
BARNETT & BARSE CORP.,
Proprietors.
TELEPHONE, Long Beach—100.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Large wing absolutely fireproof. Private baths. Opens June 13th. References. Tel. 236 Glen Cove.

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188 MOTT AV., FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
New and up to date; open all year.
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Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

NEW YORK—Long Island
The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Every outdoor and indoor amusement. 18 miles from New York. Frequent electric train service, 35 minutes to Penn. Station.
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LONG BEACH INN-MATE
FAMILY RESORT
AMERICAN PLAN
LONG BEACH INN, LONG BEACH, L. I.

NEW YORK—Lake Champlain.
Westport Inn
Westport, on Lake Champlain, N. Y. Cottage for rent. $19.00 week up. Booklet.
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NEW YORK—Lutchess County.
Spend the Summer in the Clouds
2,000 Ft. Elevation. 100 miles from city.
CRAGSMOOR INN
High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required.
Season June 10 to October 1. Address R. D. Compton, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.
New Monterey
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Will open June 27th
Booking representative now in attendance
Hot and cold seawater baths
Long Distance Telephones
Surf bathing Sailing Fishing Garage
DAILY CONCERTS AND DANCING
S. C. DENNIS, Asst. Mgr. FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager

Select Family Hotel on the Beach.
THE WELLINGTON NORTH ASBURY PARK.
Rooms with bath. Phone 358. B. D. SMITH.

Hotel Thedford 6th Avenue. Overlooking ocean; suite with bath; refined patronage; booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

CENTRAL PARK WEST WANTS A BUS LINE

The East and West Traffic Across Park Requires More Facilities.

MARKS HAS TWO SCHEMES

Many Residents Would Like to See Motor Buses on Seventy-ninth Street Transverse Road.

Residents along lower Central Park West are urging on Borough President Marks the necessity of the establishment of a line of motor buses to connect the west with the east side of the city. As things are at present, there is a line of the New York Railways Company running along Eighty-sixth Street, but it does not go further west than Central Park West and does not connect with anything but the Eighth Avenue line. Its cars and its service are not popular, and the only alternative to its use is the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown line of the Third Avenue Company.

There is another transverse road across Central Park, which might be used for motor buses, which is commonly called the Seventy-ninth Street road. This, however, enters the Park at Fifth Avenue at Seventy-ninth Street and, trending to the north, makes its exit on the west side at Eighty-first Street. Several suggestions have been made by rival motor omnibus corporations for the use of this road, and one of the questions which the Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate will soon have to decide is between their rival proposals.

The importance of this route lies in that it leads close to the Museum of Natural History, which stands in Manhattan Square, and at present stretches from Seventy-seventh to Seventy-ninth Street, and will ultimately extend as far as Eighty-first Street. Its difficulty lies in the fact that traffic conditions along the whole of Central Park West are greatly complicated by the position of the street car lines on one side of the thoroughfare, and are especially dangerous in the neighborhood of Eighty-first Street by reason of the existence of the carriage entrance to the Park at Seventy-seventh Street.

It has been represented that as long as the city permits the street car lines to lie on the easterly side of the roadway, so that a motor bus emerging at Eighty-first Street from the transverse road would first have to evade the north and southbound street cars at the very verge of the park, and would then have to find a way through the north and southbound streams of ordinary traffic in the main thoroughfare, it will be difficult to operate the motor buses safely. Moreover, this difficulty will be greatly increased if the buses as they reach Central Park West are permitted to turn at right angles into it and add their unwieldy bulk to the traffic, which is already often sufficiently congested at this point.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, of which Richard W. Meade is President, has applied for an extension of its present routes so that it may start at Seventy-ninth Street and the East River, run through the transverse road emerging in Central Park West at Eighty-first Street, and proceed through that street to Riverside Drive. One of the routes proposed by a rival company seeking a foothold in the city's motor-bus traffic makes use of the transverse road in the same fashion as the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, but suggests that when Central Park West is reached the buses should turn south as far as Seventy-seventh Street, run through that street to Columbus Avenue, and, turning north again, make their way to Riverside Drive by the broad Seventy-ninth Street.

Neither of these ideas have met with the commendation of a number of the influential residents of the district. They see the force of the objection to using any portion of Central Park West for motor bus traffic, but they also consider that the advantages of a close approach to the Naturel History Museum, and the use of Seventy-ninth Street should not be given up. So they have suggested to Borough President Marks a compromise between the two ideas. They would have the buses as they emerge from the park continue along Eighty-first Street to Columbus Avenue, and would make them there turn south as far as Seventy-ninth Street so as to reach Riverside Drive by it.

This route, it is argued, would bring passengers alighting at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street within two and one-half blocks of the main entrance to the museum, and would actually deposit them close to the side entrance to the museum which, although only at present used by employes could be modified so as to be of use to the general public.

These conflicting views have been laid before Borough President Marks for his consideration. He will take them up with the Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate and decide which seems best suited to the needs of the city. He has already expressed his opinion that it is of great importance to the city that as soon as possible a motor bus service be established from river to river through the Eighty-first Street transverse road of Central Park.

TOO MUCH CONVERSATION.

Mr. Switzler Thinks Folk Fare Best Who Stick to "Yes" and "No."

"I have the most exasperating children in the world!" declared Mrs. Switzler to her husband. "I sent them over to the erman woman's to ask her if she could come and do some cleaning for me tomorrow. They came back in due time and I asked them if they saw her, and they said yes.

"I proceeded to inquire if they had asked her if she could come to-morrow and they said they had. Then I endeavored to find out what the woman had said, and they replied that they didn't know. She gave them an answer but they couldn't understand her meaning and so they said 'All right,' and came back home."

"The children figured," replied Switzler, soothingly, "that they had made a response that would work either way—all right if she could come and all right if she couldn't. Or did you wish them to argue the point with her?

"When I was learning telegraphy," continued Switzler, "I didn't know half the time what I was hearing, and what the dots and dashes signified. When I didn't know I called in other party on the wire had said I would manipulate the key in a way that signified laughter. I took it that there was a bare chance that there might be a witticism in the words of the speaker.

"Once the train dispatcher said to me on the wire: 'Stick around closer than you have been doing lately. The main guy is on the way and I want a quick report from you.'

"I gave him the laugh and nearly got fired.

"Women do the same thing. If they don't catch what a person is trying to tell them, they say, 'Eh-heh, yes,' and if it doesn't turn out to have been a joke, it isn't their fault.

"When people don't understand what we say they are better off. If I ever get haled into court I am going to pretend to be a Chinese and employ a Chinese interpreter.

"If we could only talk through interpreters all the time how much easier this life would be! There is entirely too much conversation in the world. With interpreters it is 'yes' and 'no' and thus we keep out of jail."—Chicago News.

To Keep Young.

Ferdinand A. Winter of Altoona, who is aged 70, looks 50, and feels 40, gives as part of his recipe for longevity: "Associate freely with children and dumb animals." There's not a bit of doubt that talkative bores do shorten life, but unfortunately not their own.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

BUSINESS MEN TO TEACH COMMERCE

Chancellor Brown of New York University Tells of Future Education.

MORAL AND POLITICAL GAIN

Laboratory Method and Scholastic Instruction with Practical Apprenticeship the Two New Features.

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University, believes the educational systems of the future will incorporate in their general scheme the teaching of young men and women, "in banks and stores and counting rooms and offices generally, by men of business who have the ancient and everlasting ability to teach and the ancient and everlasting interest in teaching the principles and fundamentals of business." Education and commerce are closely interwoven, he says, and from the practical side alone, the "hopes of many institutions of learning would fall to the ground if the fostering hand of commerce was withdrawn."

In giving some of his impressions of the "relation between education and commerce," he said yesterday that the debt owed by education to commercial enterprises had been enormously increased in recent years, and the gratitude of schools and colleges was not lacking in the traditional expectation of favors yet to come. Largely through the aid of commerce the method of education in the fine arts was made possible, in the work of women, and in statecraft, as well as in general industry.

"But within the past generation a new connection between commerce and education has appeared," he said. "We have come to have schools and colleges that deal directly with preparation for commercial life. There are many reasons why this new type of education has arisen. The people of this modern world have come to have great faith in the methods of school education. With all their faults, we believe that an educational institution can generally educate more efficiently and economically than an institution which is not educational. That very simple proposition carries large consequences.

"We find our modern schools and universities now extending methods and appliances into all sorts of fields where it had not been thought that they belonged. And we cannot doubt that this movement will go a great deal further than it has now gone.

"There are two of the newer methods of schools which have lent great force to this movement. One is the laboratory method. Almost unknown fifty years ago, it made its way into colleges and high schools in the seventies and eighties of the last century, then spread from the physical sciences to other subjects of the school curriculum, until now we look for some equivalent of the scientific laboratory in most of the subjects of our curriculum.

"The second of these methods is that of combination of scholastic instruction with practical apprenticeship. This is mainly a development of the twentieth century. The University of Cincinnati has led the way with its six-year college course in engineering, one-half or more of the students' time being spent at the bench in ordinary commercial shops.

"These methods are spreading into the field of commercial education. Already our university schools of commerce are feeling their way toward some practical dovetailing of their regular courses of instruction with the apprenticeship work of their students in commercial establishments. In this way we are moving toward a new recognition and utilization of the teaching power of practical men of affairs.

"A new view of the responsibilities of higher education has appeared with the development of modern science. It is a view that any subject that has ideas in it can be studied scientifically. Since science has become free, no limit can be set on its extension. The universities, which aim to cultivate all the sciences, find themselves inevitable partners in every large human activity. In the nature of things they cannot be debarred from studying into every great human interest and saying their say about it.

"The assumption is that science can make clearer every problem of practical life, can prepare the way for more efficient procedure in every business of practical life. This assumption it would be hard to controvert. It can, indeed, hardly be doubted that the scientific study of business and the scientific preparation for a business career is to have in the near future a development far beyond even that to which the present popularity of our higher schools of commerce would seem to point.

"And the chief gain of such a development will be a moral gain. As human occupation becomes more scientific they acquire more of intellectual interest for their own sake, apart from or in addition to the financial profits which they may represent. They become more unselfish; they place larger emphasis upon truth and honesty.

"I do not believe that our commercial life has been conspicuously in need of such improvement, as compared with other occupations, but the need is present everywhere and all the time. When Dr. James was sent some twenty years ago by the American Bankers' Association to study the systems of commercial education in Europe the most striking observation that he made was that commercial education not only prepares men of business, but helps in the improvement of the business itself.

"From an educational point of view it seems highly significant that the advance of trained intelligence in the field of commerce leads to a deeper grounding of those convictions on which a higher national life and a higher international life depend. It is the ultimate service of schools and universities to further the higher life. Insofar as they shall prove their ability to render new and indispensable service they will hope to have their facilities for such service strengthened and enlarged."

The advantage of the newer teaching to business and to politics Dr. Brown summed up in this way:

"The methods of the universities will permeate our business houses so far as the training of their rising young men is concerned, and the teaching power of the Nestors of business will be made more widely serviceable. A common study of the relation of business to our political life in the city, the State, and the nation will lead to a better understanding by our public servants of the needs of the business community, and will also lead to a more constant and intelligent public service on the part of the citizens generally.

"The interdependence of public and private interests in all classes of our society, the interdependence of different peoples internationally, will become more widely apprehended, and the diplomacy of commercial relations will tend toward the peace of the world."

Hiram's Quest.

"Why does Hiram dig around so among those old Canadian records?"

"He wants to get something on the Weather Bureau. He opines they predicted drouth the day before the flood started."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Rheumatism and Tango.

A Cincinnati man says tango cured his rheumatism and that anybody is bound to admit tango isn't as bad as rheumatism. We do not think tango is as bad as rheumatism, either; it merely looks worse.—Houston Post.

REAL ESTATE.

Portable House, $192 Up

This 5-Room Model, Delivered, $765.
Kolb Sales Co., 30 Church St., N. Y.

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READ! THINK! ACT!

TO-DAY AT THERE'S REAL MONEY IN IT 12 O'CLOCK

AT THE REAL ESTATE SALESROOM
14 VESEY ST.

THE BALANCE OF THE PEARSALL PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD

THE FACTS

44 Pelham Parkway lots sold a year ago from $3,000 to $14,750 each; average $4,715 per lot.
13 Pelham Parkway lots sold Saturday from $1,425 to $2,475 each; average $1,880 per lot.
This is $2,835 less per lot than they sold for a year ago.

The buyers of these lots Saturday paid $150 to $250 cash deposit.
They could sell their contracts for $500 to $1,000 profit.

The lots cost the sellers over $1,700 per lot.
The lots sold Saturday for an average of $805 per lot.

The auctioneers advised the owners against selling this property at present.
The Heirs and Executors insisted that the property be sold at once. IT'S BEING SOLD.
But the sellers are losing $900 a lot and the buyers are making that and more.

THERE ARE 181 OF THE CHOICEST LOTS LEFT,

Including 48 on the Parkway and the Corner of the Parkway and Williamsbridge Road.

THEY HAVE GOT TO BE SOLD TODAY.

When the subway is running, within 18 months, these lots will double and triple in value.

IT REQUIRES NO BUSINESS, GENIUS,
NO WONDERFUL SHREWDNESS,
TO MAKE MONEY AT THIS SALE
IT REQUIRES ONLY A LITTLE COMMON SENSE,
A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS
AND NERVE ENOUGH TO GO TO THE SALE
AND BUY A FEW LOTS.

HAVE YOU GOT IT?

THIS IS NOT ADVERTISING TALK.

THIS IS THE TRUTH.

TO-DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 14 VESEY ST.

SAVINGS BANK BOOKS TAKEN AS DEPOSITS ON PURCHASE OF LOTS.
ONLY 10% REQUIRED TODAY, 20% ON JULY 2D,

BALANCE CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR 5 YEARS.

Titles Guaranteed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
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Agents and Auctioneers.

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The object of these low prices is to dispose of the property quickly.

THE PROPERTIES ARE LOCATED IN NEW JERSEY ALONG THE PALISADES, ABOUT OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB, AT GRANTWOOD, HUDSON HEIGHTS, PALISADE, MORSEMERE, LEONIA AND EDGEWATER; ALL REACHED BY TROLLEYS WITHIN A FIVE CENT FARE ZONE.

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500 Madison Ave. 8, 9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths $3,000—$4,500
105 East 53rd St. 4, 5, 6, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths $1,200—$2,600
45 East 82nd St. 7, 10 Rooms and 2 Baths $2,300—$4,500
120 East 31st St. 8 Rooms and 2 Baths $1,100—$1,500
42 East 66th St. 6 and 7 Rooms and 3 Baths $2,300—$3,000
903 Park Ave. Corner 79th Street. Doctor's Office—3 Rooms $2,000
995 Madison Ave. 8 Rooms and 3 Baths $2,200—$3,000
40 East 83rd St. 6 and 7 Rooms and 3 Baths $1,900—$2,100

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th Street
Telephone 3100 Murray Hill

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Follow the Direct Line of Subways

Bryan L. Kennelly, Real Estate Auctioneer, 158 Broadway, N. Y.

BROOKLYN AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, JUNE 6th, 1914.
600 Dual Rapid Transit Station LOTS
15 MINUTES from City Hall, Manhattan, via New Dual Subway System.
44th St., New Utrecht Ave., Fort Hamilton Parkway, 8th, 9th, 10th Aves., 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th & 47th Sts.
Right at Dual Subway Station.
SEND FOR BOOKMAP.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Fieldston 242d Street & Broadway
Riverdale-on-Hudson
An Exclusive Suburban Centre.
Convenient to Subway & N. Y. Central Lines.
Booklet "F" sent on request.
DELAFIELD ESTATE, 27 Cedar Street
Tel. 377 John. New York.

Living Room Type Dwelling Will be Sold at a Bargain.
10 rooms, lot 90x200; large garden, lawn, shrubs, trees. In one of the best and most convenient sections.
C. B. ALLEN, 232 Huguenot Street, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

SALE or RENT
Homes and estates in Westchester County, especially in Scarsdale, Hartsdale, and White Plains.
ANGELL AND CO. SCARSDALE, N.Y. OFFICE, STATION PARK TELEPHONE 300 SCARSDALE
ALONG THE SOUND & HUDSON and Throughout Westchester County, PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, etc.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6336 Murray Hill

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON NEW SUBWAY
Mapleton Park
Beautiful Brick Houses
Semi-detached; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; parquet floors, hardwood trim; elegantly decorated; electric lights; sewer; $5,750, $200 down; 20 years' time; $30 monthly; photos mailed.
Alra Building Co., 60A Liberty St., New York. Telephone Cortlandt 2552.

$4,250 BUNGALOWS $4,250.
We offer more for the money in new seven and eight room bungalows than can be found anywhere in Flatbush. Prices, $4,250 to $5,700; all modern improvements, including electric light and garage. Restricted section; along line of new Subway; overlooking beautiful Ocean Parkway. Culver "L" to Parkville station. J. D. Ranck, 110 Ave. I, Brooklyn.

$4,800—WORTH $6,000.
New two-family brick, 11 rooms and two baths, separate entrances and heating plants, electric light, parquet floors; sewer connection; plot 20x125; tenant guaranteed; easy terms. J. D. RANCK, 110 Av. I. Phone Midwood 6652.

New 1 & 2 Family, Stone & Brick
hardwood; $4,675 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 876 Enfield St., Brooklyn. Rent 1-fam., $35; 2-fam., $22-$24. Fleer Bros. Write.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Choice Suburban Home.
$5,800 and a bargain; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 4 minutes from express station. Beautiful shade trees, tennis courts; restricted property; new house, every modern improvement; 7 large rooms, and tile bath; on direct line from Penn. or Flatbush Ave. station, electric service. Easy terms if desired. OWNER, 200 Broadway, N. Y., Room 506.

Cottage With Water Front Rights
all privileges to beach, yacht club, and dock, tennis courts, etc.; restricted locality; exceptionally high land; suitable for all year home; every improvement; fine piece of property; sewerage, macadam roads, curbs, sidewalks, etc.; 8 minutes from station; 25 minutes from New York; only $500 cash required; balance to suit. McCAW, 343 West 34th St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CHICKEN FARM
$150 CASH WILL START YOU
Balance, $3 weekly, will buy a poultry farm with well built house, 6 rooms, range, and stationary tubs in kitchen; large, dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population, 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Address Poultry, Box 74 Times Downtown.

SALTAIRE
In the cool embrace of the ocean
BUNGALOWS FOR SALE FOR RENT
All improvements; low prices; easy terms.
CASINO OPENS JUNE 20TH.
Call, phone or write for booklet.
FIRE ISLAND BEACH DEV. CO.
1328 Broadway. Phone Greeley 1697.

NEAR PIPING ROCK CLUB.
60 ACRE FARM with old farm buildings; good building site in centre of property with extensive views. Can be bought very reasonable.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 542 Fifth Av., Cor. 45th St., N. Y.

MODERN BUNGALOWS
All up to date improvements; near station; boating, bathing, and fishing; 23 miles from New York; can be bought on easy terms. Address Bargain, 75 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ONE-FAMILY HOUSES FOR SALE
Near Boulevard, Lincoln Place, overlooking 65th St.; built of hollow tile stucco; 7-10 rooms, parquet floors, hot water, latest improvements; 38x100; near trolleys and Cortlandt St. ferry; $8,500-$10,000; easy terms. William Walser, owner, Lincoln Pl., West New York, N. J. Phone 598 Union.

Leonia, N.J. Attractive Homes $5,000 to $10,000 C. WILLIAMS, Room 518 47 W. 34th St., New York. Easy Terms.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

SARATOGA COTTAGES
Concerning the more important SARATOGA COTTAGES, as well as the better class of
Saratoga Real Estate
reliable information may be obtained of LESTER BROTHERS, Agents for Estates, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO SUBLET
A fine new apartment, renting unfurnished at
$175.00 Per Month,
can be had for
June, July and August,
Splendidly furnished, at
$100.00 Per Month.
Apply on premises,
120 West 86th Street.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENT, seven rooms, two baths, and needle bath; all rooms fronting West End Av. and overlooking the Hudson River, to sublet from June 1 to September 20, 490 West End Av., N. E., apartment B, ninth floor. Can be seen by appointment only. Telephone, 7085—Schuyler.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
—In the matter of the general assignment of JOSEPH H. STOPPANI and WALTER S HOTCHKIN, copartners composing the firm of STOPPANI & HOTCHKIN, and the firm of STOPPANI & HOTCHKIN.
Daniel Greenwald, Auctioneer, sells:
On Monday, June 1st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at main office of Stoppani & Hotchkin, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the right, title, and interest of A. S. Gilbert, as General Assignee of Stoppani & Hotchkin, in the assets of said assignors, consisting of office furniture and fixtures, desks, carpets, rugs, typewriters, safe, office partitions, stock quotation board, pictures, office equipment, &c.
On Monday, June 1st, 1914, at 2 P. M., at branch office of Stoppani & Hotchkin, No. 1,218 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the right, title, and interest of A. S. Gilbert, as General Assignee of Stoppani & Hotchkin, in the assets of said assignors, consisting of office furniture and fixtures, desks, carpets, rugs, typewriters, safe, office partitions, stock quotation board, pictures, office equipment, &c.
On Monday, June 1st, 1914, at 4:30 P. M., at branch office of Stoppani & Hotchkin, No. 119 West 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the right, title, and interest of A. S. Gilbert, as General Assignee of Stoppani & Hotchkin, in the assets of said assignors, consisting of office furniture and fixtures, desks, carpets, rugs, typewriters, safe, office partitions, stock quotation board, pictures, office equipment, &c.
A. S. GILBERT, General Assignee for Benefit of Creditors.
LEON LAUTERSTEIN, Attorney for General Assignee, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Shippan Point, STAMFORD, CONN.
A NUMBER OF CHOICE LOTS ON AND NEAR THE SHORE at BARGAIN PRICES. easy terms. Salesmen on the property at company's office, Shippan Point, every day, or address the ATLANTIC REALTY CO., (General Office), 58 Park Row, Stamford, Conn. Send for Booklet C.

SHIPPAN POINT. **Stamford, Conn.**
For Sale—A cosey new brick and shingle eight-room house; all appointments! VERY ATTRACTIVE; price $6,500; a bargain; easy terms; privilege to beach and tennis courts, only 300 feet away; Sound view; Address DRAWER "R," Greenwich, Conn.

SOUTHFIELD POINT
Exceptional shorefront; 100 feet on the open Sound; 250 feet deep; splendid bathing; fifty minutes from New York. Thomas J. Good, 505 5th Av., New York.

Fifty-two Dollars an Acre
For 950 navigable water front, on railroad, only 95 miles from N. Y. 50 room clubhouse; 12 cottages. Trout, deer, quail, partridge, boating, bathing, fishing. John Crawfdrd, 7 East 42d St., New York.

GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT
Overlooking Long Island Sound; near beach; five beautifully parked acres with house twenty rooms, four baths; garage; machine shop; gardener's cottage. Thomas J. Good, 505 5th Av., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Lofts for Rent
3rd Loft, 12,850 Sq. Feet.
4th Loft, 3,600 Sq. Feet.
5th Loft, 4,500 Sq. Feet.
RHINELANDER BUILDING
Cor. William and Duane Sts.
APPLY
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

STORES and OFFICES
FOR RENT
N. E. Cor. Broadway and 68th Street.
APPLY
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cort.

TWO MONTHS' RENT FREE
to quick taker of light and airy suite of offices, ninth floor of fine office building, near Fulton and Broadway. 900 foot space. Apply immediately, Room 1,412, 30 Church St.

The New York Times will follow you to the country if you will place an order with your newsdealer or drop a postal to The New York Times office, or 'phone Bryant 1000. Have your favorite newspaper. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month. Daily only, 50c. per month.—Adv.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

For 3 or 4 months.
Desirable Triplex Housekeeping Apartment,
48th St., Between 5th & 6th Avs.
Would suit bachelor.
Price very reasonable.
Including use of man servant.
INQUIRE ROOM 200, WINDSOR ARCADE.
Telephone, 7101—Murray Hill.

STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF
125-27 W. 58th St.; 7 large rooms and bath; extra maids' room & bath; all improvements; for lease now or Oct. 1st. $1,500-$1,700. Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry, parquet floors; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated station, and all surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th.
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt., on premises.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Re American Water Works and Guarantee Company

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the time within which Proof of Claims can be made before the Special Master under the order of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania at No. 10 October Term, 1913, in equity, will expire on

Monday, the 15th Day of June, A. D. 1914

and that all claims and demands against the American Water Works and Guarantee Company which shall not be presented on or before

4 o'Clock P. M. Of the 15th Day of June, 1914,

and which after such presentation shall not be approved by the undersigned as Special Master and by the Court will be forever barred from any claim against or participation in the proceeds of sale of the assets of the American Water Works and Guarantee Company.

Notice is further given that I will sit at the office of the receivers of the American Water Works Company in the Bank for Savings Building, No. 345 Fourth Avenue, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, each day from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. until and including June 15, for the purpose of receiving all such proofs of claims.

HILARY B. BRUNOT, Special Master.
Pittsburgh, Pa., May, 1914.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Pressure is low over the St. Lawrence Valley and the region of the Great Lakes and on the Pacific slope, and it is relatively high elsewhere. Temperatures remain near or above the seasonal average in all parts of the country and decidedly above normal in the central valleys and the Northwest. During the last twenty-four hours there were light local rains in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Middle Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region. The indications are that there will be local showers Monday in the North Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley, followed by fair weather in those districts Tuesday. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Monday, probably local showers; Tuesday fair, cooler in southern portion; moderate west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Partly cloudy Monday, followed by local showers by night; Tuesday fair, light to moderate variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Local showers Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy; moderate west and northwest winds.

Northern New England—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate west winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy and cooler; moderate west to northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.... 59	63	4 P. M.... 77	79
6 A. M.... 60	62	6 P. M.... 76	75
9 A. M.... 69	69	9 P. M.... 70	67
12 M.... 73	78	11 P. M.... 67	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 71; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees, at 1:30 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees, at 5 A. M. Humidity, 40 per cent at 8 A. M., 40 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:35—187 Clinton St.; not given	Slight
1:00—172 E. 90 St.; G. Costello	Slight
3:20—2 Monroe St.; J. Gordon	Slight
5:30—100 W. 42 St.; M. Ridley	$200
6:58—24 Mangin St.; not given	Slight
10:20—718 6 St.; S. Gesser	Slight
11:15—5 E. 51 St.; T. F. Melcher	Slight
11:20—47 W. 112 St.; S. Lieberwitz	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—81 W. 135 St.; not given	Slight
12:30—1,151 2 Av.; K. Halloran	Slight
12:35—101 Allen St.; P. Schroeder	Slight
2:15—340 E. 15 St.; A. Tanaskeey	Slight
4:15—1,971 Mapes Av.; H. Cohen	Slight
4:25—490 Washington Av.; Dept. Street Cleaning	Slight
4:25—427 E. 74 St.; A. Friedman	Slight
4:40—110 E. 113 St.; A. Zlertll	Slight
5:15—1,244 2 Av.; C. Carran	Slight
5:40—3:07 E. 74 St.; Central Laundry Co.	Slight
5:40—530 W. 49 St.; Pease & Elliman	Slight
5:40—997 Wash Av.; F. Damaga	Slight
5:45—286 Amsterdam Av.; M. Ritzman	Slight
6:50—150 E. 10 St.; A. Renner	Slight
7:20—175 Willis Av.; Genaro Bros	Slight
7:30—1,015 E. 167 St.; A. Bojainy	$50
8:40—17 Rivington St.; C. Disalbo	Slight
8:45—18 Rutgers Place; L. Common	Slight
9:00—175 Wooster St.; W. & B. Paper Box Co.	Slight
9:05—Elevated structure opposite 1,809 63 Av.	Slight
10:25—146 Ridge St.; B. Handel	Slight
11:00—546-48 W. 27 St.; Newman, Charcoal Co.	Slight

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Rare Bargain. $5,000; easy terms; delightful home in the country near the city; near lake; grounds, 100 by 170 feet; fine trees; on very high ground in the hills; 700 ft. elev.; superb views in every direction; living room with huge open fireplace; walls panaled; ceilings beamed; dining room ceiling beamed; butler's pantry and kitchen; tiled bathroom; airy attic and storage; space over entire house; spacious return verandas; overlooking the water; full lake privileges; electricity; all conveniences; 45 minutes on Lackawanna R. R. express trains; near station, schools, churches, country club; actual lake rights go with property. Address Owner, Box 700 Times Downtown.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. Have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Hellerich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York. (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

PASSAIC.

Beautiful suburban home, five minutes from Erie station; 35 minutes from Broadway; nine rooms and bath; all improvements; hardwood floors; open fireplaces; gas, electricity, steam; large porch; artesian well; barn; 300 feet beautiful hedge; shrubbery; 100x200 feet. Address Box 48, Passaic, N. J.

Attractive, semi-bungalow, 7 rooms, (4 bedrooms,) bath, hot water heat; plot 80x158; easterly exposure in private residence park; convenient station and trolley; owner transferred in business and will sell cheap. More land if desired.

S. S. HERFURTH-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

A great opportunity for small family to buy pretty home at Rutherford; seven large rooms; newly decorated; fine bath; large, open attic; coal and gas range; hardwood floors and trim; will include new window shades; large plot; price $4,000. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., N. Y., or Rutherford, N. J.

A country home where you can raise chickens; new 6-room cottage, all city improvements; large plot; will be sold on very easy terms; near station and trolley; at Westfield, N. J.; write or call for particulars; this is a bargain. HOME AND GARDENS CO., H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building.

$2,400.—Beautiful new home; 6 rooms and bath; fine cellar; sewer connection and all improvements; trolley at door; 30 minutes from Times Sq.; 7c. fare; will sacrifice at $2,400; cost, $2,900; $400 cash, then $20 monthly. Call, write, F. B., Room, 1,101, 35 W. 32d St.

All-year bungalows; double floors; steam heat; every convenience; restricted section; extra large plots; 5 minutes express station; finest section New Jersey, adjoining Ridgewood; would rent to intending buyers only. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

At Ridgewood.—Seven-room house; 2 acres; city water, bath, improvements, large brook, chickens, fruit, berries, asparagus; good neighborhood; convenient school and trolley; reasonable price. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

Fanwood, N. J.—Ideal suburban homes, and large building plots sold on very easy terms; small monthly payments, easy as paying rent; write for particulars and free railroad tickets. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Building.

Ten miles from New York; attractive house; large rooms; spacious grounds; sell easy terms or rent $35. Gramlich, owner, Wood Ridge, N. J.

Asbury Park to Long Branch; Summer homes. Jacob A. King, 200 Broadway, New York, and North Asbury Park, N. J.

SUMMER COTTAGES for sale or to rent. Send for booklet. Honce & Du Bois, Belmar, N. J. Phone 503.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

At Shandaken, heart of the Catskills, cottages and bungalows for rent in a congenial community, $100-$350; running Spring water and trout stream; elevation 1,400 ft.; restricted locality. J. W., 44 W. 60th St.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on the purchase price; nine rooms, three baths; near two miles bathing beach; unobstructed views of Sound; between Sound Beach and Stamford. A. B., E 255 Times Downtown.

For Sale—One of the prettiest little country farm homes you ever saw, (our own,) furnished ready for occupancy; fourteen acres; near Huntington, Conn. Write for photo and description. Hazelton, 220 Broadway.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Very desirable shore cottage for sale, near New London; centre for fine drives; 9 rooms; verandas; large lot. J. T. Rose, Waterford, Conn.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

Island No. 8, Admiralty Group 1,000 Islands, Gananoque, Ontario, with modern granite house, furnished, and frame lunch house; all just completed; unsurpassed view, convenience, shelter in storm or for sports; house ten rooms, plastered, hardwood floors, two fireplaces, two toilets; bath, gas, and electric wiring; two bedrooms in launch house and third toilet; large, substantial piers; stone steps entrance, island well wooded; terraced; ample flower beds and porch boxes; price $21,000; will also rent. Sidney Adams, Real Estate, Gananoque, Ontario, or 200 West 72d St., Room 32, New York.

Real Estate.

Estate wound up; executrix will sacrifice five-story tenement. E 234 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Would consider modern suburban home; nine, ten rooms in part payment for good income property. Owner, N 70 Times.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Winter home, nine rooms, three baths, large shaded plot, near Sound, with unobstructed views, bathing, boating, fishing; near stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis, and yacht clubs; fifty minutes from New York. Thomas J. Good, 505 5th Av., New York.

Mount Vernon.

Attractive homes $8,500 up. J. T. Grant, 14 South 5th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Fine, modern, fourteen-room residence; garage; 106x150 ft.; five minutes from all conveniences, stations, stores, churches, schools, bathing; fine location. Apply N. R., brokers, or owner, 3,844 South Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

To effect a quick sale, will sacrifice magnificent property on the north shore of L. I. near enough for all water sports, and still in the highest section for all-year home; shade trees on the place worth more than my price; ideal location and fine investment; to close real at once, will take $425; $25 cash; balance in 5 years. Brand, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

In Beautiful Elmhurst.—Attractive new two-family houses, near high and public schools, 11 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; near 4 trolley lines and L. I. station; sold on easy terms. C. Gebele, 114 Maurice Av., Elmhurst.

CENTER MORICHES, L. I.

Cottage, 14 rooms and bath, completely furnished; all improvements; hot and cold water, electric light. Ocean Av., near Bay. ASHFORTH & COMPANY, 11 EAST 42D ST.

Country Property

To Let—Furnished.

Ocean Breeze Camp, P. O. Edgemere, L. I., on the beach, 100 feet from ocean, bungalow, 14x22; separate kitchen 7x10; water and gas, two bedrooms, dining room, clothes closet, porch 14x6; furnishings, 2 folding iron beds, one top, two tables, icebox, cupboard, four chairs, gas stove; 23 minutes from Atlantic Av. Station; rent $250 for season. Apply Yan de Laet, 24 Murray St.

To let for the Summer, charming Colonial cottage at Dorset, Vt., in Green Mountains; seven rooms and bath; furnished; two fireplaces; mountain side spring; Dorset is 7 miles from Manchester; owner going to Europe until Sept. 15. N 38 Times.

Colonial house, 16 rooms, facing Lake Crystal, New Hampshire; boating, fishing; magnificent trees; 16 acres; wonderful country; 1,300 elevaton; handsomely furnished; bathroom, fireplaces, garage, stable, telephone, ice, boats. New Hampshire, y 320 Times.

At Keyport, N. J.—Ten-room house, two baths; electric lights; all improvements; large truck garden; fruit trees and grape arbors; three minutes from station and seashore; reasonable. Salkind, 25 West 112th St. Telephone 6002 Harlem.

Furnished bungalows of three rooms at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, $100 season; bungalow sites for sale; commutation, $5.25; forty-five minutes from Battery; address Oakwood, S. I., or phone Richmond 3767.

FURNISHED HOUSES: Properties for Sale. STAMFORD, SOUND BEACH, SHIPPAN POINT.

Write, call. Open on Decoration Day. G. S. Krumrine, 315 Atlantic St., Stamf'd, Ct.

Six rooms, bath; open fireplace; large piazza; improvements; electricity; fine location; reasonable rent; bathing. M. Sammis, Rowayton, Conn.

Eight-room residence; sun parlor; large lawn, shade, fruit trees; modern improvements; reasonable rental. M. Sammis, Rowayton, Conn.

Charming home, furnished, for year, $45; near station. 75 St. James Ter., Yonkers.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To Let.—Most desirably located store, 433 Wood St. No better retail location. Handsome new front, 3 floors. Possession now, at attractive rent. Commonwealth Real Estate Co., Commonwealth Bldg., 4th Av., Fgh., Pa.

For rent between 5th and 6th Avs., suitable ladies' tailor, furrier, &c., large parlor floor, renovated, private house; steam heat in Winter; full glass show windows, front and rear; rent moderate; long lease. 75 West 47th.

FUNERAL PARLOR.

Finest location in Harlem; grade floor; all improvements. See Bierhoff, 345 Lenox Av.

A.—At 69 Wall St., Suite 50, handsomely furnished private office and desk room.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

ROOF GARDEN READY EARLY IN JUNE.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, 72d and 73d Sts.
Furnished apartments,
6, 8, and 9 rooms,
4 and 5 baths.
Possession at once. Summer rates.
See Manager, 175 West 72d St.
Tel. Columbus 3547.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Attractively furnished six outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; ideal for Summer; great concession; price less than unfurnished. Apply Apartment 103, 440 Riverside Drive, (The Paterno.)

Riverside Drive, Near 116th St.—Attractive front apartment; overlooking river; delightfully cool; seven rooms, two baths; will sublet for Summer fully furnished, silver and linen included; terms reasonable. Apply Room 1,012, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 3060.

EIGHT EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS AND THREE BATHS; WELL FURNISHED; ALL ROOMS LIGHT AND AIRY; BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF RIVER; LARGE LIBRARY OF BOOKS, PIANO, &c.; WILL SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS. APPLY APT. 8E, 318 WEST 100TH ST.

To Sublet—A fine new apartment, renting unfurnished at $175 per month, can be had for June, July, and August, splendidly furnished, at $100 per month. Apply on premises. 120 West 86th St.

Morningside Av., 14.—All or part 7-room corner elevator apartment, facing finest park view; sixth floor; exceptionally light, airy; well furnished; piano; gas, electricity; near "L." Apt. 63.

121st, 509 West.—Elegant Summer location; near Subway, Parks, Drive; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; elegantly furnished; restaurant, reception room, roof garden. See Mr. Yetman.

Sublet, four-room apartment, all southern exposure, especially furnished for Summer with wicker mattings and chintz; $90 monthly. Apply 536 West 111th, Apt. 74.

To Sublet—Handsomely furnished apartment 7 rooms, 2 baths; ideal location for the Summer; to be rented from June 20 to Sept. 20. 35 Claremont Av., 2 B.

89th, 52 West.—2 rooms and bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity, telephone extension; immediate possession.

LOW SUMMER RENTS.

High-class elevator apts.; finest location; 4 and 6 cool rooms, completely furnished. 5 West 104th.

Sublet until Sept. 15; attractive 7 large outside rooms, 2 baths; convenient location, Arnold, Chatsworth Apartments, 344 W. 72d.

Elegantly furnished five-room apartment; shady side; everything complete; from June 20 to Sept. 20. 414 West 121st, Apt. 41.

Front apartment; elevator, telephone, piano, sewing machine; Summer rates. Apt. 5, 510 West 124th St.

Corner apartment 6 outside rooms, beautifully furnished. 49 Claremont Av.-119th St. West.

119th St. West, (421.)—Lovely three rooms and kitchenette, piano, $45; bargain. Mrs. Fay.

310 West 79th St.—Beautiful apartment, modern, nine rooms, three baths; $2,800.

Nicely furnished six-room apartment to let. 454 Riverside Drive. Superintendent.

415 West 115th.—Five rooms, now to September; cool. BARTON, Rector—8240.

118th St., 405 West.—Bright and attractive five rooms; indefinitely. Supt.

East Side.

To let for the Summer, attractive furnished suite at less than half regular rate; immediate occupancy.
THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Sublet, 39 E. 27th.—Two rooms, kitchenette apartment; artistically furnished; maid service; $55 monthly; telephone. 4164 Riverside.

To let for the Summer months, room with bath at greatly reduced rate.
THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Sublet.—Attractive one room; large bath. The Swannanoa, 105 East 15th St.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 3661 Bryant.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

80TH, 74 WEST.
7 large rooms, electric light, &c.
ONE FLIGHT UP, $45.

118th St., 76 West.—Elevator apartment; six extra large, light rooms; bath; $50.

47th, 16 West.—Two-room kitchenette apartment, $40; also one furnished, $50.

Bronx.

Upper part of two-family house; nine rooms and bath; all improvements. 947 Sherman Av., 163d, 164th Sts., Bronx.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

84TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Desirable single, double rooms; board.

83D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

63D ST., 23 AND 30 EAST.—Fine rooms, $3 to $10 weekly; with board, $8 to $15. Telephone 5271—Plaza.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Delightful suite, adjoining bath; single room; Summer rates; phone.

MADISON AV., 193, near 34th.—Large single rooms; baths; transients accommodated; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Single, double rooms; Summer rates; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Excellent, large, small rooms; good board; Summer rates; reference; telephone.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, private bath; board optional; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST. — Beautiful, large front room, one flight up; private bath; dressing room; electricity; Steinway piano; exceptionally well-appointed house; only few select people accommodated; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners; telephone; reasonable.

72D, 117 WEST.—Ideal Summer location; parks, river, Subway, "L"; American family.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome double room; private bath; one flight; excellent table; best location in city; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; Subway and elevated express; references; table board.

76TH ST, 127-129 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable rooms, cool for Summer. Excellent table.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; Summer rates; high grade.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; all conveniences; private house; also smaller rooms.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Desirable second floor room; very cool; French cuisine; electricity; table guests.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Central Park.)—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; advantageous rentals now.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable rooms; electricity; generous table; special rates; Summer guests.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium front room, second floor, adjoining bath; refined; references.

83D ST., 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; board; high-class; Summer rates.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined neighborhood; Summer rates; references.

92D ST., 7 WEST. (Apt. 65.)—Room and board; $16 two; $10 single; private family.

95TH, 115 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, including excellent board, $6 up; phone.

96TH, 54 WEST, Near Central Park.—Large and small rooms; terms moderate.

103D SUBWAY, (909 West End Av.)—Table guests accommodated. Riverside 2965.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms, near Riverside; table guests; terms reasonable.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractively situated large, single room; table guests; Summer rates.

115TH, 604 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large room; elevator apt.; couple; two young men. Peters.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; large room; private bath; electricity; reference.

CONVENT AV., 836.—Double, single rooms at reduced Summer rates; excellent board.

DURING THE SUMMER I will rent rooms, with board, for $10; baths; telephone; electricity; references required. Box Y 317 Times Annex.

THE ANDERSON,
102 WEST 80TH ST.,
near the Park; cool and comfortable; one and two room apartments with bath; high-class table board; hotel service; Summer rates.

WOODBURY, 856 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds; dancing. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618, (Near Bedford.)—Attractive home; desirable room; first-class board.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island.

Private cottage; exceptional Summer home; best residential section; five minutes' walk to beach; same distance to Edgemere Station; all modern improvements; excellent table service; special season rates. Address Atlantic Av., corner Cedar Av. Telephone 596 Far Rockaway.

Eureka House, Cedar Av., Far Rockaway, S. Talley, Prop.—Perfect home, table best, boating and fishing; spacious grounds; for refined people only; terms moderate.

New Jersey.

East Orange, 24 Evergreen Place; two minutes from Brick Church Station; references.

New York State.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y.—Private family; everything desirable. Tel. 87-W. Mrs. Foote.

Country Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

TWO adults desire board on Long Island with private family, convenient for bathing and within commuting distance. Address XX 48 Times.

Nice rooms; first-class board; fine location; block from train or trolley; moderate. 27 Jagger Av., Flushing, L. I.

Board wanted at Long Beach for two adults, baby and nurse; state terms. D. C., 214 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private family; all conveniences; phone.

31ST ST., 112 EAST.—Cozy square room, $4; gentlemen.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Desirable single, double rooms; board.

36TH ST., 38 EAST.—Newly furnished; all conveniences; reasonable Summer rates; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; select house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

93D ST., 31 EAST.—Private house; second, third floor; ensuite, singly; breakfast; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE, AIRY ROOM,
private bath; hall room, 175 Madison Av.

West Side.

9TH, 28 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; all conveniences. Stuyvesant 1787; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms with private baths.

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—Nice, extra large room; also small; fine surroundings; phone; reference.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Cool, pleasant, medium-sized room; private house; telephone; references.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

Furnished Rooms.

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath, electricity; every convenience; reasonable.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large size front single room; running water; every convenience; select.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Large, handsome room; bath; moderate; also small kitchenette apartment.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, cool, airy room; private bath; also small room; reasonable.

55TH ST., 124 WEST.—Room in high-class apartment, with use of kitchen, for one or two ladies. Shields.

57TH ST., 153 WEST.—Handsome room; private bath; electricity; conveniences; Summer rates; telephone.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all modern improvements; Subway "L"; references. Hammond.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; all conveniences; electric light. Phone 2303 Columbus.

58TH, 148 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; private baths; select location; breakfast; references.

60TH, 22 WEST.—The New York. Phone 10241 Columbus. Hot water every room; electric lights; restaurant; tailor, barber; hotel service; Subway and "L" half a block; $3 to $10.50 per week. $1 per day.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; running water; telephone; references.

70TH ST., 65 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FURNISHED SUNNY FRONT SUITE, WITH RUNNING WATER; ALSO SMALL ROOM IN HANDSOME APARTMENT. LOONEY.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Pleasant, small rooms; every convenience; southern exposure.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room, with private bath; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths, electric light; single rooms; reasonable.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished, decorated, large, small rooms; references; telephone.

71ST, 104 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; private family.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly furnished; doctor's office; private references.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—One large room; also one small; conveniences; private house.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Select front room, adjoining bath; suitable two; $6. 9987 Columbus.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated; southern exposure; references.

73D ST., (between Broadway and West End Av.)—Room for gentleman; private family. Y 278 Times Annex.

73D ST., 162 WEST.—Dentist, doctor can rent parlor floor; finest location; Subway and L.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; also single rooms; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large parlor; also smaller room; running water, bath, phone; Summer rates; private residence.

76TH, 102 WEST.—Three large, bright, newly furnished rooms, single or en suite; elevator; Summer rates. Apartment 25.

76TH, 107 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds, telephone; Southerners; doctor's office; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; suitable physician or couple; reasonable.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms; twin beds; telephone; Southerners; doctor's office; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, large, sunny room; continuous hot water; references; electricity.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations, with or without private bath; gentlemen. Phone.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, cool rooms; light housekeeping; $5-$9.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; private bath; housekeeping privileges; also small room; Summer rates; Subway; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable, cool back parlor; other large, small rooms; private baths.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; piano; reference.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large front room; abundant closet room; bath, running water; telephone.

82D, 118 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, large, medium rooms; private bath; Summer rates; homelike.

82D, 170 WEST. — Summer prices; large, small rooms; cool, clean, comfortable, desirable; bath; doctor's house. Schuyler 9636.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool Summer rooms; new house; Summer rates.

82D, 134 WEST.—Summer rates; large room; private bath; also small room.

83D, 11 WEST.—Coolest rooms in city, overlooking park; special Summer rates.

84TH, 250 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, large front room, facing Broadway; telephone; references. Barton.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentlemen; private house.

93D, 128-130 WEST. — Rooms in high-class house; superior board; table guests.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—Light room; elevator apartment; business person. Riverside 3700. Dahl.

97TH, 136 WEST.—Large room; private baths, parquet floor, Oriental rugs, vacuum cleaning; cultured people only; references. Riverside 2087.

102D, 216 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; board optional; convenient transportation; reasonable; 7th floor. Virgin.

102D ST., 216 WEST.—Furnished room, suitable two; corner apartment; phone, elevator, electricity. Mack.

103D ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive, airy room, adjoining bath; Subway and elevated stations; private house; $5.

111TH, 203 WEST.—Furnished room in up-to-date apartment; electric light; telephone. Feinsong.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, near Riverside. Mathison.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Comfortably cool, single, double rooms; private lavatory; telephone; electricity.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Charming, cool rooms; private house; all conveniences.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Very large, delightfully cool corner rooms, overlooking park; magnificent view from heights; celebrated restaurant; very moderate.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Cool single rooms; Summer rates; shower; electricity. Apt. 32.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Small, beautifully furnished apartment; also single rooms. Grant.

120TH, 428 WEST.—Large, airy, handsomely furnished rooms; also housekeeping suite. Apartment 83.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Near Columbia; attractive front double room; references exchanged. Sprague.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, near Subway, parks, and Drive; Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful double room, with kitchenette; single room also; reception room, restaurant, roof garden. See Mr. Yetman.

122D, 523 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Single and en suite outside rooms, $3 up. Sherman.

129TH, 4 WEST.—Cool, large, airy rooms, all outside; near bath; modern. Maguire.

137TH ST., WEST, 611.

Elegantly furnished rooms, single, suites, private baths; overlooking Hudson; special rates for Summer, with or without board. Call Apartment 31.

137TH, 606 WEST.—Near Riverside Drive; desirable large front rooms; elevator; electricity; reasonable. Norbury.

COOL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS.
Front, $4, $8; suite, $10; select house. 350 West 22d St.

COOL, BREEZY, RIVERSIDE.
Large, small rooms; bath 266 W. 72d.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, Near Columbia.—Large and small connecting rooms, tastefully furnished; particularly desirable for Summer; elevator, phone; excellent restaurant. Box Y 318 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Five single, beautiful, cool rooms; two baths; gentlemen preferred; reasonable. Phone 6510 River. Rassat.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful front room; electricity, running water; private family; small room; Summer rates; 91st Subway; references.

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S AV., 101, Near Subway.—Large, cool, comfortable rooms; newly decorated; telephone.

Bronx.

190TH, 66 EAST, (Bronx.)—Summer months, apartment five large, new, exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking St. James's and Poe parks; Christian family; references. Briggs, 2940 Fordham.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

COOK.—Wanted, experienced woman with references to cook for family of four; $35 to $40 monthly; country for Summer. Apply 126 West 74th St., between 10 and 12 A. M., Tuesday and Wednesday.

DESIGNER AND PATTERNMAKER, WITH HIGH-CLASS LADIES' NECKWEAR; ONE WHO CAN DRAW DESIGNS OR HAND EMBROIDERY PREFERRED. ANSWER BY LETTER, Y 319 TIMES ANNEX.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced general housekeeper in small family; desirable place. Call Monday, 9 to 2 o'clock, Coleman, Apartment 4J, Grinnell, 157th St., Riverside Drive.

MARKER AND SORTER.—Experienced, 318 West 57th St. See Mr. Nyham.

MODELS.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure measuring 36 bust. Apply to P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

TWO CAPABLE YOUNG WOMEN wanted who can give references as to reliability to obtain orders in New Jersey and Long Island coast places for silk skirts and petticoats; the articles are of first-class manufacture and will command a ready sale among private purchasers, and women of good character and ready address will find the proposition remunerative on a commission basis. Address B 29 Times Annex.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

THREE MONTHS' COURSE, SUMMER RATES. AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MANAGER wanted; one with experience in bookbinding and publishing house; no attention given to answers unless experience and references stated. Box Y 303 Times.

CLOTHING SALESMEN
wanted at Wanamaker's; only capable, experienced men. Apply Employment Office, fourth floor, Old Building.

FOREMAN.—Experienced foreman wanted for reinforced concrete construction on factory buildings; satisfactory salary. Apply Room 119, 29 West 34th St.

FOREMAN.—First-class foreman wanted for construction of forms on concrete factory buildings; must be experienced; satisfactory salary. Apply Room 113, 29 West 34th St.

FOUR young men, 25 to 35 years old, with accounting experience and knowledge of office systems; must be hard workers and anxious to get into the selling end with a first-class firm where they will be paid a salary while being trained to sell established, high-grade office specialty; men who can qualify will be trained and placed in territories where they can make some money; write, stating why you think you can sell and give full experience.
Box E 235 Times Downtown.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRANSFERRER to leave city; guarantee permanent, steady position to reliable man; good wages; pleasant position; Middle West. Address Y 286 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WITH GOOD FOLLOWING THROUGH THE MIDDLE WEST; ALSO ONE FOR EASTERN TERRITORY; TO REPRESENT A FIRST-CLASS LINE OF COTTON WAISTS; ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED IN THE RESPECTIVE TERRITORIES WILL BE CONSIDERED; REFERENCES; COMMISSION BASIS. Y 298 TIMES ANNEX.

WANTED.—Artistic young man, age 20, with good appearance, as assistant at newsstand in resort hotel; small salary, with board. Apply by letter only, K. Y., care Briarcliff Manor, (N. Y.) Post Office.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

THREE MONTHS' COURSE, SUMMER RATES. AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

A.—A.—MANICURIST-MASSEUSE. — Bona fide Swedish graduate; medicated vapor, salt baths. Clida Johansson, 101 W. 87th. Schuyler 4234.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. N 63 Times.

BAKER.—Pastry, first-class, colored; large house; references. Sherman, 165 West 53d.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typist; 4 years' experience; excellent correspondent; best references. Miss B. Klein, 434 East Houston

1 DEAD, MANY HURT, IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Pleasant Weather Brings Great Increase in Motor Mishaps Here and In Near-by Towns.

GIRL'S SKULL CRUSHED

Police Reserves Called Out to Save Autoists Who Ran Into Her From Angry Italians.

The pleasant weather yesterday tempted most persons who could do so to get out of doors and as a result there was a great increase in the number of automobile accidents reported to the police in this city and near-by towns. When the toll of motor mishaps was taken last night it was found that a girl 11 years old had been killed and twenty persons had been hurt, one of them mortally.

Theresa Martucci, 11 years old, of 337 East 108th Street, accompanied by other children of her age, was walking in First Avenue between 107th and 108th Streets at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when an automobile, occupied by William Necker, an undertaker of 513 Main Street, Union Hill, N. J., approached from the north. The auto was driven by Mr. Necker's son, William Necker, Jr.

Before she saw the auto, the little girl started to cross the street, and ran directly in front of it. She was thrown several feet and struck head first against the curb, crushing her skull. The cries of her little companions attracted hundreds of persons from the heart of Little Italy. When they saw the child's body the attitude of those in the crowd became so threatening that Necker and his son jumped from the auto and ran for shelter to the undertaking establishment of Dominick Scocozza at 2,074 First Avenue. Scocozza bolted the door as the mob surged around the entrance to his place.

He called for the police of the East 104th Street Station, and another call was sent in for the reserves by Patrolman McNamara, who ran up when he heard the screams of Theresa Martucci's companions. When the reserves arrived they tried to push the crowd back from the office, and finally had to use their clubs. They opened a way through the mob, brought the Neckers out, and, putting them in their auto, drove to the police station. An investigation convinced the police that the accident was unavoidable, and neither man was held.

Austin Helm of 481 East 139th Street, a bank note engraver employed formerly in the Treasury Department at Washington, was knocked down and injured mortally by an automobile at Willis Avenue and 137th Street, in the Bronx, yesterday morning while going to his home from St. Jerome's Catholic Church, in Alexander Avenue, where he had attended mass. Father Louis Bossard, rector of the church, saw the accident, and fearing that Mr. Helm, who is 81 years old, was dying, administered the last rites of the church. More than 500 persons, many of whom had just left the church, stood by with bowed heads.

The automobile that ran into Mr. Helm was owned by W. H. Brady of 861 Riverside Drive, and it was driven by S. Etantino Rocco. Mr. Brady was not in the motor.

Six persons were injured slightly at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when an automobile owned and driven by Elias Cahn of 41 Pinehurst Avenue ran into a hole in the road at the Grand Concourse and Mosholu Parkway, in the Bronx, and turned over.

Mr. Cahn, with his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Cahn, and his sister, Miss Ellen Cahn, started out for a ride at 2 o'clock. They stopped at the home of Mrs. Jessie Levy of 14 Mount Hope Road, where Mrs. Levy and her thirteen-year-old son Walter joined the party. When he came to the long stretch on the Grand Boulevard Mr. Cahn increased his speed, but as he approached Mosholu Parkway, he said, he was going slowly, as he wished to make the turn.

When the automobile struck the hole in the road it skidded to one side, balanced for a few seconds on two wheels, and then fell over. None of the occupants was caught under the aut Mr. Cahn, who was thrown several feet, suffered cuts on his hands and face. His mother, who is 78 years old, suffered principally from shock and cuts on the face. Michael Cahn escaped with slight cuts, and Miss Cahn was bruised severely. Mrs. Levy's face was cut, and her son's hands were cut. The injured were taken to their homes after Dr. Suskind of Fordham Hospital had dressed their hurts.

While they were walking in Second Avenue, near Seventy-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon, an elderly woman, her 9-year-old daughter, and a young woman 19 years old were knocked down by an automobile that skidded from the street to the sidewalk. Mrs. Anna Schoenfeld of 431 East Seventy-sixth Street suffered bruises on the head and arms and a possible fracture of the skull. She was taken to Reception Hospital unconscious and her condition is serious.

Her daughter, Eva Schoenfeld, was also taken to the hospital suffering from a badly wrenched left knee. Miss Sadie Sontag of 470 East 100th Street, the third person injured, was taken to her home after she had received medical attention in a drug store from Dr. Morehouse of the Reception Hospital.

According to witnesses, the automobile, which was driven by Jacob Furrer of 389 Fairmont Place, the Bronx, skidded when Furrer made a quick turn to avoid striking a man who was crossing the street. The police said the accident was unavoidable and Furrer was not arrested.

George Higgins, 13 years old, of 385 East 107th Street, was knocked down by an automobile yesterday afternoon as he was crossing Webster Avenue at 200th Street. The lad's left leg was broken, and he was taken in the ambulance to Fordham Hospital by Dr. Elssberg and later to his home. The accident was investigated by Patrolman Kelly, but no arrest was made. The auto was driven by its owner, Albert Torey of Neptune Dock, New Rochelle, N. Y.

In order to avoid running into a man who was alighting from an open trolley car in Avenue C in Bayonne yesterday, Frank Fattnor of 25 Milton Avenue, Jersey City, turned his automobile sharply to one side. The car was overturned and Fattnor was cut by flying glass from the wind shield. The auto was wrecked.

Frederick Smullen of Newark is in St. Michael's Hospital in that city. He was injured in Irvington on Saturday night when an automobile in which he was riding collided with a carriage driven by Mrs. Julius Meyers of 922 Stuyvesant Avenue, Irvington. Mrs. Meyers was hurt, but she refused to go to the hospital, and was taken to her home.

The accident occurred at Grove Street and Springfield Avenue, in Irvington. Smullen was riding in a delivery auto owned by Jacob Opler and driven by Charles Doerr. With them were Matthew Daly and John Muldoon. Both vehicles were upset, but Smullen was the only person injured seriously. Doerr was arrested.

A "joy ride" in the auto of H. S. Borden, a cotton broker, of New York City, which was taken out without the owner's permission ended yesterday in the arrest in Yonkers of one man. Another is in St. John's Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull, and a third is painfully hurt in his home. Mr. Borden came to Yonkers yesterday evening and looked at the wrecked auto, and although he admitted the car had been taken out without permission refused to make any complaint against the chauffeur.

William Goff of 101 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, is employed by Borden as chauffeur. Yesterday afternoon with his brother, John Goff, and Frederick Gerrathy, the two who were injured, he was riding in North Broadway when he tried to make a turn without slowing up. The auto overturned and the men were thrown out.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 31.—While driving his auto at high speed R. O. Derrick, a freshman of Columbia University, and Phelps Barnum, another student, escaped death narrowly early this morning when they crashed into a telegraph pole and a stone wall in front of the home of Frank McEwan, near Madison. The telegraph pole was broken by the impact, and a large section of the wall was torn down. The auto was wrecked. Derrick escaped with severe bruises, but Barnum was removed to the Morristown Memorial Hospital, suffering from broken toes and severe bruises about the body.

Derrick has an apartment at the Poinciana, at 434 West 120th Street, in Manhattan, with Barnum, who is his classmate at Columbia. At the apartment last night it was said that Derrick and Barnum left for Morristown on Saturday night in Derrick's auto to play golf there.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., May 31.—George Humbert and George Scott of 1,530 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, were injured this afternoon while riding a motor cycle in the Jericho Turnpike. The motor cyclists were coming from the direction of the Bacon place, when they struck the mudguard of an auto owned by H. E. Clerke of Northport, L. I. Mr. Clerke was going east toward his home, and had with him his brother and sister-in-law.

The collision threw Humbert and Scott over the handlebars and directly in the path of another auto, which ran into them. Dr. C. D. Cleghorn of Garden City helped Mr. Clerke to put the injured men into his automobile, and they were taken to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, L. I. Humbert suffered a broken right leg and thigh. Scott escaped with bruises. The names of the persons in the second automobile which ran into them was not ascertained.

FIVE TRAINMEN KILLED.

B. & O. Engine Overturns, Scalding Them to Death—Three Also Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 31.—Five Baltimore & Ohio trainmen are dead through a passenger engine overturning this morning one mile west of Cook's Mills, Penn., on the Pittsburgh Division and nine miles west of Cumberland. The dead are H. V. Hughes, Pittsburgh, passenger engineer; H. S. Lloyd, Connellsville, brakeman; Guy W. Dean, Cumberland, brakeman; Harry Rizer, Cumberland, engineer, and C. C. Eyster, Connellsville, conductor. Three men were also injured—Grant Miller, fireman, Cumberland, fractured skull, condition critical; James Romesburg, fireman, Markleton, Penn., injured about the head and leg, and William Semple, fireman, Pittsburgh, lacerated head and sprained ankle.

Hughes, Lloyd, and Dean were pinned under the engine. They died this afternoon. Miller has an even chance to recover.

It is stated the engine was moving more than sixty miles an hour on a straight track when it jumped the rails, turning completely over a foot embankment and hurling the drivers into the air. Excessive speed is thought to have caused the locomotive to catapult. The speed limit is fifty miles an hour. The engine was running light.

Eyster, though badly scalded and almost insane from inhaling steam, had the presence of mind to run back and flag an approaching west bound freight train. He was picked up by the train.

Afterward Eyster assisted in getting Rizer from under the engine. Rizer was practically scalded all over, one arm being burned to the bone, but he survived several hours.

Hughes and Semple were regularly in charge of the engine, and the other men, composing a train crew, were "deadheading" to Foleys, Penn., to bring a freight train back to Cumberland.

THINK GIRL WAS SLAIN.

Young Milliner's Body Is Found in a Johnstown Park.

Special to The New York Times.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., May 31.—Irene Sutton, a milliner, 20 years old, who came here a week ago from Brooklyn, was found dead late last night at Sacandaga Park. Her body was bruised and evidently she had been beaten.

The body lay in a natural position. The head rested on a large rock behind a clump of bushes back of a roller coaster and not more than 150 feet from the midway. Her long, yellow hair was disarranged and hung around her face. Her handbag and combs and her satin pumps were found at various distances from the body. One pump was more than thirty feet away.

The body was found by boys who went back of the coaster to find a cap which one of them had lost while riding. Coroner Wright of Northville, who arrived at about midnight, said the girl had been dead for three hours.

Sacandaga Park was crowded yesterday with pleasure seekers from the Mohawk Valley towns and the girl had mingled with the crowds. She was seen at about 5:30 o'clock, when she got into a taxi with another woman and two men. She was never seen alive after that time.

It is believed by many persons that the young woman was slain and that her body was carried behind the roller coaster to give the impression that she had fallen from a car while rounding the sharp curve fifty feet above the point where the body was found. The Coroner has not rendered his verdict. As her skull was not fractured, it is believed that she did not fall from the coaster. A search is being made for the men and woman who were seen in the taxi with the girl. Irene Sutton's family lives in California.

TRIBUTES TO RIIS BY SOCIAL WORKERS

Speakers at Closing Settlement Conference Meeting Laud His Public Service.

HIS PASSION FOR THE TRUTH

Dr. Jane Robbins Tells of His Labors in Tenement Betterment —Resolution Adopted.

Tribute to the memory of Jacob A. Riis was the dominant note of the closing meeting last night of the Intercity Settlement Workers' Conference, which had been taking place for the last four days at the Union Settlement, 237 East 104th Street. Gaylord White presided, and the speakers on the programme were Dr. John L. Elliott of the Hudson Guild, New York; Philip Davis of the Civic Service House, Boston; Robert A. Woods of the South End House, Boston, and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of the Park Avenue Unitarian Church.

All four touched on various aspects of the career of Mr. Riis. During the meeting a resolution of respect and sympathy was read by Lillian D. Wald, and adopted by the assembly of social workers. Dr. Jane Robbins was then introduced as a coworker with Mr. Riis, and one of whom he had said: "The doctor and I are a team." She told many anecdotes that illustrated his personality.

"I can remember," she said, "that we once had a meeting at the Tombs, and after it was over we went around among the prisoners, talking with them. We found one young boy, he was not over 18, who was particularly rough and unpleasant in talking to him, just so as to make a boy in the next cell think he was a mighty brave and clever fellow. I can remember how it worked me up, and when we got outside evidently the same thing was in his mind also.

"'Did you stop to think,' he asked me, 'that that was all because there never was anybody to teach him better?'

His Passion for Facts.

"I can remember what a passion he had for ascertaining facts and being certain that they were accurate. Once the settlement house of which I was in charge made some complaints about bad lighting in hallways. The reports were turned in to the proper authorities and we waited to see the results. One Winter afternoon Mr. Riis came into my office and broached the subject of the bad lighting with all the zest with which he always entered upon whatever thing he was doing.

"He told me that the premises we had complained about had been investigated and showed me our list, telling me that the inspectors had reported there was plenty of light in the places we said were dark. He told me we had made a mistake because we had not ascertained our facts exactly enough. I felt decidedly apologetic, and told him it was probably because we had not had any special training for such work, but had merely done the best we knew how.

"Then I suggested that we go out and look at the premises and find out for ourselves. No work was too much for him, and he assented. We went to the first of the addresses, and I shall never forget the situation as we stood in the darkness of that hallway in the Winter afternoon. It was as dark as my people had reported it. We could scarcely see each other. He shook his head and muttered to himself, 'This will never do, Thompson'—he knew the inspectors' names, you see. It was the same at the other places. He now had the exact facts of the matter, and he impressed again upon me how necessary it was that all our work be based on exactitude of details.

"During his last days, as you know, his health began to fail, and I kept on the lookout for things that would cheer him. One day one of the young Assistant District Attorneys in whom I have great confidence told me that his first impulse to do work of public benefit came from reading one of Mr. Riis's books. I think it was 'How the Other Half Lives.' I told him that, and he recalled to me that one of the present Commissioners of a city department had told him almost the same thing.

"It pleased him greatly to think that there was a younger generation willing and anxious to take up the work of social service where he and others were leaving off.

Sense of Humor Needed.

"Toward the last the example of his own illness led him to say that one of the most important things for the settlement worker to do was to preserve his own health. Then he said we should try to make more of the sense of humor. 'It keeps the dream from spoiling,' was the way he put it. That reminds me of what a poet friend of mine once said about him: 'He lives in the mountains of the moon.' And that was true. It was only because he was a dreamer that he could keep his optimism in the midst of all the misery he saw.

"One of his most bitter sorrows was that we did not seem to be doing anything toward progress with the tenements. Often he would say that the greatest misery of the city was that there could be no home in the tenement houses. 'We have been at it thirty years,' he once said, 'and yet there are no homes in the tenements.' He always wanted Blackwell's Island to be made into a park, pointing out that it was the ideal place for air and recreation for the poor of the city, and there was not a Mayor who went into the City Hall that he did not urge this project upon.

"Only recently we read in the papers that Commissioner Davis wanted to make an addition to a building on Blackwell's. I wrote to her—he was then in the sanitarium—saying that we hoped this was only a temporary structure, for we wanted the island for a park, and she replied that it was only temporary, that she felt the prisons were out of place there and should be removed. So this idea of his may yet see fruition."

REPORTS TRIPLE DROWNING

But Philadelphia Police Cannot Trace Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—A young man walked into the East Girard Avenue Police Station today, and told the Sergeant he believed thre eof his companions had drowned, but he was not sure. He said the accident happened yesterda yafternoon. His report, twenty hours late, was the first news of the accident received by the police.

The police began an instant search. The Delaware River at the place pointed out was dragged, but no bodies were found.

The men said to have drowned are John Murphy, 20 years old; John Monchek, 22 years old, and Raymond Tinney, 21 years old.

The man who first reported the case to the police was John Nevill. He said seven persons were in a leaky rowboat, five men and two women, the men in bathing suits. The boat began to fill, and the three missing men, all expert swimmers, leaped overboard to lighten it.

The police soon established the fact that the spot where the accident was said to have occurred was in full view of hundreds of persons watching motorboat races, but no one witnessed an accident. Tinney's father shared the belief that the youths are alive. Murphy's mother believed them dead.

BEAT WOMAN'S ANNOYER.

Policeman Rescues Sifickes from a Crowd in Third Avenue.

Policeman Clarkson broke through a crowd at Thirty-ninth Street and Third Avenue last night and rescued a man who had been beaten. Those who were interrupted by the policeman explained that they were punishing a "masher."

Miss Viola Niamas of 105 East Forty-third Street, told the policeman that the man had followed her on her way home from her place of employment. After he had made several advances which she had ignored, she said that he had caught her by the arm. She screamed and struck the man in the face. Then the crowd gathered and beat her annoyer.

Policeman Clarkson arrested the man, who said he was Nicholas Sifickes of 320 East Forty-second Street. He was held under $1,000 bail by Magistrate Freschi in the Men's Night Court for further examination today in Yorkville Court.

HOLD-UP IN BRYANT PARK.

Theodore Vallas Robbed by Five Men—Police Capture Two.

Loud cries for the police in Bryant Park last night just before midnight brought four detectives to the aid of a man who said he was Theodore Vallas of 2,584 Eighth Avenue, who was being held up by five men. The police captured two of the men. The others escaped. Vallas lost a $60 gold watch.

Detectives Brenick, Murphy, Mahoney, and Carlson were in the park most of the evening. The West Thirtieth Street Station had recently received many complaints of hold-ups there.

Vallas was sitting on a bench near the Public Library on the Fortieth Street side of the park when the five men rushed on him. Two of the men held his hands over his head and kept him from making a noise by holding their hands over his mouth. Two men near by saw the affair and yelled for the police.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station the two prisoners said they were Thomas Dunckley, 20 years old, a laborer, of 246 David Street, Jamaica, Long Island, and Daniel Beck, 19 years old, of the same address. None of Vallas's property was found on either prisoner. They were charged with highway robbery.

No Dancing on Ritz Roof.

By a typographical error it was said in yesterday's TIMES that the Ritz-Carlton would be among the hotels where there will be dancing on the roof tonight. The Ritz-Carlton will not have dancing on its roof garden.

SHOPKEEPERS OBEY BOY POLICE ORDERS

One Hundred Cigarette and Ice Cream Sellers Respond to Their Summonses.

AGREE TO OBSERVE THE LAW

Men Brought to Office of East Side Association Are Told Whitman Will Be Notified If They Do Not.

One hundred proprietors of small stores on the lower east side came to the headquarters of the East Side Protective Association at 1 Avenue B yesterday afternoon in answer to summonses handed to them by members of the juvenile police force of that organization. They were told that complaints had been made against them by the young policemen of the east side and Supt. Schlacht warned them that if they did not co-operate with the East Side Protective Association in preventing the conditions complained of, the violations would be brought to the attention of the District Attorney and the regular police.

For three weeks the East Side Protective Association through its police department, which embraces girl members as well as boys, has been investigating ice cream saloons and shops in which cigarettes are sold in the district below Fourteenth Street and east of the Bowery. There are twenty-five members of the boys' police squad, and they reported to Supt. Schlacht that they had no trouble in buying cigarettes in many stationery shops where toys and tobacco are sold, even when the boys seeking to purchase them were obviously below the legal age. Of the cases of illegal cigarette selling reported by the boys, seventy-five were selected for consideration yesterday.

Seventy-five cases against ice cream parlors were selected from those reported by the members of the girls' squad. These girls are all more than 18 years old, and they are instructed to report on establishments patronized by men who make advances to young girls.

The girls alleged that in several instances where men were known to be "cadets," they appealed to the proprietors of the ice cream resorts to interfere when the men became too friendly with young girls. They say that the general attitude of the proprietors toward the presence of the cadets was expressed by one who said: "Don't interfere with those men. They are our best customers."

At the conference yesterday afternoon Superintendent Schlacht is said to have used vigorous language in addressing the one hundred store proprietors who responded to his summons. The store proprietors are said to have asserted that they did not know they were acting contrary to law. They promised to enlist the members of their business associations in an effort to co-operate with the East Side Protective Association in stamping out the evils complained of.

The juvenile police force of the East Side Association has 5,000 children on its roster. They are doing all sorts of improvement work, from helping to keep the streets clean to engaging in such sleuthing as came to a head yesterday. The members have badges and police cards, and have come to be known on the east side as the "kid cops." They take their work very seriously. The boys have regular posts which they patrol after school hours.

The fifty girls of the senior squad are in a different class. They must be more than eighteen years old, and familiar with the conditions surrounding the average girl of their age. Their work lies in the dance halls, dancing schools, and ice cream parlors, and they aim to help girls who are threatened by ignorance of the evils of city life. The motto is: "Prevention is Better Than Cure."

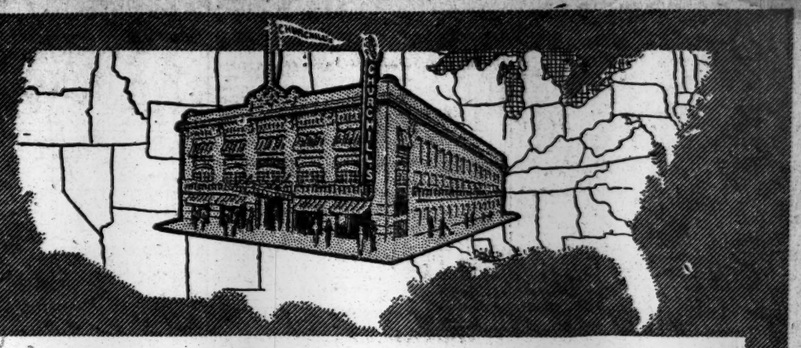
BOY AND FATHER KILLED.

Five-Year-Old Was Trying to Pull Patrick Riley from Track.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 31.—It is believed that it was while he was trying to pull his father from the tracks of the Morristown & Erie Railroad, out of the way of an approaching train, that Francis Riley, 5 years old, and his father, Patrick Riley of West Orange, N. J., were instantly killed late last night near Whippany, about four miles from here, by a locomotive.

The engineer, Fred Romaine, did not know he had struck a human being until after he had stopped his train and gone back to investigate. The man's body was dragged several yards, and when found was lying squarely between the rails. The boy's body was between the rails, and his head was alongside of the track. It is thought that the father had a fit or was stricken in some manner and was unable to rise. The boy and his father were visiting a relative, Patrick Riley, of Whippany, and had been to Morristown in the evening.



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